181(1)-1943

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Teachers' Conference Held At Enterprise

MAR 6 - 1943

ENTERPRISE, Ala., March 5.—The Southeastern Jeanes Teachers' Conference met recently at the Coffee County Training School with Miss Ireane V. Davis, chairman of this group, which includes representatives from Covington, Barbour, Dale, Coffee and Henry Counties serving as hostess assisted by the Faculty members of the host school.

The general assembly opened in the auditorium at 9:30 with Miss Jeanette P. Davis in charge of the devotional exercises. The greeting of welcome was extended to the group by Principal J. Robinson, the response given by Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid, state Jeanes agent of Alabama, after which the Jeanes teachers adjourned to the conference room.

The meeting opened with Miss Cora Howard, Jeanes teacher of Covington County discussing the topic, "Significant Changes Caused by the Global Conflict as It Affects our Schools and Youth." Miss Susie Beasley, Henry County, led the discussion which centered around the possibilities of a year around community program with the aid of the Five Year Plan Health Education guide in promoting health, sanitation, citizenship and recreation. The special speaker for the occasion was Sergt. Ramon A. Revere, Hdgr. Dct. 1st A. B. S. Trg. group, Camp Rucker, Ala. His subject was "Why So Many Draftees are Rejected Due to Military Demands." He said that many soldiers had been rejected because of illiteracy and poor health. However, the government is attempting to correct both of these defects by giving the soldiers physical treatments and organizing special classes to teach them to read and write. He painted a vivid picture of the work that can be done by the schools in order to raise the standard of health and education. Miss Ruby Ballard, former Jeanes teacher of Dale County, now social hostess at Camp Rucker, Ala., was present and entered heartily in the discussion. Mrs. Lyda Adams, principal of Elba City School was also in the meeting. Dinner was served in the well appointed dining room of the Home Economic Building with Mrs. Dee B. Austin in charge assisted by Mrs. Dorothy Davis, Mrs. Patsy Adams and Miss Jeanette Davis.

MAR 6 - 1943

The afternoon session continued in the dining room with an open discussion "Some of the greatest problems confronting the negro schools in your county," followed by a topic led by Mrs. Alice M. Holston, Jeanes teacher, Dale County, "How Industrial Work Can Be Integrated With Classroom Activities." The last subject of discussion led by Miss M. L. Robinson, Jeanes Teacher of Barbour County centered around the subject, "What Might Be Done to Improve the Mental Health of Teachers and Students." The meeting adjourned to attend a basketball game between the Pike County Training School and the Coffee County Training School. At five o'clock the principal and faculty members were host to the visiting group at a "Coffee Hour" in the home of the principal. There were a profusion of seasonal flowers throughout the receiving rooms. The dining room table was laid with a beautiful lace cover with a center piece of white roses. Lighted candles were used throughout the house. Mrs. J. M. Robinson who served as chairman of this group was assisted by the following ladies of the faculty, Misses Emma D. Davis, Jeanette P. Davis, Mrs. Jessie L. Harper, Mrs. Mabel Farris, Mrs. Pasty Adams, Mrs. Dorothy Davis, Mrs. Dee Austin. Mrs. L. Marable of the USO Center, Ozark, Thomas J. Perry and Presiding Elders Jarret and Davis of Dothan were also visitors.

1812-1943

Carnegie Corp. Announces Grants To Race

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

$5,000 Given For Biography Of The Late John Hope

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP)—Items directly affecting Negro life noted among the expenditures of $2,562,900 by the Carnegie Corporation for the fiscal year, as revealed in its annual report were: Atlanta University for the preparation of a biography of John Hope, $5000; National Urban League; for support, $5,000; Phelps-Stokes Fund, British-African student aid, $1,500; Virgin Islands educational development, $1,000; Comprehensive Study of the Negro In America, for support, $10,000.

The report detailed grants which had been made to various institutions over the years. Among these were the National Urban league, $97,000; Hampton Institute, $666,140; Fisk University, $557,118; Atlanta University, $353,500; Meharry Medical College, $304,326; Tuskegee Institute, $203,197.

The report pointed out that the income of the foundation is only three-fifths of what it was 10 years ago and indicated that a policy of either reducing the number of grants or the amount granted would be made.

The corporation explained that the study of the Negro began five years ago under the direction of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal of the University of Stockholm is now complete. Two volumes of Dr. Myrdal's own report and four supplementary volumes either are or soon will be available.

The large staff of Negro and white experts who worked upon special phases of the study have had their data turned over by the corporation to the Schomburg Collection in the New York Public lic library where it will be available for study.

The staff members are permitted to publish themselves any part of their findings they choose. The increased interest in Negro life brought about by the war and the widespread interest in racial affairs throughout the world have served to heighten the importance of this study.

VOLUMES PUBLISHED

Among the volumes already published are: "Patterns of Negro Segregation," by Charles S. Johnson; "The Negro's Share" by Richard Sterner; "The Myth of the Negro Past," by Melville J. Herskovits.

5-Year Carnegie Study of Colored Race Completed

Defender Chicago, Ill

Annual Report Lists Grants of $22,500; $5,000 to Atlanta U., $5,000 to Urban League

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — In its annual report out this week, the Carnegie corporation explained the status of the comprehensive study of the colored race which it began five years ago and listed grants made to organizations during the past fiscal year.

The racial study, made under the direction of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal of the University of Stockholm, is now complete. Two volumes of Dr. Myrdal's own report and four supplementary volumes either are or soon will be available.

3 Volumes Published

The large staff of colored and white experts who worked upon special phases of the study have had their data turned over by the corporation to the Schomburg collection in the New York Public Library where it will be available for study.

The staff members are permitted to publish any part of their findings they choose.

Among the volumes already published are: "Patterns of Negro Segregations," by Charles S. Johnson; "The Negro's Share" by Richard Sterner; "The Myth of the Negro Past," by Melville J. Herskovits.

Grants Listed

Items directly affecting the life of colored people noted among the expenditures of $2,562,900 were: Atlanta University for the preparation of a biography of John Hope, $5000; National Urban League, for support, $5,000; Phelps-Stokes Fund, British-African student aid, $1,500; Virgin Islands educational development, $1000; comprehensive study of the colored people in America, for support, $10,000.

The report pointed out that the income of the foundation is only three-fifths of what is was ten years ago and indicated that a policy of either reducing the number of grants or the amount granted would be made.

Carnegie Corp. Tells Progress Of Negro Study

Defender Chicago, Ill

NEW YORK (ANP)—In its annual report out this week, the Carnegie corporation explained the status of the comprehensive study of the Negro which it began five years ago and indicated several grants made to Negroes during the past fiscal year.

The study of the Negro made under the direction of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal of the University of Stockholm is now complete. Two volumes of Dr. Myrdal's own report and four supplementary volumes either are or soon will be available.

The large staff of Negro and white experts who worked upon special phases of the study have had their data turned over by the corporation to the Schomburg collection in the New York Public library where it will be available for study. The staff members are permitted to publish themselves any part of their findings they choose. The increased interest in Negro life brought about by the war and the widespread interest in racial affairs throughout the world have served to heighten the importance of this study.

Among the volumes already published are: "Patterns of Negro Segregation," by Charles S. Johnson; "The Negro's Share" by Richard Sterner; "The Myth of the Negro Past," by Melville J. Herskovits.

Items directly affecting Negro life noted among the expenditures of $2,562,900 were: Atlanta university for the preparation of a biography of John Hope, $5,000; National Urban league, for support, $5,000; Phelps-Stokes fund, British-African student aid, $1,500; Virgin Islands Educational development, $1,000; Comprehensive Study of the Negro in America, for support, $10,000.

The report detailed grants which had been made to various institutions over the years. Among these were the National Urban league, $97,000; Hampton Institute; $666,140; Fisk University, $557,118; Atlanta university, $353,500; Meharry Medical college, $304,326; Tuskegee institute, $203,197.

The report pointed out that the income of the foundation is only three fifths of what it was 10 years ago and indicated that a policy of either reducing the number of grants or the amount granted would be made.

1813-1943

$48,000 Grant Given Fisk University

A donation of $48,000 to Fisk University by the General Education Board was announced at the annual meeting of the Fisk Board of Trustees today. Of the sum, $38,000 is to go to the university's general fund this year, and $10,000 is for establishment of an Institute on African Relations at the university.

The board also announced a five-year extension—until 1948—of the terms under which Fisk is to receive $1,500,000 from the General Education Board, conditioned upon the university raising a similar amount.

It was also announced that Rockwell Kent, famous New York artist, had given to Fisk a large collection of wood engravings, lithographs, probably the largest collection of its kind in the country. This collection will be set up in the Rockwell Kent Room at the institution.

Another gift, announced at today's meeting of the board of trustees, is a portrait by the famous Dutch artist, J. Vermeylen, which is to be hung at the institution.

All board officers were reelected at today's meeting, as follows: Mrs William F. Gibbs, New York daughter of the late Paul Cravath for many years board chairman, a chairman; L. Hollingsworth Wood New York, vice-chairman; Charle E. Haydock of New York, treas urer; and Charles H. Wesley, Wil berforce, O., secretary.

Wood presided at today's boar meeting.

The following trustees were re elected: Thomas Jesse Jones, New York; Fred L. Brownlee, Memphis Charles E. Haydock, New York Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee; W. H Dannat Pell, New York; G. Wallace Woodworth, Cambridge, Mass. William Lloyd Imes, Knoxville; and Mrs. Sadie D. St. Clair, New York

This afternoon the board was considering the Army specialized program at the university, participation in a joint drive with Tuskegee Institute and other colleges for joint support for Negro institutions, the question of faculty and student housing, and special honor awards for graduates.

At noon members of the board participated in a chapel program.

The department of physical education of Fisk University is repeating by request the folk festival given two weeks ago at a program tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the gymnasium at the university. The folk festival is being given in connection with the university's three-day festival of music and fine art.

BETWEEN THE LINES

By GORDON HANCOCK

(FOR ANP)

Philadelphia Tribune Philadelphia, Pa.

AN ANSWER TO J. SAUNDERS REDDING

SUSPICION OR GRATITUDE?

The Journal and Guide of Oct. 9 carried a release captioned "A Second Look" by its special correspondent, J. Saunders Redding. In this release Mr. Redding made covertly and overtly a subtle, searching and serious indictment against the General Education Board of New York City.

The benefactions of the General Education Board towards Negro education have been so lavish and sustained that anything or anybody that raises questions of suspicions as to its motives fills us with deep dismay and certainly calls for the gravest considerations. Mr. Redding's allegations stirred this writer to the point of making more than a casual inspection of the numerous philanthropies which hitherto have heartened the struggles of the Negro race in this country and world. Not having been a direct beneficiary of the board's offerings, I can bring to the whole question a detached attitude which would enable me to make an impartial appraisal of the allegations in question.

HANCOCK

Mr. Redding begins by saying: "No private organization should have the power to shape and control through public tax-supported machinery the educational standards of any large group if citizens. Such control smells too much of hidden motives entrenched and constraining policy, dark and ulterior purpose." Mr. Redding then alleges that the General Education board is seeking through its philanthropies to control Negro education by concentrating its benefactions on teachers of education.

Mr. Redding continues: "The General Education board subsidizes advanced study, but its remittees are generally teachers of education. It exerts control over these remittees in most cases by 'approving' their particular areas of study and "suggesting" the places of their employment. . . . It dictates the expenditure of funds which it 'gives' to Negro colleges and universities. . . Their scholarships go to teachers of education and to administrators who are handpicked for qualities other than brains and these qualities let it be said though generally vague and indefinable, seem to be on the pliant and controllable side."

Here we have not only the charge that the General Education board has ulterior motives in its benefactions but that the beneficaries themselves are not the highest type of men and women. What are the real facts in the case?

Since its founding in 1902 the General Education board has dispenses philanthropies to the cause of Negro education in the amount of more than $47,000,000 a large proportion of which has gone for buildings, equipment and endowment. To even hint that the fine men and women who comprise the boards of these various institutions would connive with the board to "put over" some thing on the Negro race is to say the least unbelievable.

But a close inspection of the facts belies the allegations that the board is concentrating its grides, in the field of education. During the last six years, of the more than 200 fellowships offered, only 35 were in the field of education. Mr. Redding charges that the board's benefactions in "pure science and scientist are negligible." Says he: "It has never financed experiments in race relations. It has never put any funds directly into sociology and sociological laboratories. Practically non-existent are its benefits to art. It has done practically nothing for the Negro economy or Negro industry or for Negro training in these fields."

Here are the facts: Within the last six years the board has granted eight awards to students in the field of agriculture, agricultural economics, rural sociology, animal husbandry and animal nutrition; 40 awards in the field of physics, biology, bio-chemistry, bacteriology, micro-biology, parasitology, proto-zoology, chemical engineering and physiology; eights awards in mathematics; 39 awards in medical science and public health nursing; 34 awards in economics, sociology, psychology, business personnel, history, geography, biography and archaeology. To research students in the fields of art, literature drama, languages, music and philosophy there have been 36 awards.

All of these awards in the face of the 35 for education does not indicate that the General Education board is concentrating its philanthropies in the field of education with "pliant and controllable" remittees. The late Dr. E. E. Just was one of the board's beneficiaries; so were Dr. Charles Johnson and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier who founded the Atlanta School of Social Work which was largely made possible through the grants of the boards.

If there is anything in a social order that challenges intellectual regimentation it is the free dissemination of knowledge and this free dissemination of knowledge is nowhere made more possible than through libraries as Fisk and Atlanta university in the amount of $1,300,000 and a conditional gifts to the amount of approximately $2,000,000 to such institutions as Tuskegee, Talladega, Virginia Union, Benedict Bennett, Xavier and Paine college. The conditions of these last grants were that these institutions would raise certain sums from local friends and alumni.

Some of the more important outright gifts of the General Education board included approximately $620,000 with Morehouse, Shaw, Fisk and Spelman benefitting with supplementary amounts to Tuskegee, Talladega, Morgan and Virginia Union totalling more than $300,000. The foregoing are only a partial enumeration of the benefactions of the General Education board.

So distressing was the implication of Mr. Redding's article that I felt called upon to set forth as far as possible the real facts in the case. I do this in the interest of goodwill and understanding between the races. Suspicion and doubt are destructive. Faith and understanding are constructive. To create within the Negro race the invariable belief that all whites are as Greeks bearing gifts would be to create a super-suspicion which would be come dangerous and detrimental to the Negro than to the suspected white man.

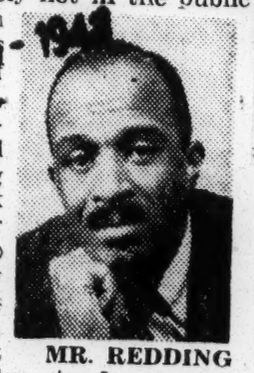
If we are going to misconstrue facts so as to create suspicions then it is only a matter of time and the Rosenwald foundation will be suspected of ulterior motives in its benefactions to rural education of Negroes. There are some whites who are consciencious-ously trying to play the Good Samaritan to the Negro race. Let us encourage them rather than suspect them of ulterior designs. When we review the record of the General Educational board and its philanthropies to the cause of Negro education, our appreciation is as open to question as its motives.

From the fact herein set forth, we should have gratitude rather than suspicion!

A Second Look

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NO PRIVATE organization should have the power to shape and control through public, tax-supported machinery the educational standards of any large group of citizens. Such control is definitely not in the public interest. Such control smells too much of hidden motives entrenched and constraining policy, dark and ulterior purposes. No matter how beneficent its purpose, such control must by its very nature tend to corruption.



MR. REDDING

From the point of view that such control is exerted toward privately determined ends, it is in no way different from gangster control of publicly constituted machinery such as city councils, the judiciary, and the police. Even the American Red Cross, great and good as it is, is not entirely unsmutched and not entirely free of policies and acts against the public good.

Before the extent of such control's charity can be rightly judged, it must prove that it is not vicious.

But, of course, organizations that wield such control seldom bother to prove anything of the sort.

PHILANTHROPIC CONTROL

The General Education Board enjoys and employs such control over Negro education. There may be no real reason for dismay in this indisputable fact, and I think I am not one to cry alarm. The General Education Board has done some important and necessary work; that, too, is indisputable. But now in practically every southern state it controls Negro education through public ma-chinery. It subsidizes advanced study, but its remittees are generally teachers of education. It exerts controls over these remittees by "approving" their particular areas of study and "suggesting" the places of their employment. It dictates the expenditure of funds which it "gives" to Negro colleges and universities. Indeed, it employs supervisors of Negro education on the high school level. It dictates the expenditure of the General Education Board's funds is given to institutions that have as their only or their main purpose the training of teachers. Their scholarships go to teachers of education and to administrators who are hand-picked for qualities other than brains — and these qualities, let it be said, though

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

generally vague and indefinable, seem to be on the pliant, controllable side.

Negligible are General Education Board's "charities" to pure science and scientists in Negro education. It has never financed "experiments" in race relations. It has never put any funds directly into sociology and sociological laboratories. Practically non-existent are its benefits to the arts. It has done practically nothing directly for the Negro economy or Negro industry, or for Negro training in these fields.

A DISTURBING FACT

Only one conclusion can be drawn from these data: The General Education Board is interested in keeping Negroes in education both as to training and livelihood. Why? I confess I don't know. But it is a pretty safe bet that so long as the Negro's best energies are channeled into education and subsidized to stay there, he will never become a real competitor of the white man.

I myself wonder if the General Education Board is sponsoring a kind of educational heaven for the Negro while the white man is taking the world?

Suspicion Or Gratitude

An Answer To J. Saunders Redding's Appraisal Of The General Education Board

Journal and Guide

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

THE Journal and Guide of October 9 carried a release captioned "A Second Look" by its special correspondent, J. Saunders Redding. In this release Mr. Redding made covertly and overtly a subtle, searching and serious indictment against the General Education board of New York City.

The benefactions of the General Education board towards Negro education have been so lavish and sustained that anything or anybody that raises questions of suspicion as to its motives fills us with deep dismay and certainly calls for the gravest considerations.

Says Board Seeks To Control Education

Mr. Redding's allegations stirred this writer to the point of making more than a casual inspection of the numerous philanthropies which hitherto have heartened the struggles of the Negro race in this country and world.

Mr. Redding begins by saying: "No private organization should have the power to shape and to control public tax-supported machinery the educational standards of any large group of citizens.. Such control smells too much of hidden motives entrenched and constraining policy, dark and ulterior purposes." Mr. Redding then alleges that the General Education board is seeking through its philanthropies to control Negro education by concentrating its benefactions on teachers of education.

What Are The Real Facts In The Case?

Mr. Redding continues: "The General Education board subsidizes advanced study, but its remittes are generally teachers of education. It exerts control over these remittees in most cases by 'approving' their particular areas of study and 'suggesting' the places of their employment. . . .

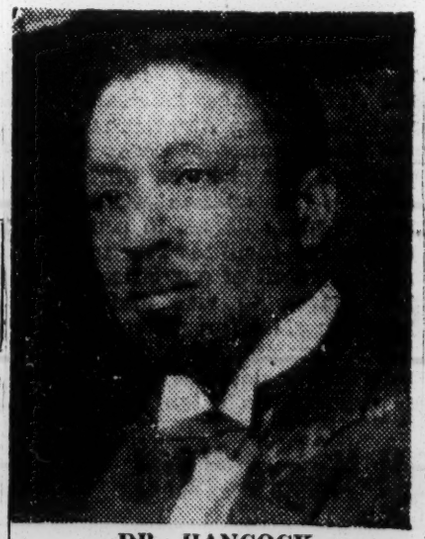
". . . . It dictates the expenditure of funds which it 'gives' to Negro colleges and universities. . . Their scholarships go to teachers of education and to administrators who are handpicked for qualities other than brains—and these qualities let it be said though generally vague and indefinable, seem to be on the pliant and controllable side."

Here we have not only the charge that the General Education board has ulterior motives in its benefactions but that the beneficiaries themselves are not the highest type of men and women. What are the real facts in the case?

Since its founding in 1902 the General Education board has dispensed philanthropies to the cause of Negro education in the amount of more than $47,000,000 a large proportion of which has gone for buildings, equipment and endowment. To even hint that the fine men and women who comprise the boards of these various institutions would connive with the board to "put over" something on the Negro race is to say the least unbelievable.

Only 35 Scholarships In Education Field

But a close inspection of the facts belies the allegations that the board is concentrating Negroes, in the field of education. During the last six years, of the more than 200 fellowships offered, only 5 were in the field of education. Mr. Redding charges that the board's benefactions to "pure science and scientists are **negligible." Says he: "It has** never financed experiments in race relations. It has never put any funds directly into sociology and sociological laboratories. Practically non-existent are its benefits to art. It has done practically nothing for the Negro economy or Negro industry or for Negro training in these fields."



DR. HANCOCK

Here are the facts: Within the last six years the board has granted eight awards to students in the field of agriculture, agricultural economics, rural sociology, animal husbandry and animal nutrition; 40 awards in the field of physics, biology, bio-chemistry, bacteriology, microbiology, parasitology, protozoology, chemical engineering and physiology; eight awards in mathematics: 9 awards in mathematics; 39 awards in medical science and public health nursing; 34 awards in economics, sociology, psychology, business personnel, history, geography, biography and archaeology.

To research students in the fields of art, literature drama, languages, music and philosophy there have been 36 awards.

All of these awards in the face of the 35 for education does not indicate that the General Education board is concentrating its philanthropies in the field of education with "pliant and controllable" remittees.

Gratitude Rather Than Suspicion

There are some whites who are conscientiously trying to play the Good Samaritan to the Negro race. Let us encourage them rather than suspect them of ulterior designs. When we review the record of the General Education board and its philanthropies to the cause of Negro education, our appreciation is as open to question as its motives.

From the facts herein set forth, we should have gratitude rather than suspicion.

In Interest Of Good Will, Understanding

If there is anything in a social order that challenges intellectual regimentation it is the free dissemination of knowledge and this free dissemination of knowledge is nowhere made more possible than through libraries at Fisk and Atlanta universities in the amount of $1,300,000 and conditional gifts to the amount of approximately 2,000,000 to such institutions as Tuskegee, Talladega, Virginia Union, Benedict, Bennett, Xavier and Paine college

Some of the more important outright gifts of the General Education board include approximately $620,000 with Morehouse, Shaw, Fisk, and spelman hen[illegible]g, with supplementary [illegible]nts to Tuskegee, Talladega, Morgan and Virginia Union totalling more than $300,000. The foregoing are only a partial enumeration of the benefactions of the General Education Board.

So distressing was the implication of Mr. Redding's article that I felt called upon to set forth as far as possible the real facts in the case. I do this in the interest of good will and understanding between the races. Suspicion and doubt are destructive Faith and understanding are constructive.

18i(4)-1943

Rosenwald Fund Announces Fellowships For 1943

"Weekly Review" Birmingham, Ala.
JAN 2 - 1943

Chicago, —(ANP)—The Julius Rosenwald fund announced this week that applications are being received for Rosenwald fellowships for 1943, the deadline for submission of applications being January 4, 1943.

The Rosenwald fund offers fellowships under two categories: (1) to Negroes; (2)—to white suotherners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the southreers in the south. The announcement states: JAN 2 - 1943

"Both types of fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advanced study to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptionalability and who wish to prepare themselves further. Because of the keen competition, it is not worth while for any candidate to make application unless he can show an exceptional record of accomplishment and unleses he has definite plans for further preparation for distinctive service.

"The fellowships are not restricted to any special subject or activity. They are open not only to scholars and scientists but to persons who are now in or who may plan to go into the fine arts, creetive writing or journalism, education, agriculture business or public service. JAN 2 - 194

"The fellowships are open to men and women. It is expected that canidates will be not youngthan 24 years nor older than 35 years, though the committee is willing to consider very exceptional cases on their merits. Canidates must have completed their general college course or their general professional course before making application, or give evidence of maturity and preparation which may be regarded as the equivalent of a general education of at least collegiate standard. Persons in law, medicine, library science or the ministry can be considered only for advanced work beyond the initial professional degree.

"The term of the fellowships will normally be one year, and renewals will be considered only in exceptional cases.

"The amount of the award will be determined in each case on the basis of expected expenses involved and of all other factors which enter into the given application, including the alength of time proposed. It is expected that the awards will average $1,500 for

"The committee on fellowships will require full information about the personal history of the canidates, their education and experience, and a definite statement of the proposed study or investigation. JAN 2 - 1943

"Applications for fellowships with all required materials must be submitted in the in the prescribed form by January 4, 1943. Blanks may be secured from William C. Haygood, director for fellowships, Julius Rosenwald fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Seven Georgians Get Rosenwald Annual Awards

MAY 15 1943

Fellowships And Scholarships Are Given Southerners

Seven persons affiliated with Georgia educational institutions have been awarded Rosenwald fellowships and scholarships, it has been announced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund.

MAY 15 1943

Mr. Embree said the fund this year will award 39 Rosenwald fellowships, totaling $65,500, and 21 scholarships, totaling $16,000.

The fellows include 22 Negroes and 17 white southerners, selected for their creative talent or superior scholarship. The fellowships this year average about $2,700.

In addition scholarships of $500 plus tuition were awarded 21 outstanding graduating seniors of selected Negro and white southern colleges to enable them to begin graduate study.

MAY 15 1943

The war has greatly affected the number of applicants for awards and the number of grants given. There is a natural increase in the proportion of women applicants. Fourteen of this year's applicants are women, and 70 per cent of the scholarship awards are to women. The quality of the applicants remains high.

MAY 15 1943

Fellows in Georgia include:

George Dennis Kelsey, instructor in philosophy and religion, Morehouse College, for graduate studies in religion at the Yale University Divinity School.

MAY 15 1943

Hale A. Woodruff, art instructor, Spelman College, for a group of paintings on the southern Negro.

Alma Forrest Potts, instructor in social sciences, Fort Valley State College, for a study of the conservatives and their part in the secession period of southern history at the University of Chicago.

Alma Louise Vaughan, Spelman College, for studies in creative art, at the Art Students League of New York.

MAY 15 1943

Edna Alston Truitt, Spelman College, for graduate studies at the Julliard School of Music.

William Jerry Moore, Jr., Morehouse College for graduate work in chemistry, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Maenelle Dixon, Jeanes supervising teacher, Bulloch County Department of Education, Statesboro, Georgia, for a study of teacher education, especially as applied in Negro schools and colleges, at the University of California.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

SOUTHERNERS WIN FUND FELLOWSHIPS

MAY 10 1943
MAY 10 1943

By United Press.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The award of 39 fellowships totaling $65,500, to 22 Negroes and 17 white Southerners, was announced today by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The recipients were selected for creative talent or superior scholarship and included:

Hudson Strode, University of Alabama professor and author, for an "interpretation of the land and people of Mexico."

MAY 10 1943

William Frederick Tidwell, principal of the laboratory school at Alabama College, Montevallo, for graduate studies in rural education.

Rober Faucett Gibbons, instructor in English, University of Alabama

Bethel Fite, Mississippi state chief of the war services section.

William Edward Kimbrough Jr., instructor in English, University of Alabama.

MAY 15 1943

Rosenwald Awards Winners

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MISS EDITH MENARD

MISS ANNIE WALLACE

Miss Menard, teacher of English at Morgan State College, and Miss Wallace, NY University student and valedictorian of Douglass High School class of June, 1939, were among twenty-two persons granted Rosenwald Fellowships this week. Miss Menard, a member of the Morgan faculty since September 1942, will use her $1200 award to work towards her Ph.D. at Radcliffe College beginning in September. Miss Wallace will use hers for graduate work in business administration at Yale University.

22 Get Rosenwald Fund Scholarships

MAY 15 1943

Hat Designer, Howard, Hampton Profs, Morgan Instructor on List

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Award of thirty-nine Rosenwald fellowships totaling $65,500 and twenty-one scholarships, totaling $16,000 was announced Monday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The fellows include twenty-two colored persons and seventeen white Southerners, selected for their creative talent or superior scholarship. The fellowships this year average about $1700.

21 Grads Get Awards

In addition, scholarships of $500 plus tuition were awarded to twenty-one outstanding graduating seniors (fifteen colored) of selected colored and white Southern colleges to enable them to begin graduate study.

MAY 15 1943

Due to the war, there was a natural increase in the proportion of women applicants. Fourteen of this year's fellows are women, and 70 per cent of the scholarship awards are to women.

The committee making awards consists of Will W. Alexander, consultant, War Manpower Commission; Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University; Raymond R. Paty, president of the University of Alabama; Robert C. Weaver, Negro Manpower Service, and Edwin R. Embree, president.

Fellows for 1943 are in a wide range of fields. Five awards were made in art, six in creative writing, and one in music. In the academic field, the social sciences are most heavily represented.

Hat Designer on List

Miss Mildred Blount, a young designer for John-Frederics, Inc., milliners, has been granted an award to make a collection of authentic miniature period hats.

Her most important work was the designing of a collection of period hats covering the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, in miniature, for the New York World's Fair, afterwards on permanent display at John-Frederics' New York Salon.

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Sancton, Ottley Selected

Also receiving an award is Thomas Sancton, white, managing editor of The New Republic, an outstanding protagonist for justice for colored people, belonging to

Fellowship Winners

Other colored fellows include:

THELMA D. ACKIS: Historian and co-ordinator of social research, Langston University, for a study of six all-colored communities in Oklahoma, in conjunction with the Institution with the Far East, in co-operation with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

RALPH BUNCHE: Professor of political science, Howard University, for a study of colonial administration in the Far East, in co-operation with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

JEREMIAH CERTAINE: Instructor in mathematics, at the University of California.

MAENELLE DIXON: Jeanes supervising teacher, Bulloch County Department of Education, Statesboro, Ga., for a study of teacher education, especially as applied in colored schools and colleges, at the University of California.

CATHERINE C. GOLIGHTLY: Instructor of English at Fisk, for the study at Harvard University. Reappointment.

MARCUS B. CHRISTIAN: Supervisor, Louisiana Writers' Project, WPA, New Orleans, for work on the history of colored people in Louisiana.

ANNA L. DeRAMUS: Chicago, for graduate study at the Juilliard School of Music.

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of literature as living matter in the college curriculum at the University of Michigan.

MOZELL C. HILL: Assistant professor of sociology, Langston University, for a social-psychological study of six all-colored communities in Oklahoma, in conjunction with Mrs. Ackiss.

JAMES W. HOLMES: Chairman, division of English, Winston-Salem Teachers' College, for graduate studies in English literature at the University of Pittsburgh.

Hampton Professor Selected

GEORGE D. KELSEY: Instructor in philosophy and religion at Morehouse, for graduate studies in religion at the Yale University Divinity School.

ROSCOE E. LEWIS: Associate professor of social studies, Hampton Institute, to complete a research project on surviving ex-slaves.

Award to Morgan Teacher

EDITH MENARD, JR.: Instructor of English, Morgan State College, for graduate study in American literature at Radcliffe College.

FLORENCE R. MURRAY: Editor, "The Negro Handbook, New York City, for work in the field of journalism.

CLINTON F. OLIVER: New York City, for a study of the colored novel, at Harvard University. Reappointment.

ALMA F. POTTS: Instructor in social sciences, Fort Valley State College, Georgia, for a study of the conservatives and their part in the secession period of Southern history at the University of Chicago.

Baltimorean Gets Grant

JULIUS H. TAYLOR: Baltimore, for graduate studies in physics, at the University of Pennsylvania.

THEODORE W. WINCHESTER: Special organizer, United Transport Service, Chicago, for studies in labor economics, at the University of Chicago.

CHARLES W. WHITE: Chicago, for a series of paintings and drawings on the role of colored people in the war. Reappointment.

HALE A. WOODRUFF: Art instructor, Spelman College, for a group of paintings on the Southern colored man.

LEON B. WRIGHT: Boston, for graduate studies in the field of religion, at Harvard University. Reappointment.

15 Get Scholarships

Scholarships to college seniors include:

LUCINDA BARNES: Baton Rouge, La., Southern University, for graduate study in mathematics at the University of Iowa.

ELAINE C. BRAZIER: Washington, Howard, for graduate studies in guidance and personnel work at Columbia.

AMANDA B. CRUMP: Pittsburgh, Virginia State College, for graduate study in the fields of food and nutrition at Iowa State College.

Morgan Grad Honored

WARREN C. DORSEY: Sykesville, Md., Morgan State College, for graduate work in agriculture at Iowa State College.

ANGELA L. EVANS: Parkersburg, W.Va. State College, for graduate studies in French at the University of Chicago.

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CATHERINE E. LEWIS: Lansing, Mich. Howard, for graduate study in political science at the University of Chicago.

HAROLD W. LUCIEN: New Orleans, Dillard, for graduate work in chemistry at Northwestern.

WILLIAM J. MOORE, JR.: Birmingham, Morehouse, for graduate work in chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

2 Fisk Grads Selected

CECELIA A. NABRIT: Nashville, Fisk, for graduate study in American history at the University of Michigan.

ALICE R. NIXON: Pittsburgh, Virginia Union, for graduate work in education at the University of Chicago.

MAMIE A. SAUNDERS: Chicago, Fisk, for graduate study in the social sciences at Fisk.

CHARLOTTE M. SMITH: Santa Barbara, Calif., at Santa Barbara State College, for graduate studies in social work at the University of Southern California.

Baltimorean to Study at Yale

EDNA A. TRUITT: Atlanta, Spelman, for graduate studies at the Juilliard School of Music.

ALMA L. VAUGHAN: Atlanta, Spelman, for studies in creative art at the Art Students' League of New York.

ANNIE WALLACE: Baltimore, New York University, for graduate work in public administration at Yale University.

MAY 15 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Claims Rosenwald's Riches Were Gained From Negroes

MAR 24 1943

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—Citizens of the Happy Home community packed the auditorium of the school building Sunday afternoon to witness the Rosenwald Day celebration at which time the address was delivered by Attorney W. L. Porter.

MAR 24 1943

"Mr. Rosenwald contributed liberally of his funds to further the education among Negroes, and for his philanthropy, members of the minority racial group are thoroughly appreciative. However, the tremendous wealth accumulated by the successful Chicago business man who headed one of the world's largest mercantile establishments was largely through support of Negro patrons of the concern in all parts of the nation, especially the South," Attorney Porter told his hearers.

"In almost every Negro home throughout the South, for many years, it was not uncommon to see the Bible on one end of a library table and a voluminous Sears, Roebuck catalogue on the other, and the catalogue was consulted when purchases were about to be made almost as regularly as was the Bible for its content," the speaker further stated.

"As the result, Mr. Rosenwald who headed the large concern, amassed a fortune, and in returning much of his money for the benefit of Negroes, he manifested his appreciation for their support over the years."

MAY 1 4 1943

Miss Edith Parks, principal of the Happy Home school, presided at the exercises and at the close of the program, called for remarks Elder Alvin Lundy; Messrs. Samuel Lane, John Bair, Rev. Thornton, and Mrs. Sadie Bryant. Mrs. Manly read an interesting paper on the life of Julius Rosenwald, one of the students delivered the welcome address and two selections by a quartette of boys won favor with the audience. The Holiness church choir rendered music for the occasion.

Nashville, Tenn. [illegible]
May 10, 1943

5 Rosenwald Fund Awards Made Here

Two fellowship and three scholarship awards for 1943 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund have been made to teachers and students at schools in Nashville, and one fellowship has been awarded to a Chattanooga resident, it was announced today by Edwin B. Embree, president of the fund.

Mrs. Catherine Cater Golightly, Negro, circulation librarian and instructor of English at Fisk University, was awarded a fellowship for the study of literature as living matter in the college curriculum, at the University of Michigan.

The other Nashville fellowship went to Louise Roung, professor of sociology, Scarritt College, for a study of the social attitudes and social relationships between missionaries and native Christians in selected areas of the Far East.

Virginia Evelyn Dudley of Chattanooga received a fellowship for work in creative art in the South.

Scholarships were awarded the following graduating college seniors in Nashville: William Liddon McPeters, of Corinth, Miss., student at Vanderbilt University, for graduate study in economics at Harvard University; Cecelia Antionette Nabrit, Negro, student at Fisk University, for graduate study in American history at the University of Michigan, and Mamie Antoinette Saunders, Negro, of Chicago, Ill., student at Fisk University, for graduate study in the social sciences at Fisk.

Fellowships awarded this year totaled 39 averaging about $1,700, of which 22 went to Negroes and 17 to white Southerners; scholarships totaled 21, each for $500 plus tuition, and went to 21 outstanding graduating seniors of selected Negro and white Southern colleges.

[illegible] Ala. Tuskegee
May 10, 1943

60 SOUTHERNERS RECEIVE AWARDS

Rosenwald Fund Lists Winners; Two From Birmingham

CHICAGO, May 9—(AP)—Awarding of 39 Rosenwald fellowships totaling $65,500, and 21 scholarships totaling $16,000, was announced Sunday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Fellows include 22 Negroes and 17 white Southerners, selected for creative talent on superior scholarships. Fellowships average around $1,700 each, and scholarships of $500 plus tuition went to outstanding graduating seniors of Southern colleges, for graduate study.

Applicants for awards this year include a larger proportion of women than in previous years, Fourteen fellows are women, and 70 per cent of the scholarship awards are to women. Candidates' interests range from labor studies in the South to the role of churches in Southern race relations. Five awards were made in art, six in creative writing, and one in music.

Among those named on the list of fellowship awards were:

Julien Binford, Fine Creek Mills, Va.; Barcus Bruce Christian, New Orleans, La.: Esther Worden Day, Richmond, Va.; Maenelle Dixon, Statesboro, Ga.; Virginia Evelyn Dudley, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Bethel Fite, Jackson, Miss.; Robert Faucett Gibbons, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Catherine Cater Golightly, Nashville, Tenn.; James Welfred Holmes, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Harnett Thomas Kane, New Orleans, La.; George Dennis Kelsey, Atlanta, Ga.; William Edward Kimbrough, Jr., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Roscoe Edwin Lewis, Hampton, Va.; Alma Forrest Potts, Fort Valley, Ga.; Hudson Strode, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; William Frederick Tidwell, Montevallo, Ala.; Willis Duke Weatherford, Jr., Blue Ridge, N. C.; Charlotte Williams, Greensboro, N. C.; Hale A. Woodruff, Atlanta, Ga.; Leon Edward Wright, Boston, Mass.; Louise Young, Nashville, Tenn.

Scholarship winners included Lucinda Barnes, Baton Rouge, La., Southern University; Erie Elizabeth Bobo, Clarksdale, Miss., University of Mississippi; Robert Alexander Lively, Birmingham, Ala., Birmingham-Southern College; Harold William Lucien, New Orleans, La., Dillard University; William Liddon McPeters, Corinth, Miss., Vanderbilt University; Martha Carolyn Mitchell, Talladega Springs, Ala., Alabama College; William Jerry Moore, Jr., Birmingham, Ala., Morehouse College; Cecelia Antoinette Nabrit, Nashville, Tenn., Fisk University; Margaret Nell Price, Columbus, Miss., Mississippi State College for Women; Edna Alston Truitt, Atlanta, Ga., Spelman College; William Bradford Twitty, Allsboro, Ala., University of Alabama, and Alma Louise Vaughan, Atlanta, Ga., Spelman College.

Alabamians Win Fund Awards

Hudson Strode Among Eight From State On New Rosenwald List

CHICAGO, May 10.—(AP)—Eight of the 60 Rosenwald fellowship and scholarship awards this year will go to Alabamians, Edwin R. Embree, president of Julius Rosenwald Fund, announced today.

Fellowships averaging $1,700 each and totaling $65,500 were awarded 22 Negroes and 17 white Southerners selected for creative talent or superior scholarship, Embree said, while 21 scholarships averaging $500 plus tuitic totaling approximately $16,000 were awarded 21 outstanding graduating seniors of Southern colleges for graduate study.

A larger portion of women received awards this year than ever before, the fund head declared, with 14 of the fellows women and 70 per cent of the scholarship awards to women. Candidate's interests range from labor studies in the South to the role of churches in Southern race relations, he declared. Five awards were made in art; six in creative writing, and one in music.

Alabamians named on the list of fellowship award winners were: Robert Faucett Gibbons, Edward Kimbrough Jr., and Hudson Strode, all of Tuscaloosa, and William Frederick Tidwell of Montevallo.

Scholarship winners included: Robert Alexander Lively, Birmingham, Birmingham-Southern College; Martha Carolyn Mitchell, Talladega Springs, Alabama College; William Jerry Moore Jr., Birmingham, Morehouse College, and William Bradford Twitty, Allsboro, Ala., University of Alabama.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

NEGRO WRITER WINS AWARD FOR WORLD TOUR

MAY 16 1943

Roi Ottley, publicity director of the National CIO War Relief Committee, has been awarded one of the coveted Rosenwald fellowships for a 10-month study of working class minorities in the United Nations.

The first Negro journalist to win such an award and one of the first from organized labor's ranks, Ottley is the author of the forthcoming book "New World A-Comin'."

18i(7)-1943
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

GUGGENHEIM FUND LISTS 64 AWARDS

MAR 29 1943

Total of $140,000 Is Voted in 18th Annual Grant to Assist Research and Creative Work

11 WOMEN ARE INCLUDED

Negro Economist, Filipino Poet and Chinese Artist Among New Fellows

MAR 29 1943

Sixty-four fellowships, with grants of funds totaling $140,000, were announced yesterday by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, to assist research and creative work.

These fellowships are the eighteenth annual grant, without regard to sex, creed, political opinions, color or formalities of education, to those whose previous work indicates they are "most capable of adding to the scholarly and artistic power of the country."

The foundation announced that it considered the continuation of these fellowships necessary for the development of the values which make civilization and for which the United States are at war.

It pointed out, however, that the fellowships are fewer than in recent previous years because the foundation is reserving part of its funds for "persons now in the war effort who doubtless but for that circumstance would have applied and have been granted fellowships this year."

MAR 29 1943

In further restriction, the foundation announced, "there are no appointments in the fields of the physical and mathematical sciences because all first-rate workers in these fields are needed for direct war work, or for teaching to insure continuity in the supply of scholars in these fields."

Last year there were eighty-two fellowships. In 1941 there were eighty-five. Since its establishment eighteen years ago, the foundation has granted 1,289 fellowships, with stipends totaling $2,662,000, under an endowment established by the late United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and Mrs. Guggenheim as a memorial to their son John.

The list of fellowships this year contains the names of eleven women, the largest number of women who have ever received Guggenheim Fellowships in any one year. The list includes one Filipino poet, one Negro economist and one Chinese artist. The present fellows are all residents of the United States and Canada. A series of fellowships for Latin Americans will be granted in June.

The recipients of the scholarship follow:

MAR 29 1943

American Political and Economic History

Dr. RAY A. BILLINGTON, Associate Professor of History, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.—A history of the expansion of settlement in America, from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River.

Dr. LAWRENCE AVERELL HARPER, Assistant Professor of American History, University of California, Berkeley—A study of economic activities and governmental regulations in the English colonies in America.

Dr. FRED HARVEY HARRINGTON, Professor of History and Political Science, University of Arkansas—A study of diplomatic aspects of the growth of American enterprise abroad, with emphasis upon the formative years, 1865-1900.

Dr. ABRAM LINCOLN HARRIS, Professor of Economics, Howard University, Washington, D. C.—A book on the types of economics and their current significance.

Dr. JOHN DONALD LEWIS, Associate Professor of Political Science, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio—A book dealing with trends in American political thought and institutions since 1900.

Dr. TOWNSEND SCUDDER 3d, Associate Professor of English, Swarthmore College—A biographical history of the town of Concord, Mass., from its founding in 1635.

Dr. DIXON WECTER, Professor of Literature, University of California—To complete a study of the relationship of soldiers to the civilian population after the United States' three major wars.

American Literature

Dr. WILLIAM CHARVAT, Assistant Professor of English, New York University—A study of the profession of authorship in America in the nineteenth century, with particular attention to the effect of public taste and economic pressure upon the work of a group of American writers.

Dr. JOHN THEODORE FLANAGAN, Assistant Professor of English, University of Minnesota—A book on the literature of the Middle West from 1820, or roughly the beginnings of civilization west of the Alleghenise, to the present.

Dr. HARRY TUCHMAN LEVIN, Faculty Instructor in English, Harvard University—A study of the technique of symbolism in American fiction, with particular reference to Poe, Hawthorne, Melville and James.

Miss MADELEINE B. STERN, Teacher of English, Long Island City High School, New York—A biography of Louisa May Alcott.

Dr. RANDALL STEWART, Professor of English in Brown University, Providence, R. I.—A biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

CANADIAN HISTORY

Dr. SAMUEL DELBERT CLARK, lecturer in Sociology, University of Toronto—A history of the development of evangelical religious movements in Canada.

LUC LACOURCIERE, Professor of French Language and Literature, Laval University, Quebec—Studies of French Canadian folk songs and folk-lore.

Dr. DONALD CHARLES, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Toronto—A study of the national income of Canada.

HUGH MASON WADE, Writer, Cornish, N. H.—A book on the intellectual awakening of French Canada after 1860, based upon the extensivve correspondence of Francis Parkman.

MAR 29 1943

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Dr. WILBUR KITCHENER JORDAN, Associate Professor of English History, University of Chicago—A history of English thought in the early seventeenth century.

Dr. HELGE KARL AUGUST KOKERITZ, Visiting Professor of English, Univversity of Minnesota—A study of English speech at the time of Shakespeare.

Dr. GEORGE WILBUR MEYER, Assistant Professor of English, Cleveland College of Western Reserve Univversity—Studies in the philosophical and artistic development of William Wordsworth from 1788 to 1814.

Dr. GEORGE FRANK SENSABAUGH, Assistant Professor of English, Stanford University—Studies in the history of ideas in seventeenth century England.

FICTION AND POETRY

MISS JEREMY INGALLS, Instructor in English at the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio—Poetry.

DR. HUGH MacLENNAN, Head of the Classics Department, Lower Canada College, Montreal—A novel of Canadian life during the period 1917 to 1940.

VLADIMIR NABOKOV, Russian-Born Novelist and Member of the Staff of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University—Fiction.

VLADIMIR POZNER, French-Born Novelist and Literary Critic, Berkeley, Calif.—Fiction.

MISS MURIEL RUKEYSER—Poetry.

JOSE GARCIA VILLA, Filipino—Poetry.

EDWARD RONALD WEISMILLER, Teaching Fellow in English at Harvard College, During 1938 and 1939 a Rhodes Scholar at the University of Oxford—Poetry.

FINE ARTS

DONG KINGMAN, San Francisco, a Leading Water-Colorist of Chinese Descent—A series of paintings of the United States at war.

DONALD HARCOURT DE LUE, New York City—Sculpture depicting the heritage of America.

DEAN FAUSETT, Augusta, Ga.—To paint murals by request of the Army Air Force, in the Army Air Forces Gulf Coast Training Center at Randolph Field, Texas; at the Bombardier School at Midland, Texas; at the Navigator School at Hondo, Texas, and at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center.

DR. WALTER FRIEDLAENDER, New York University—A monograph on the great Italian painter Caravaggio and his period.

JOSEPH HIRSCH, Philadelphia, Whose First Fellowship Was Used to Paint Pictures and Make Posters for the American Red Cross, the Office of Emergency Management, Army Emergency Relief, Office of War Information and Other Federal Agencies—To continue similar work during his second Guggenheim Fellowship.

DR. SIEGFRIED KRACAUER, the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, New York City—To write a history of the German film from the last World War to the present in relation to the social, political, economic and aesthetic influences that shaped it.

ORONZIO MALDARELLI, Instructor in Sculpture, Columbia University—Creative work in sculpture.

IRA MOSKOWITZ, New York City—A series of drawings and lithographs on the life of the Indians in Mexico.

MISS ELIZABETH McCAUSLAND, Art Critic on The Springfield (Mass.) Republican and Teacher of History of Art, Sarah Lawrence College—A study of the status of the artist in America from colonial times, with special attention to the relation between art and patronage.

ERIC MENDELSOHN, Architect, New York City, One of the Best-Knokn Architects of Pre-War Germany—A book on "A Contemporary Philosophy of Architecture," in the nature of an architect's contribution to the spiritual guidance of the world.

LATIN-AMERICAN STUDIES

DR. EDGAR ANDERSON, Professor of Botany, Washington University, and Genoticist Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis—To study the genetics of Indian corn, in Mexico and the Southwestern United States.

MAR 29 1943

DR. KENNETH EDWARD CASTER, Assistant Professor of Geology in the University of Cincinnati—A field study of the Paleozoic strata of the Northern Andes in Colombia and adjacent Venezuela.

DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER KUBLER, Instructor of Art, Yale University—A book on the architecture of the sixteenth century in Mexico, the architecture to be regarded as the expression of cultural clash between the native Mexican and the invading European.

MRS. KATHLEEN ROMOLI, New York City—A history of Darien, the first colony of the American mainland, and of the discovery, conquest and earliest colonization of the Isthmus of Panama.

WILLIAM VOGT, Associate Director of the Division of Science and Education, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs—A book on Peru's guano birds.

MUSIC AND THE DANCE

DR. BERTRAND H. BRONSON, Associate Professor of English in hte University of California, Berkeley—A study of English and Scottish popular ballads.

MISS MARTHA GRAHAM, Dancer, New York City—To compose dances on American themes to music by Carlos Chavez, Mexican composer, and by Aaron Copland, both former Guggenheim fellows.

ARTHUR KREUTZ, Assistant Professor of Music Theory, University of Texas—Musical compositions.

NORMAND LOCKWOOD, Associate Professor of Music, Oberlin Conservatory of Music—Musical compositions.

COLIN McPHEE, Writer and Composer, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,—A book on the music of the island of Bali.

HARRY PARTCH, Composer of Music and Musical Instrument Maker, Ithaca, N. Y.—Musical compositions.

MAR 29 1943

PHILOSOPHY

DR. DAVID FREDERICK BOWERS, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Princeton University—Studies of Ralph Waldo Emerson from the point of view that his work represents a search for a philosophical justification of democracy.

DR. RICHARD BOONER BRANDT, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Swarthmore College—Studies in the field of moral philosophy, in particular an investigation of principles governing ethical approval and disapproval.

DR. ESTHER VIOLET HANSEN, Professor of Classical Languages, Elmira College—A book on the Attalid dynasty, rulers of the ancient city of Pergamum in Asia Minor.

ERIC ALFRED HAVELOCK, Associate Professor of Classics, Victoria College, University of Toronto—The completion of a book on Socrates from a social point of view.

DR. ALBERT HOFSTADTER, Instructor in Philosophy, New York University—Studies in the history of empiricism.

JOHN ROBERT REID, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Stanford University—Studies in moral philosophy, in particular the writing of a book on "The Symbols of Morality."

MAR 29 1943

PHILIP BLAIR Rice, Associate Professor of Philosophy and Chairman of the Department, Kenyon College—Studies in ethics, in particular the writing of a book on a humanist theory of value.

MISS SIGNE KIRSTINE TOKSVIG, Bethol, Connecticut—A biography of Emanuel Swedenborg.

MAR 29 1943

PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. SOLOMON E. ASCH, Asistant Professor of Psychology, Brooklyn College—A bon on the formation and change of opinion and attitude based upon experimental investigation.

Dr. BARBARA S. BURNS, Research Associate in Psychology, olumbia University—To gather materials for a book on the role of twins in the study of man, based on case studies of the development, life adjustment in maturity, and environmental history of identical twins separated in infancy and reared apart.

SCIENCE

Dr. E. LUCY BRAUN, Associate Professor of Plant Ecology, University of Cincinnati—Studies of the ecology and taxonomy of the deciduous forest.

Dr. TILLY EDINGER, Research Associate in Palcotology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University—A paleontalagical study of the tooth development in amphibians and reptiles, particularly primitive fossil types, with special reference to the history of dental succession in the evolutionary line leading from ancestral fishes to mammals.

Dr. HENRY PAUL HANSEN, Assistant Professor of Botany, Oregon State College—A study of Post-Pleistocene forest succession and climate in the Pacific Northwest, based on fossil pollen analyses of peat deposits and other types of lake sediments.

JOHN FRANCIS HANSON, Teaching Fellow in Entomology, Massachusetts State College—A study of all generea and species of stoneflies in the United States.

Dr. FLOYD ALONZO McCLURE, Professor of Economic Botany, Lingnan University, Canton, China—A book on the Chinese bamboos.

MAR 29 1943

The trustees of the foundation, in addition to Mrs. Guggenheim, are Francis H. Brownell, Carroll A. Wilson, Charles D. Hilles, Roger W. Straus, Charles Earl, John C. Emison, Medley G. B. Whelpley, and Charles Merz.

The committee of selection consisted of Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, chairman, Dr. Florence R. Sabin of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Professor Edwin Bidwell Wilson of the Harvard University School of Public Health, Professor Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology, and Professor Wallace Notestein of Yale University.

Artists granted Fellowships were selected by a jury consisting of Gifford Beal, Charles E. Burchfield, Mahonri M. Young and James Earle Fraser.

MAR 29 1943

NEW YORK TIMES
Circ. D. 455,825 S. 788,546

JUN 26 1943

ARTHUR C. JAMES LEFT $34,771,702

Charity and Religious Units Get $25,317,154 of Estate of Rail Industrialist

BULK TO HIS FOUNDATION

$10,590,492 Bequeathed by Mrs. G. V. Whitney—Legacy to American Art Museum

Arthur Curtiss James, railroad industrialists, who died June 4, 1941, left a gross estate of $37,771,613 and a net of $34,771,702, according to an appraisal filed yesterday by Louis J. Lefkowitz, Deputy State Tax Commissioner and Appraiser. Charitable, religious and educational institutions share $25,317,154, of which the James Foundation gets $23,030,387.

Mr. James held securities valued at $29,434,907, mortgages, notes, cash and insurance valued at $7,154,282, real estate appraised at $632,089 and jointly owned property valued at $351,282. His largest holding was a block of 407,125 shares of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, appraised at $11,653,953.

Other large holdings were 97,500 preferred shares of Curtiss Southwestern Corporation, $4,542,525, and 195,000 shares of Curtiss Southwestern Corporation capital,

Legacies of $150,000 go to Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, sister-in-law, and Harriet Ferry Manice, niece. Mrs. Maude P. Larson, sister-in-law; William C. and James M. Stuart and William D. James, nephews, were bequested $100,000 each, and Mrs. Mary Parsons Davidson, sister-in-law, gets a trust of $100,000.

Other personal bequests go to sixteen individuals including several taxes set up in his will valued at $1,202,682.

Mr. James requested the foundation to aid institutions which he had helped during his lifetime. They are: Hampton Normal College, Amherst College, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, American Union of Beirut, Syria; American Seamen's Friend Society, Society for the Promotion of the Gospel Among Seamen of the Port of New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Christodora House.

Mr. James directed that one-tenth of his residuary estate be distributed among eighteen cousins and another one-tenth be applied to make up deficiencies in legacies contained in the will of his wife, Harriet Parsons James, who predeceased him by twenty days.

Legacies to Relatives

Federal estate taxes of $3,800,000 and New York State received $1,230,408.

Created to Aid Charities

The James Foundation, which totaled $3,455,300 and the industrialist created educational charitable, religious and eight-tenths of his residuary estate. In addition to this it also receives art and real estate worth $574,085 and remainder interests in trusts

eral annuities in sums from $600 to $4,200. Ninety-two employes share in $740,000 in amounts from $2,000 to $22,500.

Listed among the realty holdings were Mr. James' residence at 38 East Sixty-ninth Street, assessed at $790,000.

Pittsburg Courier

SPARKS URGES BIGGER BUDGET

MAY 1 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29—(ANP)—Budget increases for the state's Negro institutions are recommended by Governor Sparks for the coming year. He plans to introduce them to the state legislature in May.

His budget plans as released last week contain no recommendations for appropriations to build and maintain a senior college and for increased financial support to Tuskegee Institute. Suggestions along these lines are expected to aawit enactment of the nevessary complimentary statutes by the legislature itself.

The appropriation for the Alabama State Reform School for Negroes is set at $85,000, an increase of $5,000; Montgomery State Teachers college, $63,500 conditional; A. and M. college, Huntsville, $37,090 absolute and $43,910 conditional, and Tuskegee, $10,000.

Syracuse Herald American
April 4, 1943

on Addition Negro School Open April 16

Bids will be received at the ity Hall here April 16 for the ddition to the colored school.

The latest approved Federa grant for the addition is $30,00(for the construction of five mor classrooms.

No further word has beeen received from Montgomery concerning the City's new elementary since bids were opened March 16 and the low bid exceeded the government funds allotted. However additional funds have been recommended and the local school board assured extra funds will be granted.

TUCKER ASKS $7,686,741 MORE IN STATE BUDGET

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 7 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 6—(AP)—Alabama's purse strings would be loosened to the extent of $7,686,741 annually above present appropriations under a tentative biennial budget submitted to the Legislature's interim finance-taxation committee Tuesday by Finance Director Hayse Tucker.

Tucker recommended that educational trust fund allotments be increased by $6,001,697, and appropriations from the general fund, out of which insane hospitals, other eleemosynary institutions and general activities are carried, by $1,685,044.

The finance director explained that his suggested budget—which outlines expenditures considerably larger than he had recommended earlier—was compiled with the idea that present surpluses in the state treasury not be considered a "savings account" but should be used for expanded services.

However, he would limit expenditures of numerous state agencies to definite amounts instead of permitting them to spend all revenues received, and his budget calls for apportionment of some anticipated revenues over a five-year period so as to give the next administration a working balance.

Conferences Held

While the proposed budget was announced following conferences among Gov. Chauncey Sparks, Tucker and members of the interim finance group, it was described as representing only the views of the Finance Department. The governor has authority to suggest changes, but there was no indication Tuesday whether he would.

The trust fund budget, under Tucker's recommendations, would give $4,793,778 annually additional to the 1939 appropriation of $8,005,016 to the minimum school program fund, designed to equalize public school opportunities in all counties. The teachers' retirement fund, now $400,000 annually, would be increased to $988,000.

The University of Alabama, Alabama Poly and Alabama College would receive flat 20 per cent increases over 1939, and proportionate increases would be made in other educational services.

To broaden the Negro education program, the department recommended that the present appropriation of $67,500 to the Montgomery State Teachers College be increased to $131,000, and the $30,000 allotment to Huntsville Negro A. & M. to $81,,000.

Tucker said the increases would give those institutions regular college standing. A $10,000 appropriation to Tuskegee Institute was retained, subject to change by legislative action. Sparks has recommended that the state take a larger part than present in the noted privately-financed Negro institution's program.

Old Age Boost Urged

If the Legislature approves Tucker's suggestions, old age assistance will be increased from the present less than $10 monthly average to $15. To do this, he allocated $1,650,000 of sales tax funds to counties, a hike of $600,000, with the provision it be used exclusively for pensions.

No recommendation was included for further increases in teacher salaries immediately, but Tucker said he was considering a recommendation whereby if actual income exceeds tentative estimates—which he thinks likely — an additional $1,500,000 annual appropriation would be made for a 10 per cent hike over a five-year period. Teachers were given a raise of about 12 per cent this year, but Tucker said the pay should be higher.

Under present law the governor may allot $3 to $4 per capita for care of inmates of the insane hospital and school for feeble minded. Tucker would raise the maximum to $4.50, and suggested raising the annual appropriations of the insane hospitals from $975,000 to $1,381,756, the school for feeble minded from $122,000 to $200,000.

Funds for the Talladega Institute for Deaf and Blind would be increased by $69,000; the Alabama Boys Industrial School $16,116, and the State Training School for Girls $7,700.

Health Fund Raises Asked

The Health Department would be given $38,400 more; tuberculosis control a new allotment of $74,000; cancer control $30,000; old bonded debt sinking fund $150,000 more than at present.

Tucker predicted that by Sept. 30, 1944, the war emergency fund, suggested by Gov. Sparks to care for various state agencies and functions in times of need, could reach $5,000,000.

A conditional appropriation of $100,000 was made looking toward establishment of a four-year medical school, and the finance director said some arrangement might be worked out to start the courses off in connection with operations of the Jefferson County Hospital. Definite recommendations, he added, must come from the Legislature.

Ready for submission to the legislative committee were budgets for departments operating solely or mostly on fees. Tucker suggested their appropriations be fixed, with any accumulated surpluses being kept for them and released when and if needed, except where excesses already are placed in the general fund.

He would give the Conservation Department $650,000 annually, continuing a $100,000 general fund appropriation "so as not to curtail the forestry program." His report showed the department spent $669,000 in 1942; collected $690,000, and had asked for $778,000 this year.

The Agriculture and Industries Department would be limited to $431,000; spent $464,000 last year and collected $560,000.

A ceiling of $636,000 would be placed on the Public Safety Department's (highway patrol) expenditures, against $753,000 last year and receipts of $838,000.

The Public Service Commission, which Tucker said had spent only $78,000 of the $171,000 it took in last year, was given a suggested appropriation of $96,000. Unlike most other "fee" operated departments, the A. P. S. C. turns in to the general fund all monies it collects above expenses.

The interim finance committee began a study of the proposed budget immediately, with indications that several days might be required to consider all its angles.

Syracuse Herald American
February 28, 1943

* * *

RECOGNITION OF NEGRO EDUCATION

To the Editor The News:

In one county in one state, if in no other, the missionaries who braved the hostilities of their day to bring higher education to Negroes are receiving their reward.

The Jefferson County Board of Education refuses to give the same increments to graduates of their state-supported college as to graduates from privately owned colleges. The State Department of Education has from the beginning recognized its graduates, but the Jefferson County Board in its effort to advance Negro education recognizes only those since 1935. It advises the others to study for their masters' degrees.

This can be gratifying to the graduates who have studied the history of their former teachers. The courage of those teachers is, at long last, receiving its just recognition. The pioneer graduates of the state-supported college, however, may pride themselves on the fact that the failure to supply equipment to satisfy the demands of the Jefferson County Board belongs to the state and not to the blood-sweating efforts of the founders of that institution. These graduates have a goodly heritage and a history which may in some degree compensate for the loss of increments they feel to be their due from the Jefferson County Board.

SOPHIA C. JOHNSON.

1031 Mortimer Street.

* * *

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

SCHOLAR RECEIVES A GRANT— Dr. Sherman W. Savage, head of the department of history and government at Lincoln U., Jefferson City, Mo., has been awarded a research grant of $800.00 by the Social Science Research Council. The purpose of this grant is to aid in the completion of his study of the Negro in the history of the West from 1830 to 1900. Dr. Savage is a widely-known historian of the Negro in ante-bellum and post Civil War America.

Durham, N. C. Herald
October 16, 1943

Negro Education Project Planned In Alamance

Graham, Oct. 15.—(Special)—A grant of $3,500 to initiate a Negro teacher education project in Alamance County has been made by the Southern Education Foundation, it was announced today by M. E. Yount, superintendent of county schools.

The project will be started next Summer and its outline will be similar to the teacher education program made possible for white teachers in the county from a grant by the general education board and which was begun this Summer, at the Graham High School.

Conferences with Mr. Yount were held this week in regards to the project for Negro teachers by representatives of the Southern Education Foundation and Negro colleges in this State.

1817-1943

GOP Trickery Beats U.S. Education Bill

Defender
Chicago, Ill

OCT 30 1943

By HARRY McALPIN
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Republicans of the Senate, led by Senators Taft of Ohio and Bridges of New Hampshire, have gone one step further than being the "meanest man in town."

The politics-playing Senators have "stolen" opportunity from Negroes (and poor whites) in the South—and they did it by trickery, dishonesty and dishonorable tactics.

Educational opportunity taken from the Negroes of the South affects the race and the nation for generations to come—makes them and their offspring more susceptible to exploitation, discrimination and injustice. This latter, no doubt, accounts for the Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange being in Taft's corner on this occasion.

The smoke screen used by these shrewd political operators was a plea against inequalities of educational opportunities for Negroes in the South.

This disgraceful chicanery took place in the debate and "behind-the-scenes" shenanigans on the Federal Aid to Education Bill, S. 637. The purpose of the bill, as stated in its title was "to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the states and territories in more adequately financing their systems of public education during emergency, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools."

Adequate Protection

The bill recognized the existence of separate schools for minority groups in the South, and attempted to rectify the inequalities that exist by providing for an equitable and just apportionment of the federal funds made available through the bill.

Specifically, the bill declared "a just and equitable apportionment, allotment or distribution of the funds provided under this act for the benefit of a minority group in a state which maintains by law separate educational facilities for such minority racial group, means any plan of apportionment, allotment or distribution which results in the expenditure, for the benefit of such minority racial group, of a proportion of said funds, **not less than the proportion that each such minority racial group in such state bears to the total population of that state.**"

This would have meant that in a state like Mississippi, where the proportion of Negroes in the population is about 50-50, Negroes would have received one-half of the federal funds appropriated.

Precaution was even taken to see that the Southern states did not use all their own state money for education of whites and let the federal money only be used for Negroes. Another section of the bill provided that "in states where separate public schools are maintained for separate races," the states must "provide for a just and equitable apportionment of such funds for the benefit of publilc schools maintained for minority races, **without reduction of the proportion of state and local moneys expended for educational purposes during the fiscal year ended in 1942 for public schools of minority races.**"

Pushed By Educators

These provisions in the bill were there largely through the efforts of three men well-known in Negro educational circles—Dr. Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools in D. C.; Dr. Rayford Logan, acting dean of the graduate school at Howard university; and Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the college of liberal arts, at Howard university.

Because of these safeguards, the bill had the endorsement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Teachers association—and in the beginning, of Edgar Brown's two "telephone booth" organizations, the National Negro Council and the United Government Employees.

(Brown claims to represent 4,000,000 Negroes; but his organizations are reliably reported to exist only on paper, and his membership, except for about 100 government employees, exists only in his imagination.)

But Senator Taft and his Republican cohorts did not want the bill. They are enmeshed in a campaign to win votes in 1944 on a plea for lower taxes and less government expenditures. They don't hope to accomplish either—but it makes good campaign fodder. They are also singing a song of "states rights" a new melody for Republicans.

Senator Taft and the Republicans—as do also the Democrats—realize that an intelligent use of the ballot in 1944 by the Negroes of America will be the determining factor in the election. They know the Negro holds the balance of power at the ballot box.

Tactics of Deceit

They also know that just plain objection to increased educational opportunities for Negroes would be political suicide for the party in 1944. So they became dishonest. They decided on the dishonorable tactic of deceit. They decided to argue for even greater opportunity for Negroes with the knowledge that their success in such a move would mean the death of the bill.

Taft gibed at the Southern states for their unequal distribution of their own funds between Negroes and whites. In a minority report on the bill, he said "nothing in this act requires any equalization between white and Negro pupils. It is true that the bill requires the federal funds to be distributed on an equitable basis between white schools and Negro schools, but it does not change the distribution of Louisiana funds."

Then he told the Senate that "it occurs to me that once the federal government goes into the question of white and colored schools, we shall never stop. We shall go on until we require every state to permit colored and white children to go to the same schools, as we do in Ohio. If a bill of that sort is proposed, we shall have exactly the same problem presented that we had in connection with the poll tax bill and other measures. I think it is a subject on which the federal government should not begin to legislate."

But he failed to gain Southern support by this "race-baiting." So when Senator Langer (R.) of North Dakota introductd an amendment that "there shall be no discrimination ini the administration of the benefits and appropriations made under the respective provisions of this act, or in the state funds supplemented thereby on account of race, creed, or color," Senator Taft threw his full support behind the amendment.

Death Knell of Bill

In view of the checks and balances provided in the bill already there was no need for Senator Langer's amendment. The provision in it with reference to the state funds, over which Congress has no jurisdiction, gave body to the contention of the Republicans as to the federal control that might result from the bill in its original form. It sounded the death knell of the bill.

The amendment was opposed in telegrams from Mrs. Mary L. Williams, president of the American Teachers association, and Walter White, secretary of the NAACP.

It appears that the Republican board of strategy not only attempted to dupe the Negroes, but played unfair with one of its own party members. Senator Langer, who has demonstrated a sincerity in the past in sponsoring and supporting anti-discrimination amendments, was used as the "front-man" for the "stab-in-the-back" this amendment gave to the increased educational opportunities for Negroes in the South. After Langer's amendment was passed by a vote of 40-37, he apparently sensed the trickery involved when Taft immediately moved for recommittment of the bill to the committee on education and labor. Langer then voted against the motion to recommit.

Had the Senators who voted for the amendment been sincere in their desire to promote equality of educational opportunities for Negroes, they would have insisted on adopting the bill with the amendment in it. An inconsistency and dishonesty may be attributed to those Senators who voted for the amendment and then voted to recommit the bill on Taft's motion. Here are the Senators who bowed to this low level:

Republican Senators Ball (Minn.) Barbour (N.J.) Bridges (N.H), Buck (Del.), Butler (Neb.), Danaher (Conn.), Ferguson (Mich.), Gurney (S. D.), Johnson (Calif.,), Millikin, (Colo.), Reed (Kansas.), Robertson (Wyo.), Shipstead (Minn.), Taft (Ohio), Vandenberg (Mich.), Wherry (Neb.), White (Me.), Willis (Ind.), and Wilson (Iowa).

Democrats who voted for both the amendment and the motion to recommit werre Gerry (R. I.) Green (R. I.), Johnson (Colo.), McCarran (Nev.), Maloney (Conn.) Mead (N. Y.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.) Walsh (Mass.), and Wheeler (Mont.) A few Senators who voted for the amendment, by voting against the motion to recommit, showed they were either sincere or had a wholesome respect for the Negro vote in their constituencies. They were: Sens. Brewster (Me.), Capper (Kans.), Davis (Pa.), Holman (Ore.) Langer (N. D.), Nye (N. D.), Thomas (Idaho), and Wiley (Wisc.)—all Republicans; and Clark (Mo.), Gillette (Iowa), and Van Nuys (Ind.)—Democrats.

The Senators who voted for the amendment and then voted to recommit the bill should be marked in every voter's book. Here are those in that group who come up for election in the 1944 campaign: Sens. Danaher (Conn.), Gurney, (S. D.), McCarran (Nev.), Millikin (Colo.), Reed (Kans.) and Taft of (Ohio).

181(7)-1943

Assembly's Bounty Depletes Coffers: State To Have Multi-Million Deficit

By BEVERLY R. YOUNG

NASHVILLE, Feb. 23 (AP)—Sharply increased appropriations in the face of curtailed revenues may force the state to operate at a deficit estimated at nearly $4,000,000 during the coming biennium despite intended impoundments of $3,000,000 for that period, a study of the 1943-45 budget report disclosed.

The anticipated deficit virtually will wipe out an accumulated surplus of $4,598,104 estimated for the general fund at the close of the present fiscal year if available figures hold true to expected form.

Appropriations authorized by the recently-adjourned General Assembly totalled approximately $54,000,000 and Budget Director William N. Duncan said today that as a result, and despite the accumulated surplus, it probably would be necessary to impound about $1,500,000 annually in general funds "in order to break even" during the next biennium.

He did not indicate from what state departments the appropriated funds would be withheld but did say he did not think it would be necessary to impound monies earmarked for educational purposes.

The new appropriations contrast sharply with the $45,000,000 appropriated by the 1941 Legislature to run the state during the current biennium. In turn the 1941 figure represented an increase of about $3,000,000 over the total of $41,928,282 appropriated in 1939 for the 1939-41 biennium.

Contrasted with the $54,000,000 in appropriations, covering funds earmarked in the general and miscellaneous appropriations bill, the budget director's report to the Legislature estimated state revenues slated to go into the general fund for the next two fiscal years at $47,298,000, or nearly $7,000,000 less than the sum appropriated.

Duncan's figures included an estimated $4,000,000 as the state's share of its alcoholic beverage tax, an estimate likely to be higher than actual receipts from the tax because of liquor shortages becoming increasingly prevalent in Tennessee.

Consequently, in making his report to the Legislature, Duncan emphasized that accurate estimates of anticipated revenues were difficult to arrive at because they were made during a wartime period "comparable to no past experiences" in the history of the state.

His budget statement also estimated gasoline tax revenues of $12,600,000 for each year of the coming biennium compared with an estimated $18,600,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. However, whether small or larger than the estimated receipts, the actual revenue received from gasoline during the next biennium will have no effect on the general fund since all that revenue has been earmarked for the state sinking funds and highway department maintenance.

Basing his recommendation on anticipated revenue, Duncan proposed general fund appropriations totaling $50,820,538 for the approaching biennium compared with the $54,000,000 actually approved by the Legislature.

Among other things, the budget director proposed a total of $4,440,000 be appropriated for educational institutions such as the University of Tennessee and 11 other educational agencies. The general appropriations bill fixed that exact amount but further sums amounting to $200,000 were authorized in the miscellaneous appropriations bill passed by the legislature on the next to last day of the session.

Largest individual slice of the miscellaneous increase went to the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service with an additional $50,000 appropriation over and above the $350,000 set aside in the general appropriations bill. The 1941 Legislature appropriated a total of $340,000 for the Extension Service.

The general appropriations bill totaled about $51,000,000 and the miscellaneous measure, covering legislative expenses and miscellaneous items not included in the general bill, set aside about $2,000,000 in addition to a number of items for which unspecified sums would be appropriated. The latter included the state's share of the costs of setting up a permanent registration system, estimated unofficially at $150,000, and an undesignated amount to make available to Negroes' educational facilities equivalent to those enjoyed by white students. An additional sum of $32,000 was set aside in the general bill for Negro education.

The miscellaneous bill also included numerous overlapping sums for state agencies and institutions already appropriated for in the general appropriations bill.

Much of the increased appropriations were due to provisions setting aside more than $800,000 to raise the salaries of teachers and earmarking something over $1,000,000 to care for increased grants to the needy.

Lumping together school aid obligations, grants to educational institutions and agencies for vocational education and rehabilitation, the new general appropriations bill showed increases of approximately $3,770,000 over those made for the same purposes in 1941. In addition further sums amounting to $274,000 were set aside for the same agencies in the miscellaneous bill. These miscellaneous sums, some of them appropriated as war emergency measures for several state schools, constituted contingency appropriations which could be used only with the approval of the governor.

Other miscellaneous appropriations included $68,000 additional for the Department of Conservation, $50,000 for the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, $150,000 for the Department of Public Safety and two contingency funds of $100,000 and $200,000 respectively to be used at the discretion of the Governor.

Another item contributing to the over-all increase was an appropriation of $300,000 made for the State Guard and $74,000 for the adjutant general's office. Setting up of the Guard was effected during the current biennium by legislation authorizing the Governor to issue bonds for that purpose.

Elsie Misses the Bus.

Williston, S. C. Way

Elsie Robinson, wno indites a daily col-yum for The State and various other and sundry newspapers, characterizes as "bilge" what she terms a "sanctimonious amendment" to an editorial which questions the wisdom of federal aid for public schools, the offending quotation being as follows: "Education is one school function which is still left to home rule and responsibility, and there it should remain."

November 12, 1943

That Elsie (Miss or Mrs.) missed the point is clearly indicated by her following comment, in which she queries "Is the average family equipped to cope with hundreds of square but schoolless miles? . . . . Does the average father know what this New World is all about And even if he had time and money to make education a home rule function, has he either the intelligence or training to train his child properly? You know darn well he hasn't!"

Elsie, who is supposedly a product of "higher education," should know darn well that what the editor in question had in mind was not the training of children at HOME, but the home (or local) management of the schools, with which sentiment we are thoroughly in accord. It is high time that we stop this federal subsidy business, whether it be for education or hog cholera. It is high time that we Americans return to the old fashioned, tried and true belief that the people should support the government rather than that the government should support the people.

This education subsidy bill is just another sugarcoated pill to enable the New Dealers to get a further stranglehold on the American people, and its iniquity is disclosed by an amendment that would prohibit the allotment of funds to any State that practices racial discrimination, which finally aroused Southern congressmen and senators to the dynamite contained in the bill. The amendment was clearly aimed at the South, which believes in and practices race segregation, and if and when we are foolish enough to accept such federal aid, we invite the federal government to tell us that white and negro children must be allowed to attend the same schools. That should be perfectly clear, even to a moron.

No, Elsie, we don't want any federal aid for our schools, nor do we want the Wagner-Murray bill, which would regiment physicians and patients alike.

Education Takes Shellacking

Education is the foundation of democracy. This fact has been driven home to Americans since the outbreak of the war more than ever before. Recently, the U. S. Senate had before it a bill that would have distributed three hundred million dollars of federal money among the states for educational purposes. It was indeed an important move by the Government to lift up the educational level of American citizens in all 48 states.

Because he wanted to see federal funds expended fairly and honestly and because of the cruelly discriminatory practice in the Southern states of denying to colored citizens even a modicum of public funds for educational purposes, Senator William Langer (R., N.D.) moved to amend the educational bill to the effect that in the distribution of the federal funds there would be no discrimination. However, rather than let the amended bill become a law, the Southern senators killed it, thereby proving that they have no intentions of seeing that money from the pockets of Northerners (Southerners pay comparatively little taxes) would be expended fairly for the education of both races.

There is little hope that the U. S. will ever be a democracy in fact as long as there is a South filled with small minded, cruel, selfish, arrogant people still fighting a war that they lost 78 years ago.

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DEC 1943

Educators Shun Federal Control

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

Federal aid for education should not include Federal control, Dr. their recent

Education Department, said yes-

today. Dr. Meadows said this was the sentiment among various State superintendents and other educa-

as expressed at tendent of education, also at-

meeting in tended the Milwaukee conference.

Dr. Meadows, of the Alabama

committee was chairman of the which directed the resolutions.

E. B. Norton, State superin-

Resolutions adopted declared that "the Federal government should not attempt to shape the American system of public education according to a preconceived Federal pattern by imposing upon the States any conditions for participation in Federal aid . . . and tend toward that end."

"The control of education," the resolution said, "is wholly a State function and the State agency responsible for education within the State should not be circuited in the exercise of this responsibility by direct Federal relationships with local school units. Local school units operate within the framework of State legislation and regulations, which can not be ignored without causing chaos."

Cheap Political Trick Bars Funds For Education Of Southern Children

DESDEMONA was killed by Othello.

But Iago intended to destroy her and did destroy her by what he "put over."

Last week saw this drama in the Senate of the United States at the expense of the backward, impoverished and humblest of America's citizens when the Thomas Bill S 637, which would have provided three hundred million dollars to equalize school facilities and teacher's pay, was slaughtered.

This bill, THE FAIR DESDEMONA, was backed by the Administration. It was backed also by Southern Senators because they knew, like everybody else, that it is the South—the whole South, black and white—that is far behind the rest of the country in all phases of education.

The Southern Senators saw themselves getting hold of a tidy sum and Alabama's Senator Hill, OUR OTHELLO, was battling for it with all his might.

Of course, we know that our folks would get just about twenty cents of each dollar spent on them. But we felt that even with this flagrant irregularity, they would be getting more than they get now; that our people are not the only people in the South who are in need; that educating white children is also educating Americans.

But the Republican Senators, led by Taft, OUR IAGO, had no love for the bill. First, because the Administration backed it. Next, this was "'sizeable change" that would be handled by Democratic hands with no direct benefit to their constituents. The fact that black Republicans of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia would get some benefit, didn't mean a thing to them.

"'Iago" Taft, seeing that the Republicans fought a losing fight, had them support and pass an amendment that there should be no discrimination because of race, creed or color, in dispensing either this Federal fund or its State-appropriated counterpart. When this amendment passed, "Iago" knew "Desdemona" was done.

Unlike the real Iago, however, the Republicans did not sit back and wait for the Southern Democrat "Othellos" to turn on and murder their fair "Desdemona" all by themselves. No sir! They jumped in and the killing became a partnership in crime, of Senator "Othello" Hill of Alabama, Democrat, and Senator "Iago" Taft of Ohio, Republican.

We cannot afford to let Republicans think that colored people, either north or south, are hoodwinked by this grandstand play on discrimination. It was worse than a self-serving gesture. This was the deliberate destruction of a measure sorely needed by the masses. If they think that colored voters are going to be deceived by such a worthless, untimely, cheap trick as this—they'd better read their cards again!

It is late. Let the Republican Senators show such ingenuity for the franchise and we'll have an Anti-Poll Tax law.

That will signify genuine sincerity.

Republicans And Democrats Both Guilty Of Defeating Education Bill

IT IS TO be sincerely hoped that the editorial in the current edition of "The Crisis" does not express the opinion of those who control the policy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In discussing the defeat of the bill to have the Federal Government aid education in the states by appropriating three hundred million dollars, "The Crisis" uses these astonishing words:

"Taft followed up this opening statement on October 14 by deliberately dragging forth the race segregation issue, WAVING IT IN FRONT OF SOUTHERN SENATORS (AND SOUTHERN VOTERS), and charging that the adoption of the bill would break down segregated schools in the South — the very kind of speech calculated to defeat the bill."

The NAACP has been waving the race segregation issue before all America for an half century. Those who have contributed to the support of the NAACP have done so largely because of its fight against segregation.

Racial segregation is wrong. It is wrong in New York and Philadelphia. It is wrong in Atlanta and Birmingham.

When did the NAACP become so solicitous of the feelings of southern senators and southern votes? These are the chief exponents of the dastardly pattern which has made the South the hell which it is today.

True it is that the bill would have sent millions of dollars into the South. The South has never distributed Federal or any other kind of funds on an equitable basis among colored and white citizens. Only the most naive would believe that the funds would have been distributed fairly without the Amendment.

That the southern senators did not so intend becomes clear as daylight when they turned down the much needed money for education in the South, rather than accept an amendment was intended to prevent discrimination in the administration of the fund.

The concluding statement of the editorial proves the illogical position taken by the NAACP: "God knows the southern Democrats are no angels, but on this issue, for reasons of their own, they were on the Negro's side."

Why was the bill killed? It was killed because of an amendment which had as its purpose the prevention of discrimination in the administration of the fund. Those southern Democrats who, according to "The Crisis", were on the Negro's side, voted to defeat the bill for one reason only—they did not desire colored people to participate equally in the money to be spent for education. And that goes for both State and Federal funds.

If they were on the Negro's side, why did they not accept the amendment? Certainly colored people would have received greater benefits from the appropriation with the amendment than without it.

The Republicans did not want the bill passed. Senators Taft and Langer were not interested in the welfare of southern Negroes. Their motives may have been, and probably were, impure, but that certainly does not justify the NAACP in pulling its punches in its fight against discrimination and segregation.

That great organization must not take the illogical position of saying segregation is O. K., in the South but wrong in the North. Neither should it denounce Taft and Langer for using trickery to kill the bill without at the same time blasting the southern Democrats who are equally, if not more, guilty for the bill's defeat. Neither deserves a clean bill of health.

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1817-1943

Senate 'Gangs Up' To Kill Education Bill

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCT 30 1943

Taft, Langer, Barbour and Southern Poll Tax Solons Engage in Maneuver to Check Appropriation Which Would Have Provided Federal Aid for Dixie Schools

WASHINGTON—(Courier Washington Bureau—Last week by a vote of 53 to 26 with 17 Senators not voting, the United States Senate killed for all practical purposes any chance of the passage in this session of legislation which would have brought some 15 million dollars of federal funds to the use of Negro schools in Southern States.

Equal villains in the piece—marked by demagogy and hypocrisy seldom equalled even on the floor of the Senate, were Senators Taft, Langer and Barbour, and Poll Tax Senators from the South.

SENATOR TAFT LED OPPOSITION

The bill, as reported to the Senate by the Committee on Education and Labor, provided for the appropriation of two hundred million dollars by the Federal government for aid to the states for public education. Under the terms of the bill Southern states would have to divide the Federal funds equally between Negro and white schools, on the basis of school attendance.

When the bill came to the floor it was opposed by a minority led by Senator Robert Taft (R.-Ohio), who opposed the measure on the principle that education was not a function of the Federal government.

The bill, as reported by the committee, had the support of a majority of the Democratic Senators, including the Southern Senators, who had agreed not to oppose the provision for equitable distribution of the Federal monies. The bill was also supported by the NAACP, and Negro teacher organizations.

AMENDMENT USED TO KILL THE BILL

Near the close of a bitter debate on the bill, Senator William Langer (R.-N. D.) introduced an amendment providing not only that Southern states must make equal distribution of Federal funds between Negro and white schools, but that in order to be eligible for these funds they must also agree to equalize state funds between Negro and white sch[illegible]

Senator Elbert [illegible] (D.-Utah) author [illegible] pointed out that the pas[illegible] of this amendment would mean killing the bill, since Southern Senators would not vote for the bill amended in this fashion. Declaring that "the great Negro group which this amendment is supposed to help" are opposed to the amendment, the Utah Senator read a telegram from Walter White, secretary of the NAACP opposing the Langer amendment.

CLAIMED BROWN FOR AMENDMENT

Countering the telegram of Walter White, Senator Bridges (R.-New Hampshire) stated that he had a memorandum from the National Negro council (the organization of Mr. Edgar Brown), "said to represent more than four million Negroes," favoring the Langer amendment.

Said Senator Hill (D.-Ala.), "No Senator can vote for this amendment and then go back to the Negroes in his state and say to them that he voted for the amendment in an effort to serve them. A vote for this amendment would be a distinct disservice to the Negroes of this country and to any other minority group; a vote for this amendment would be a vote against the best interests of the Negroes because we know that if this amendment goes on the bill, it will seriously jeopardize the bill, and will possibly defeat its passage."

Also opposing tacking on the Langer amendment because it would endanger passage of the bill were Senators Guffey (D.-Pa.), and Barkley (D-Ky.).

TAFT ADMITS PURPOSE

The Langer amendment was passed by a vote of 40 to 37. Immediately after the passage of the amendment Senator Taft made a motion to recommit the bill, which was passed 53 to 26, thus killing the measure.

The Ohio Senator [illegible] admitted to [illegible] of The Pittsburgh Courier, at his office, last Friday, that he used the Langer amendment to kill the bill. "I voted for the Langer amendment to beat the bill," he said. Other Senators who first voted for the Langer amendment guaranteeing Negroes educational equality and who then voted to kill the bill they had thus perfected, included, Senators Barbour (R.-N. D.) Buck, (R.-Del.); Danaher (R.-Conn.); Ferguson (R.-Mich.); Mead (D.-N. Y.) and Vandenberg (R.-Mich.).

GUFFEY DENOUNCES STRATEGY USED

Senator Guffey was bitter in his denunciation of the strategy employed by the Taft-Langer bloc. He told The Pittsburgh Courier, "A cruel trick has been played upon Negro voters in this instance which they should never forget. Senators Taft. Barbour and Langer were fully aware that they were playing cheap, demagogic politics in amending the bill which had the full support of Negro organizations and which had been accepted by Southern Senators. I have no brief for the Southern Senators who voted to recommit the bill, but it is clear that Taft, Barbour, Langer and others who voted for the Langer amendment and then voted to recommit the bill did so not to aid Negro education but to kill the measure."

Negro leaders in educational circles here, while refusing to be quoted, were sharp in their criticism of what they termed to be the "sell-out tactics" of Edgar Brown of the National Negro council, reported to have supported the Langer amendment.

School Needs Throughout Nation Halted by Death of The Education Bill

By J. A. YOUNG

The Senate recently strangled to death the bill for federal aid to education. In the whole Union there are only three states or territories which do not have teachers who are receiving less than $600 a year. During the 1942-43 school year 112,000 teachers left our public schools. The causes of this situation are local. The consequences, however, are general.

The bill sought $300,000,000 for grants-in-aid to the States, two-thirds of which would be used for the payment of teachers' salaries. The aid provided for in this bill for the present is lost, but the needs remain. In the interest of keeping the membership in regular classes at an average of 36 pupils per teacher, the elementary schools are in need of additional teachers for divisions 10-13.

Each school is in need of a matron. In each junior and senior high school where pupils are more able to take responsibility, for their own personal needs a matron is provided. In the elementary schools where the children are younger, more subject to minor accidents and to diseases of childhood all the services that would be performed by a matron have to be rendered by teachers and principal. These services include, health services, such as taking height and weight of pupils, testing hearing and vision, referring ailing children and those suspected of incipient contagious disease to the visiting school physician, keeping medical cards posted, taking pupils to dental clinics, personal hygiene of pupils, and the maintenance of an emergency room.

Home-School Relations

The classroom teacher is responsible for visiting homes of delinquent children, for accompanying pupil groups to school activities, investigating these cases when cases warrant. In addition the teacher must make the routine telephone calls to the attendance department or to the visual education department and assist in issuing and keeping account of books, supplies, etc.

School Clerks

No elementary school has clerical service. Principal and teachers do all types of clerical work pertaining to keeping records, making repors to division and central offices as best they can without such assistance. Therefore principal and teachers spend their time or their money or both for building and classroom typing, mimeographing, official correspondence, etc., Every junior high school, however small, is provided with a clerk but no elementary school, though the membership in some of them is more than 1000 [illegible] staff correspondingly large.

The School Plant

It cannot be out of place to mention the fact that our elementary schools are somewhat primitive in their provision for cleanliness of the pupils in that there are no shower baths in the buildings. We know that plumbing extensions at this time are prohibited by priorities and manpower conditions; and even before the war we suffered from lack of school funds. Also we need in the elementary schools structural provision for physical education and for assemblies. Only two of the twelve schools in one division have an assembly gymnasium.

This is the picture of one section of one city. Imagine the need of all the cities [illegible] the country. [illegible] you can't imagine the highest legislative group of a country (fighting for world democracy) defeating a bill for

DEC 11 1943

Alabama Senator Favors Federal Education Aid

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—"I shall never be satisfied unto education. This Federal aid to education is the law of the land," declared Sen. Lister Hill, Alabama liberal, in a speech before the Jefferson County Teachers' Association, white, here Tuesday.

Sen. Hill flayed the reactionaries and selfish interests which connived to defeat the passage of the bill a few weeks ago. He pointed out that "the failure or success of democracy depends

Virginia Journal and Guide Norfolk.

DEC 11 1943

Attitude of public officials toward federal aid to education was reflected in a resolution by the Alabama Municipalities League in session here favoring the principle of federal aid to states providing adequate education for its children."

Hailing that the best way to attack crime is through ed-

upon the ballot box in the hands of educated, intelligent citizens, therefore, it is important that the federal government help

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Sen. Langer Put On Spot In Education Bill Stand

Defender
Chicago, Ill

WASHINGTON. — Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, is quite concerned about the position in which he has been placed by his sponsorship of the anti-discrimination amendment to the Federal Aid to Education Bill, S. 637, in the Senate last week.

The amendment led to the recommittal of the bill to the Senate committee on education and labor, where it will remain probably for the duration. The motion to recommit was made by Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio.

In a prepared statement to the members of the Negro press, Senator Langer said:

"I am disappointed at the position taken by certain colored leaders of organizations like the NAACP and teachers in opposing my sponsoring of an anti-discrimination admendment to the $300,000,000 federal aid to public education bill, which was before the Senate this week. There can be no compromise.

Champions Cause

"The same groups and spokesman representing Mr. White have been insistent in the past in urging the Congress to act favorably on such matters. Those of us who have been favorably disposed have never failed to speak out and to champion the cause just as I have done in this instance, in order to end my enactment of additional federal legislation, the continued and unjust practices of discrimination in the South and in the armed services, and housing, as well as the denial of equal educational opportunities and benefits and the flagrant violation of 9,000,000 Americans to vote as guaranteed by the United States constitution.

"We have consistently supported and voted for the anti-discrimination language included in the present Selective Service act, the Civil Aeronautics law, and the Nurse Training act. I successfully sponsored an anti-discrimination amendment included in the Federal Overtime Pay bill by the Senate. I supported the recent anti-discrimination amendment proposed by Senator McNary to the Federal Housing Act (FHA).

"Also, I will support the proposal that the colored weekly and daily newspapers are not discriminated against in the proposed measure, S. 1417 (The Bankhead bill) to appropriate $30,000,000 to purchase advertisements by the United States Treasury to expedite the sale of war bonds."

Senator Langer admitted, however, that he did not know, when he introduced his amendment, that safeguards for the "just and equitable allotment, apportionment and distribution" of the federal funds as between white and Negro schools in places where separate schools are maintained by law, were already provided for in the bill. He said he would have acted differently, perhaps, if Walter White, of the NAACP, or someone else had so advised him and pointed out the dangers of his move.

He indicated that when he received a telegram from Mr. White on the morning he was introducing the amendment, he determined that the amendment as he had originally prepared it did not belong to the bill. It was then that he added the clause which called for no discrimination in the use of the state funds for the education of whites and Negroes.

Mr. White's telegram read: "Your proposed and well-intended anti-discrimination amendment to S. 637 adds nothing to protection against discrimination already appearing in sections 6f and 13c and 13d of the bill not before the Senate. Therefore your amendment would not strengthen the bill. It might lead to misunderstanding jeopardizing the passage of bill and inviting the introduction of partisan political consideration into this vital legislation. For these reasons the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges that you not introduce your proposed amendment."

Senator Langer's amendment, as finally introduced, read: "Provided, That there shall be no discrimination in the administration of the administration of the benefits and appropriations made under the respective provisions of this act, or in the state funds supplemented thereby on account of race, creed, or color."

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By WALTER WHITE

Federal Education Bill Debacle

LIFE IN WASHINGTON is changeable these war days in amazing degree. On a battlefront in the Pacific lessons are learned under fire which cause change in design of planes, tanks, guns, or as in the past to effect such improvements, nowadays it takes only months. By presidential decree or Congressional act bureaus are established or abolished overnight and the fate of thousands is changed thereby.

Walter White

Voters go to the polls or fail to do so and a Washington big shot evaporates from the national scene like the morning mist before the rising sun. Only one thing in the national capital seems unchanged and unchangeable—the fixed concept of some politicians that the Negro is so incurably dumb that he cannot possibly comprehend what is patent to normal intelligences.

Hopelessly buried for this session of the 78th Congress by recommittal to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, the Federal Aid to Education Bill is a glaring example of the manner in which members of the Congress believe Negroes to be dumb. The story in all its sordid details has already been told brilliantly in the **Defender** by Harry McAlpin.

I wish here merely to append a note or two which I hope will illuminate some of the tricky processes by which the Negro issue is used deliberately and cold bloodedly to achieve other ends.

Dramatic Personae

LET'S LINE UP the dramatis personae of the tragedy of the assasination and burial of the education bill which was designed to help lift the miserable standards of the backward states. Here they are.

A balding Ohio Senator, Republican. Son of a late President. Politically ambitious. "Kindly" disposed to the Negro but never having given one of them any job on his Cincinnati paper or other enterprises except as a porter. Wealthy enough to send his four sons to private schools where the tuition alone was $1,200 a year, so that they never knew what "public education" meant.

Another Republican Senator, this one from South Dakota. Former governor of his state whose political career and connections caused a vigorous effort to prevent his being seated as Senator. Probably because of unfamiliarity, he is unselective in the matter of Negroes he selects as advisors and in the meetings of Negroes he chooses to address.

A hustling would-be Negro "leader," who induced the western senator to introduce a superflous "anti-discrimination" amendment to the education bill.

Powerful and conservative financial interests who want taxes reduced and who are eager to build up a campaign issue of "economy" for use in the 1944 elections.

Some of the southern senators who strongly favored the bill because southern states would be the chief beneficiaries, but who came into court with unclean hands because of gross discrimination against Negroes in the expenditure of state funds for education.

Cynical Slaughter

AS CYNICAL and coldblooded slaughter of a measure with the "Negro" issue used as the bludgeon was perpetrated on the bill as has ever been seen in Congress. Believing that Negros were not intelligent enough to see through the strategy, certain of the Republicans figured that they would get double value for their money by killing the bill and at the same time being able to pose before Negro voters as the "saviors" of the Negro from discrimination.

The irony of the situation was visible when Senator Langer told newspaper men that he did not know there were adequate safeguards already in the bill when he introduced his anti-discrimination amendment. And yet the bill was one which Senator Langer was debating and amending without, apparently, having taken the trouble to read and understand the bill!

One thing is certain—the Tafts and Langers are going to continue to pull boners and get themselves in hot water as long as they follow the advice of Negroes who are accepted as "leaders" only by white people who don't know much about Negroes.

OCT 30 1943
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Say Race Issue Injected In Fight Against Education-Aid Bill Was Used To Kill Measure In Senate

OCT 30 1943

Age
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Hiding behind an amendment whose wording gave the impression "discrimination" was being fought and Negroes were being "protected," enemies of the Federal aid to education bill (S.637) killed the measure here October 20 by sending it back to committee where it will rest, perhaps, until the Congress session is ended, the NAACP charged this week.

OCT 30 1943

The bill would have appropriated $300 million from the Federal treasury to aid the states provide better education, and a goodly share of the money would have gone to southern states.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, led the fight on the bill and on October 14 waved a red flag in front of southern Senators by a speech in which he asserted that if the bill passed, the Federal government eventually would abolish segregation in the schools of the South.

OCT 30 1943

The bill was actually killed, however, by Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, whened he proposed an amendment designed to bar discrimination in handling not only of the Federal money sent into the states, but in the handling of the regular state moneys for education. Such action by the Federal government is clearly unconstitutional and Senator Elbert Thomas, of Utah, co-sponsor of the bill, charged on the Senate floor that those who voted for the Langer amendment knew it was unconstitutional, but simply wanted to kill the bill itself.

The Senators who voted for the Langer amendment (28 Republicans and 12 Democrats) are, with one or two exceptions, known opponents of the bill who wanted it killed and who seized upon the "no discrimination" clause as a smokescreen for their action.

OCT 30 1943

The NAACP wired Senators Langer and W. Warren Barbour, Republican of New Jersey, that their "well-intentioned" amendment would not add strength to the bill, since the amount of money Negroes would receive in states having separate schools was protected by Section 13, sub-section d.

Most southern Senators were for the bill as drawn, without amendments. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama was co-sponsor of the bill. The southerners did not raise debate ,even, when Senator Barbour proposed his "no discrimination" clause relating to Federal funds only. But when Senator Langer went farther than the Barbour amendment and proposed that the Federal government regulate state school funds, the final blow to the bill was deivered.

"Millions of Negro children in the South and thousands of Negro teachers will suffer because of this political trickery," said an NAACP statement. "The men who killed this bill are hiding behind the pretense that they were fighting for Negroes and against discrimination. We are convinced that on the discrimination point the bill as drawn gave as adequate protection as could be secured while still remaining constitutional. There were powerful forces against this bill, but they would have been defeated. They knew that when debate opened so they dragged out the race issue, which was the only move that could stave off defeat. The politicians have won and the Negro and white children and teachers of the South have lost."

Journal and Guide

They Licked The School Children

Norfolk, Virginia

From New York Post

Yesterday, in the Senate, wreckers killed the bill that would have given $300,000,000 to keep teachers in the classrooms and children off the streets. It was a sweet day's business.

They beat the bill to death cynically and cleverly, using a humanitarian club. The bill had specifically stated that the Federal government was not to use this subsidy as a means to control education. This satisfied the Southern Senators, who had been scared that the Federal government might try to use the money to end Jim Crow in Southern schools.

So Senators Taft and Langer deliberately stirred up the race issue. Though both invariably profess to be against Federal interference with the States, they insisted on inserting an amendment in the bill that would have barred the South and States from getting any money unless they ended their Jim Crow practices. Southern Senators, who had originally supported the bill, now voted to kill it, and it died.

* * * *

We hate Jim Crowism. But we say Taft and Langer deliberately stirred up the race issue in the South as a means of defeating needed Federal subsidies for education. It was a great day's work for those boys. We know of no more repulsive Congressional episode in recent years.

Will the majority that wanted the bill take it lying down?

NOV 6 1943

$3,000,000 Federal Funds Erect Schools In Tidewater

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

OCT 2 1943

RICHMOND, Va. — Federal funds amounting to nearly $3,000,000 have been allocated through the Federal Works Agency for the construction of 23 new schools and four school additions in the Hampton Roads area to take care of the huge overflow of pupils for whom desk space could not be found in exisiting schools, Kenneth Markwell, FWA regional director, announced.

Sixteen new buildings and four school additions have been completed and put into operation, Mr. Markwell said, and seven additional schools for which Federal allotments were approved recently are under construction in Norfolk County. The 23 new schools and four additions represent an increase of 300 classrooms, with accommodations for more than 12,000 pupils.

In addition to regular classrooms, many of the buildings contain kindergarten rooms, multi-purpose rooms, libraries, cafeterias, kitchens and other facilities, Mr. Markwell said.

Nineteen of the 23 new buildings, including the seven buildings in Norfolk County on which work was started August 26, are located on or adjacent to Federal public housing sites in the vicinity of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News. Twelve of these buildings were assigned by the Federal Works administrator to the Federal Public Housing Authority for construction. They are temporary structures, similar in design to the housing projects which they serve.

OCT 2 1943

COST OF CONSTRUCTION

The cost of constructing and equipping the 23 schools and four schools additions is estimated at $3,231,362, Mr. Markwell said. The Federal contribution amounts to $2,993,042. The remainder, $238,320. was supplied by local school boards.

The completed structures include a 4-room and cafeteria addition to the elementary school at Buckroe and a 3-room addition to the Armstrong school at Hampton; a 6-classroom and gymnasium addition to the Morrison High School at Morrison, and an addition to the Huntington High School for Negroes at Newport News; a 15-classroom elementary school for pupils in the Camposella section of Norfolk, known as the Richard A. Tucker School; a 21-classroom school in Warwick County, near Hilton Village, known as the Parkview elementary school; a 25-room school a Cradock; a 10-room elementary school at Langley View, in Elizabeth City County.

Two combination high school and elementary school buildings at Newport News to serve Federal housing projects; two school buildings, each containing 12 Portsmouth, and two schools for Negro pupils whose parents occupy housing projects in the vicinity of Portsmouth, and six schools to serve the Liberty Park and Roberts Park housing communities, the Highland Trailer Camp, Broad Creek Village and other Federal housing projects in classrooms, for white children living at Alexander Park, a Federal housing development near and near Norfolk. (Liberty Park School is expected to be completed in three weeks.)

OCT 2 1943

The seven schools under construction in Norfolk County are located at Riverdale, Norview, Westhaven, Crestwood, Portlock, Churchland and Coleman Place. The latter are being built under the direction of the FWA regional office.

Federal Aid For Southern Education

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

NOV 4 1943

The bill before Congress, proposing to spend $300,000,000 to aid education in the South has sharply divided lawmakers, but not sectionally, as might be supposed. At first there was considerable apprehension on the part of Southerners, who feared Federal control of the schools, an invasion of the much-coveted state's rights.

Liberal minded legislators removed this objection by proposing that the money be granted without strings, leaving the spending of the money entirely up to the recipient states. But much interesting argument has hinged around this point. Some wiseacres have expressed doubt that bureaucrats at Washington would allow expenditure of such a large fund without having definite requirements as to how it should be spent. That there is much to be said for this point of view one needs only to be reminded of the characteristics which normally attend Uncle Sam's dough.

From the other side comes the viewpoint that states which cannot or will not devise means to pay for the education of its children should have the matter taken out of their hands and given over to some agency, in this case the Federal government, which has the means and the ability to do the job well.

It occurs to us that ther might easily be found some middle ground, which would prove acceptable, both to the states and to the national government, so that the impoverished Southern states might lift the level of its educational task. Not only is the South faced with the largest per capita school population, but the biracial character of the schools make it even more difficult to provide an adequate or comparable per capita expenditure as compared to the industrial sections of the nation.

Oddly enough, Senator Taft, prominently mentioned for the presidency, oppose the expenditure on the ground that the Federal Government might ultimately "require every State to permit colored children, as we do in Ohio." Speaking on the other side Senator Thomas, of Utah, replied: "the Senator from Ohio has made the best argument for the bill that we have yet heard. He rightfully says that would be a matter for each state to decide."

Editorials Declare Education Bill Was Beaten By Trickery

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Legislative Sabotage

From The Washington Post

The Senate on Wednesday strangled to death the bill for Federal aid to education by the device of recommitting it to the Committee on Education and Labor. It was not even an open and honest act of strangulation by men willing to stand up and be counted. Instead it was accomplished deviously, from behind, by legislative trickery. The pious gentlemen involved did not care to leave any fingerprints. First they amended the bill to make it fit their accusations. Then they applied the garrote.

The bill, sponsored by Senators Thomas of Utah and Hill of Alabama, sought to appropriate 300 million dollars for grants-in-aid to the States, two-thirds of which would be used for the playment of teachers' salaries. The principal objection to the bill expressed in the course of Wednesday's debate was that it would impose Federal control upon local school systems. This despite the fact that the bill's first section explicitly forbade "any agency or officer of the United States to control the administration, curriculum, instruction, methods of instruction or materials of instruction."

The safeguard, incidentally, is one we applaud. But instead of endeavoring to improve or strengthen this section, opponents of the Federal aid measure chose to nullify it by supporting a needless and irrelevant amendment of Senator Langer's forbidding discrimination on account of race, creed or color in the administration of Federal funds or of "State funds supplemented thereby."

This amendment of Senator Langer's was denounced as sheer obfuscation by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was vehemently opposed by the American Teachers' Association, an organization including Negro teachers It served no purpose save to make the bill as a whole intolerable. A number of Senators who voted for this amendment promptly turned round and voted to have the legislation as a whole recommitted to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Senator Taft, who supported the amendment, rose as soon as it had been passed to make the motion for recommittal. As Senator George forcefully pointed out to his colleagues, "Every intelligent Negro in this country will definitely understand that Senators who voted for the amendment were voting against the Negro's interest, because they have killed the proposed legislation."

The fact is that they were voting against the interest of whites and Negroes alike. In the whole of this Union there are only three states or territories which do not have teachers receiving less than $1200 a year. More than half the states have teachers who are receiving less than $600 a year. Such stipends do not draw high caliber instructors to our public schools. They have been responsible for a wholesale abandonment of the teaching profession. During the 1942-43 school year, 112,000 teachers left our public schools. An additional 105,000 are expected to leave during the current year.

True enough, the causes of this situation are local. But the consequences are national. Inadequate education in any part of the country makes itself felt in national affairs, is reflected in the laws under which all of us must live. And it cannot be remedied locally. For the situation embraces a vicious circle. Inadequate education breeds poverty; and poverty makes adequate education impossible. If this is not a fit sphere for Federal aid, then we are no longer a union but a mere confederacy.

School Aid Bill Made Political Football

THOSE figures in our national life who are determined to keep the Negro in a forgotten-man status may feel elated that their political machinations have resulted in the defeat, for the present at least, of the Senate bill which would have authorized $300,000,000 in federal funds for school aid.

But if they have the capacity for the long view, in the end their elation will sour. Those responsible for the recomittment of the bill and its failure to be enacted into law, have done the nation, and particularly the financially-pressed southern states, a great disservice.

Over the objection of alert Negro leaders and organizations, among them the NAACP, Senator Langer (Republican) offered an amendment stipulating that there should be no discrimination in appropriations under the provisions of the measure or in any state funds supplemented thereby because of race, creed, and color.

Journal and Guide

Under some circumstances, such precautionary amendments have been properly advocated, but for apparently sufficient reasons those advising against the Langer amendment felt that suitable protection would be available without it.

The result of the amendment was to insure the virtual defeat of the bill because it met with immediate and vigorous opposition from southern Democrats who might otherwise have voted for the measure. This keeps the onus of defeat of the bill from being exclusively Republican. Otherwise, major opposition to the bill would have been by GOP senators.

The setback for the bill is particularly distressing because there had been so much hope that this educational fund would help, in some measure, to improve the quality of education for children in the poorer states—and especially Negro children in those states that have separate schools.

Norfolk, Virginia

Under the Gaines case decision of the United States Supreme Court all states must provide equal public education—through the college levels—for all citizens. Most states are now doing so, or approximating compliance by grants to students for out-of-state study.

Of course, the spirit of the decision is not being met by the affected states in almost every instance where it would apply. However, the Gaines decision was a check against discrimination that did not exist when, a few years ago, the Black bill, a similar measure, was before Congress and such an amendment was sought.

The truth, therefore, about the Langer amendment is simply that it was designed primarily to kill the bill. And further than that, it was designed as a political maneuver by the Republican Party. They could thereby pose as friends of the Negro and point to the southern Democrats as the enemy on this question. This can be said without holding a brief for the record of many southern senators.

Southern senators and representatives have, as a matter of fact, gone along with all of the specific safeguards which had been written into the bill. They supported the bill because they saw that the South would benefit chiefly from it. Senator Taft and his fellow Republicans, however, brought in the race question in order to defeat the bill.

Somebody in Washington thinks that Edgar Brown of the National Negro Council (claiming a represented membership of four million —which is fantastic) is the last word on Negro affairs, or is using Brown to cover their own actions with a show of regard for purportedly representative Negro opinion. Incidentally, so far as we know, Brown's council has never held a convention and is primarily a paper organization.

Brown himself, is by turn, Democrat and Republican. He apparently was actively Democratic when he held a New Deal post which he does not now fill. His action and support of the amendment was primarily responsible for the introduction of the clause which killed the bill.

Every effort to be made to get the bill out of committee and passed should be made. If the ever-alert, if sometimes impulsive NAACP sees no harm in it, thus a Langer-amendment, the race should have few qualms about the bill in its original form.

18j-1943

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal

January 14, 1943

Bill Prevents Polluting Sevier County Streams

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13—A bill to prevent pollution of Sevier County streams was introduced in the House today by Rep. B. A. Townsend of Sevier.

Citizens of Gatlinburg had petitioned almost unanimously for this bill, designed to curb the pollution nuisance at the Great Smoky Mountains resort town, Townsend said.

"If the people of Gatlinburg indicate to me they want the town incorporated I will see that a bill to this effect is passed," Townsend added. A proposed charter for Gatlinburg has been brought here by Thad Smith, Gatlinburg lawyer.

The measure would make it unlawful to dump trash or garbage into streams, provides for a fine of $5 to $50 for the first offense, and cloaks magistrates with authority to try such cases. It also gives the district attorney general authority, for repeated offenses, to file nuisance bills. Other East Tennessee legislative action: Rep. D. S. Beeler introduced a bill to elect the next Grainger County school superintendent by direct vote, rather than by county court, the first term to begin Jan. 1, 1945. Term is to be four years and the county must pay at least $750 of county funds. Companion bill introduced in Senate by Sen. J. A. Arnold.

Beeler also introduced a bill to change the term of the Hancock County schools superintendent from two to four years. Companion bill was introduced by Arnold. Rep. George Woods and Sen. Paul Cantrell introduced in each house bills to validate $125,000 of McMinn County funding bonds. Woods also passed on third reading in the house bills to place Englewood and Niota elections in the hands of the county election commission, and to create the office of county attorney in McMinn County. Senator Arnold introduced a bill to validate $79,000 of Scott County bonds.

A bill that would permit the high school at Maryville to remain on the list of accredited high schools even though the attendance requirement may not be met was introduced by Rep. T. L. Nuchols of Blount.

This will apply only to Hale High School, for Negroes and the only school of its kind in Blount County, Nuchols said.

A road law for Hawkins County would be created under a bill introduced by Rep. Hugh Blanken. It provides for a superintendent of roads, to be paid $1800 per year, to be elected for two-year terms beginning with the election in August, 1944. It also authorizes a 10-cent road levy to be imposed by county court.

News
Birmingham, Ala

Four Orators Named In Second Semi-Final Of Negro High Schools

MAR 4 - 1943

Tryout Held At Hooper High; County Tests To Be Held At Parker

The second of the semi-finals in the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, held at Hooper City High School Wednesday night, saw the selection of the second group of four contestants to compete in the county finals, to be held at Parker High School, Friday night.

The four selected by the judges to compete in the county finals, to be held at Parker High School Friday night, are listed in alphabetical order without regard for ratings given by the judges. They are: William B. Edwards, Fairfield Industrial High; Irene Pacely, Muscoda High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High, and Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High.

All of the contestants gave splendid performances. In addition to the winners the other contestants scheduled to speak were, James Warren, Dunbar High School, Bessemer; Della M. Irones, Ullman High. James Warren did not appear.

MAR 4 - 1943

Four Others Selected

The four selected Wednesday night will compete in the county finals with four selected Tuesday night. Those selected Tuesday night are James Lofton, Praco High! Doris Ophelia Tolbert, Westfield High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High.

Speaking positions for Friday night's contest will be announced Friday.

The Hooper City contest was presided over by C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools.

The judges, who also served in this capacity Tuesday night, were Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College; A. D. Shores, attorney, and L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director.

Timekeepers and ballot compilers for all of these contests are Miss Carrie C. Robinson, of the department of English, Miles College, and Dr. E. W. Taggert.

A program of vocal music was given Wednesday night by Hooper City High students.

Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College, will preside over the county finals at Parker High, Friday night. Judges for that event will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Alonzo J. Davis, faculty member, Tuskegee Institute, and Prof. James O. Hopson, Talladega College.

MAR 4

Each To Get Scholarship

Each of Friday night's contestants will receive a college scholarship. The scholarships are awarded by Miles College Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College and A. & M. College. The Birmingham Age-Herald-News will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

A musical program will be given Friday night by students of Parker High. The doors will open at 7 p.m. The peaking contest will start at 8:20 p.m. The public is invited. There will be no admission charge. A special section will be reserved for white visitors.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

All of these contests are directed by Artemus Calloway, Age-Herald-News oratorical contest director.

News
Birmingham, Ala

Girl Gets First Place In Negro Students' Oratorical Contest

MAR 6 - 1943

Doris Tolbert Judged Best, And William B. Edwards Is Second

MAR 6 - 1943

The finals championship in The Birmingham News-Age-Herald oratorical contest conducted with Negro schools of Jefferson County, was won Friday night by Doris Tolbert, Westfield High School.

Second place was won by William B. Edwards, Fairfield Industrial High.

The county finals of this activity were held at Parker High School, with representatives of eight schools competing.

The remaining six contestants, in the order in which they appeared on the program, without regard for ratings given by the judges, were: James Lofton, Praco High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High; Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Irene Pacely, Muscoda High.

All of these contestants won the right to compete in the county finals, first, through school competition and then in county semi-finals. A large audience attended the finals, and enjoyed the excellent performances of all of the contestants.

The judges were required to ballot three times, to reach a decision.

MAR 6 - 1943

A special section was reserved for white visitors, and there were many present, a good number of these being from white high schools.

Much favorable comment was heard from speech directors and others engaged in educational work about the material and delivery of the orations.

This ends the first oratorical contest to be sponsored by The Age-Herald-News with Negro high schools, and those who have followed the activity from the beginning express themselves as feeling that the performances of the contestants has been such as to cause their schools to be enthusiatsic about future possibilities in this competition.

MAR 6 - 1943

The contest was presided over by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College, Judges were Prof. J. T. Brooks, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Prof. Alonzo J. Davis, Tuskegee Institute and Prof. J. O. Hopson, Talladega College. The timekeeping and ballot compilation committee was composed of Dr. E. W. Taggart, Miss Carrie C. Robinson, department of English, Miles College; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College; L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director, and A. D. Shores, attorney.

William B. Johnson, principal, Parker High, was host for the occasion.

Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, whose efforts are responsible for the inauguration of this contest, is chairman of the contest committee. Other members are Mrs. Odessa McKinney, E. Paul Jones, supervisors, Negro schools in the county school system, and C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools.

Each of the contestants Friday night will receive a college scholarship. These scholarships are awarded to Miles College, State Teachers College, A. and M. College, Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute. The winner of first place received a cash prize of $25 from The Age-Herald-News; the winner of second place $10 and each of the remaining six finalists received $5

MAR 6 - 1943

The contestants have the choice of scholarships in the order of their selection by the judges.

All of these contests have been directed by Artemus Calloway, Age-Herald-News oratorical contest director.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

FEB 28 1943

FEB 28 1943

"Here once the embattled farmers stood . . ."

Semi-finals and finals in The Age-Herald-News oratorical contest among the Negro high schools of Jefferson County will be held next week. The finals are set for next Friday evening at Parker High School, with Principal W. B. Johnson acting as host and President W. A. Bell, of Miles College, presiding. The basic subject, "Education for Democracy," is one which has significance for all of us now, white and black, young and old. It involves a recognition that there must be quality as well as quantity of participation to make a real democracy, that a people cannot govern themselves satisfactorily in these complicated modern days without education, character, experience, self-control, responsibility, intelligence and recognition of things in common greater than ones that divide.

FEB 27 1943

* * *

If the colored people of the South have as much native ability for speaking as for singing they are destined to some effective expression in years to come when such a venture as The Age-Herald-News has launched with this oratorical contest becomes the rule rather than the exception. If the boys and girls who are taking part in the present contest want an example of sincerity and fine effectiveness in public speaking they need look no further than to their own supervisor of Negro education in Birmingham schools. C. W. Hayes. What makes Supervisor Hayes a good speaker is nothing that came out of a book. It is something that comes out of his heart.

cational and other organizations. and the public generally is invited to attend these contests. The contests will start promptly each night at 8:20. The basic subject for the contest is "Education for Democracy." Those planning to attend are urged to be in their seats before the contests begin, so as to avoid any interruptions throughout the oratorical contest, conductedracy." Those planning to attend are urged to be in their seats before the contests begin, so as to avoid any interruptions throughout the state of Alabama. Parker High School at Birmingham will be held at 8:20 tonight, and county finalsthe contest is "Education for Democ

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

At Central High

FEB 19 1943

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Much has been said of the Central High School, the only Negro high school in Louisville; but what is to be done regarding it?

Upon our arrival at school Monday morning, we found the building to be very cold, not because of the lack of fuel or the incompetence of the janitors, but because of the building itself. The school is by no means modern; the walls are high and damp, causing the classrooms to be very hard to heat.

Monday, from 9 o'clock to 3 p.m., in order to keep warm, we had to attend all classes with our coats on. One classroom's thermometer read 60 degrees. Because of this we were compelled to hold that class in the medical room.

FEB 19 1943

What are the citizens of Louisville going to do about conditions existing at our school? How are we expected to concentrate on our work in a room that is cold and overcrowded? In the halls, one-way traffic and other regulations alone enable us to have walking spaee. The halls are narrow and dark. In one case we must go downstairs first to get upstairs. Our health is being jeopardized in a building of this sort and it is causing many students to leave school. We, the students of Central High, cordially invite you to come and view the school and see for yourself the conditions we have to cope with. And, after you have observed them, we hope that you will join our fight not for new facilities but for an altogether new school.

ANN ALLEN.

Louisville.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

School Busy On Projects

MAR 20 1943

Many Subjects To Be Included

Pupils and teachers have been very busy this week developing the new spring projects which were recently begun. These projects and units cover a wide range of subject matter and interests and are serving well the purpose of developing skills and desirable attitudes.

Nurses Alma Rouser and Winnie Hatcher spent Monday at the school at which time hundreds of pupils were given the anti-typhoid inoculation. These nurses will return next Monday to give the second dose of this immunization treatment.

Student organizations are actively engaged in their various interest fields. Several of the clubs hold weekly meetings, at which time programs and discussions on various subjects are engaged in. Music groups are holding regular rehearsals. These students, under the direction of Mrs. L. B. Cooper are gaining much valuable training in their study as well as in their rehearsals.

MAR 20 1943

Home economics classes are learning to prepare balanced diets despite the many shortages due to war conditions. These students are also being taught to conserve all left overs by using them in another form to prepare attractive and appetizing dishes for another meal. These girls, directed by Miss Clara Hamilton, are gaining much valuable training.

MAR

Boys in the senior class will be given an examination by the army and navy combined on April 2. Boys who are between the ages of 17 and 22 and who are high school graduates or who expect to graduate by July 1, 1943, are eligible to take this test. Successful applicants will be eligible for acceptance into the Army or Navy College training program. Principal T. H. Randall states that boys in the community who meet these eligibility requirements may apply for the tests.

MAR 20 1943

Regular assembly was held on Friday at the assembly hour. A very impressive devotional period was held after which a musical program was enjoyed.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

County Semi-Finals For Negro Oratorical Contestants Arranged

Tuesday, Wednesday And Friday Nights Are Dates Selected For Tryouts

FEB 28 1943

The schools competing in the oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald have been divided into two groups for the county semi-finals, and their contestants will speak in the order shown below.

Tuesday night, Fairfield Industrial High School: Doris Ophelia Tolbert, representing Westfield Industrial High; Juanita Gaiter, Brighton High; William Speight, Jr., Parker High; James Lofton, Praco High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High.

Wednesday night, Hooper City High: James Warren, representing Dunbar High; William Benjamin Edwards, Fairfield Industrial High; Irene Pacely, Muscoda High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High; Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High; Della Mae Jones, Ullman High.

On each of these nights four contestants will be selected. The eight chosen in this manner will compete in the county finals at Parker High, Friday night.

A musical program has been prepared for all of these contests. The doors will open at 7 p.m., and hte speaking contest will start at 8:20.

Paul L. Wafre, principal, Warrior Negro High School, will preside over the Fairfield Industrial High contest. C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools, will preside over the Hooper City contest.

FEB 28 1943

Judges for both county semi-finals will be Arthur D. Shores, attorney; Mrs. L. C. Shepard, librarian, Miles College, and L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director.

The county finals, Friday night, will be presided over by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College. Judges for that contest will be Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president, Talladega College; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery, and Alonzo J. Davis, faculty member, Tuskegee Institute.

FEB 28 1943

The timekeeping and ballot compilation committee for all three contests will be composed of Dr. E. W. Taggart and Miss Carrie Robinson, teacher of English, Miles College.

FEB 28 1943

The public is invited to all of the contests. There will be no admission charge. A special section will be reserved for white visitors at Parker High, Friday night.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Change Made In Dates For Negro Oratorical Contest Semi-Finals

FEB 21 1943

Judges For County Finals Will Be College Presidents Or Representatives

FEB 21 1943

A change has been made in the dates for holding the county semi-finals in the oratorical contests conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County.

The definite dates for the semi-finals are Fairfield Industrial High School, Tuesday night, March 2; Hooper City High, Wednesday night, March 3. The county finals will be held at Parker High, Friday night, March 5, as originally announced.

The Fairfield contest will be presided over by Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School. The Hooper City contest will be presided over by C. W. Hayes, supervisor of Birmingham Negro schools. The contest at Parker High will be be presided over by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College, Birmingham.

Judges for the semi-finals, to be announced soon, will be local people not connected with the public school system. Judges for the county finals will be presidents or representatives of Alabama Negro colleges located outside Birmingham.

FEB 27 1943

Scholarships will be awarded to the county finalists by Miles College, Birmingham; Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College, Montgomery; A. & M. College, Normal, and Talladega College. Cash prizes will be awarded to county finalists by The News-Age-Herald.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

The public is invited to all of these contests. There will be no admission charge. A special section will be reserved at the county finals at Parker High for white persons.

FEB 27 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

School Closes 6-Weeks Work

Students Elated Over Achievements

MAR 6 - 1943

The first six weeks' period of the second semester ended Friday at Booker Washington School and many students are jubilant over their achievements as indicated on their report cards to theiry parents.

During the week teachers have been busy evaluating the work of the pupils by giving tests and other forms of remedial work. Challenging experiences that meet the needs and interests of the pupils have been provided and thus far the cutline of work for the second semester moves satisfactorily with evidences of a fine type of work being done.

All pupils in the junior high school classes have been weighed, for this period, as a means of continuing the general health checking program of the school.

MAR 6 - 19

Despite the cold weather during the week, the Spirit of Spring is entering Booker Washington through the beautiful borders of tupils, Dutch girls, windmills and other seasonal motifs used in the decoration of the classrooms.

The science class of the twelfth grade under the supervision of the instructor, Miss Willie M. Stone, made an observation trip to the Science Building at State Teachers College Wednesday. The trip was a fitting climax to a project of the class and proved very informative, interesting and enjoyable. Pupils and teacher are grateful to Dr. Simpson, head of the Science Department and Prof. Woods for the very effective information and explanation given.

The Booker Washington High School Junior Red Cross held its second council meeting in the Girl Reserves Lounge Thursday morning. The president, Beatrice Patton and the secretary, Annie King gave timely reports from the general council meeting which was held in February at the USO Club. The members authorized the president to contract the Junior Red Cross organizers and solicit their co-operation in furnishing pattens and materials for the members to make useful articles for the defense program. Booker Washington holds the distinction of being the first high school to have one-hundred per cent membership in the Junior Red Cross. A certificate of award was presented to the school by the local Red Cross Chapter.

The Yellow Jackets played a return engagement March 1, with the Loveless High School in the Hornet gymnasium. From the first quarter the effective shooting of William Davis made it evident that the Yellow Jackets were marching to a victorious ending of 29-18 in their favor.

MAR 6 - 1943

The faculty and students deeply deplore the passing of Mrs. Ida Mannings, the mother of Mrs. Geraldine Preston, chairman of the high school group, and extend to the family sincere sympathy. Prof. C. T. Smiley, principal; Miss Willie Mae Stone, reporter.

HIGH SCHOOL IS APPROVED

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

WILSON, N. C., Feb. 11—Principal E. M. Barnes announces that the Charles H. Darden High school here has recently been approved by the Committee on Approval of Negro Schools of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Courier

The announcement came simultaneously with that of the opening of the new annex, designed to provide additional space for the rapid expansion of the program of the school. The new two-story structure houses the Home Economics department, the principal's office, and eight classrooms.

Adds Elder to Faculty

Professor J. C. Elder will join the faculty of Washington High school this fall, school authorities revealed yesterday.

Educated in the business school of Hampton Institute, Elder attended Tennessee State College and studied at Tuskegee and Columbia. He served as principal in the Hamilton city schools and as a teacher in Chattanooga for 12 years before becoming educational adviser in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
September 13, 1943

Washington High School

18j-1943

New Armstrong High Principal

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Had Life-Long Training for Job

FRANCIS A. GREGORY

By JULIA A. YOUNG

Mr. Francis A. Gregory has had a life-long training for the position as principal of Armstrong Technical High School.

As a young child he loved toys with wheels, or anything he could send round in circles. When older he delighted in erector sets that could manipulate into forms to suit his imagination. Leaving the primary grades, he became interested in scientific reading, especially "On the Battlefront of Engineering" of the bound volumes of St. Nicholas Magazine which his mother kept handy. Hydraulics, electricity, engineering and radio articles fascinated him. His greatest joy came when his father presented him with a child's tool kit and fitted up a tool shop in the basement.

High School physics was his paradise. Mr. Gregory gives Mr. Louis Russell of the physic department credit for encouraging him in electrical engineering and in experimenting with the radio equipment of the physic laboratory. In physics department under Mr. Weatherless, he gained experience in the independent method of study and investigation. It was then with the collaboration of half dozen kindred spirits, they built a radio station in Dunbar and in [illegible]; so began his concrete knowledge of the commun[illegible] kind of electricity.

In [illegible] Dunbar High School he entered Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, O., from which he was graduated in 1928 with B.S. in electrical engineering. Now he was prepared to go into the electrical field of industry; as these were the depression years, the engineering graduates of the other group must be provided for first. Mr. Gregory fell back upon his academic excellence and joined the ranks of teacher. In 1932, he earned a fellowship to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he secured his master's in electrical engineering. He is a candidate for the doctor's degree at Western Reserve. He taught at A. and T. College in Greensboro, at Tuskegee, and at Armstrong High. In 1941 he became principal of Phelps Vo[illegible], now he heads Armstrong, where he is planning flexible courses for young people who must cope with a new order in post-war days.

Since Uncle Sam needs us fit, physical education is again a major requirement. An advisory group with the cafeteria expert are promoting health through a nutritious lunch program. To prepare boys for the specialized services valuable to the army, there are courses in pre-shop work and pre-flight work. Many boys who had left school for work have returned for technical training, also other boys who are holding jobs are returning for needed academic work. This work by either group may be taken at a time most convenient to the student, whether day or night.

Monroe, Ga. Tribune
October 15, 1943

Monroe Colored High School Notes

(By a Colored Teacher)

With an outlook for defense on the home front, the colored population of Monroe and Walton county took advantage of their garden products and put into cans over 1,000 quartes of poultry and vegetables under the supervision of Miss Garnie L. Ison, who heads the Home Economics work at the high school.

The students have shown quite an interest in gardening and poultry raising in the community under the Victory Corps plan. Sometime during the month of November a community fair will be held at the school and selections of chickens, eggs, pigs, and canned products done by the students and patrons will be exhibited.

Miss Ison is anxious that the entire community will become victory-minded during this year and join the ranks of those who are already engaged in an effort for total savings. She gives instructions on the methods of canning and using canned goods to all groups which come in for cooperative canning. While she has done and still does individual canning the co-operative method is more advantageous and hence more advisable.

Boy Scouts

The Colored Boy Scouts' Committee held its board of review at Monroe Colored school Monday night, October 4. The review was led by the Scout Executive, Mr. George Curry, of Augusta. Mr. Curry was accompanied by Mr. Gober, Scoutmaster of Monroe.

The boys passing the review for credentials were: Wendell S. Conyers, Alverdus Hillyer, Rufus Jackson Jr., Charlie Jackson, and Willie James Jones. Members of the Scout Committee present were D. W. Young, chairman; Titus Tory, "Buddy" Conyers and L. L. Ison, scoutmaster.

Following the board of review, the Activity Forum opened its meeting with the Primary group rendering several musical selections. The Activity Forum elected its officers for the year 1943-44. The Executive Committee was re-elected. D. W. Young, president; M. A. Etchison, vice-president; Mrs. B. N. Kea, secretary; Miss E. E. Gordon, financial secretary, and W. H. Williams, treasurer.

Committee Chairmen were re-elected. J. G. Lumpkin was elected chairman of Athletic Committee. Mrs. L. Conyers and Mrs. A. Broadnox were selected as P.T. A. Membership committee. The committee's aim is to get 100 new members by Christmas. The Forum adopted the faculty's suggestion of having a three day carnival beginning October 27. Everyone is urged to boost the affair.

The "Surprise Box" sponsored by A. C. Gordon and A. L. Furr was won by Mrs. P. Scott.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October [illegible], 1943

Tuskegee Scholarship To Be Offered Winner Of Oratorical Contest

Event Is Again Sponsored By News And Age-Herald For Negro High Schools

Tuskegee Institute, which this year as last, is offering a $100 tuition scholarship in connection with the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald for students of Negro high schools of Jefferson County, has issued a brief review which gives a clear insight into the workings of the institution.

This review, by Dean I. A. Derbigny, shows how Tuskegee Institute "prepares teachers and skilled workers in agriculture, the technical trades, home economics and commercial dieti . In addition, the Institute prepares nurses, supervisors of music and teachers of elementary education and physical education. In all of its educational programs the effort is made to make the instruction as realistic and as practical as possible without neglect of all of those necessary factors which contribute to intelligent living and effective working. . ."

* * *

IN COMMENTING ON THE INSTITUTE'S "INTERNE PLAN," Dean Derbigny says in part: "This plan was inaugurated in 1936 as part of the commercial dietetics program and his since been adapted with necessary modifications to the needs in technical trades and teacher-training curricula. The essential features of this plan as it is applied to the commercial dietetics program are: (1) Alternate periods of class and laboratory instruction with practical experience on an actual job; (2) instructions based upon the needs revealed through job experience; (3) selection of interne jobs in keeping with the development level of the student; (4) self-help through earning during the interne period; (5) placement based upon proven ability.

* * *

"UNDER THIS PLAN, THE STUDENT IS ENROLLED for the full year of 12 months. Theoretical and laboratory instruction is given for three months; then the student is farmed out to a hotel, restaurant or other food-serving establishment for practical experience. At first, in the simpler tasks, then in the later periods when his training is more advanced, he is gradually initiated into the larger responsibilities leading to the full duties of chef and steward. Meanwhile every effort is made to round out his training through theory, laboratory and supervised practice. For four years professions is also explained. this cyclical process is repeated so that at the end of his period of training the student has had two years (12 months) of work in school and two years experience on the job.

* * *

"THE STUDENT IS PAID BY HIS EMPLOYERS during his interne period and his wages increase as he acquires experience and skill. This modest compensation enables the student to defray some of his expenses while in school."

Collect Pine Cones

Local School Boys

The agriculture class from the St. George High school collected 17 bushels of longleaf and 55 bushels of loblolly pine cones.

Mr. McMillan and his agriculture class from Harleyville gathered 55 bushels of loblolly pine cones.

Roy Gordon and his class from the St. George colored school gathered 78 bushels of loblolly pine cones.

St. George, S. C. Eagle-Record
October [illegible], 1943

200 bushels of pine cones for the St. George High school, and the St. George colored school gathered over

S. C. Forest Service

Mr. T. H. Evans and his agri[illegible]

The cones were gathered under the direction of Ranger Dick Moorer. Ranger Moorer stated that "excellent cooperation was had from the teachers and boys in helping us gather these cones".

The boys will be paid for their work at the rate of 50c per bushel for loblolly and 25c per bushel for longleaf.

These pine cones or "burrs" will be carried to the State Forest Service Nursery at Sumter, S. C. where the seed will be extracted and planted to grow seedlings for distribution to any landowner in S. C.

"This is the most cones collected by any one county yet reported," says E. C. Pickens, District Forester. The above named teachers and boys and County Ranger Moorer are to be congratulated on their fine work.

Washington High Evening School Is Now Accredited

Atlanta, Ga
Daily World

The Washington High Evening School has been accredited by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools, according to announcement by Principal C. L. Gideons to the faculty meeting Friday night. Six new teachers have been added to the faculty, including Misses Florence Gilbert and Hilda D. Derret, Mrs. [illegible] Quitt and the Rev. A. S. Dickerson of Atlanta; Mrs. Virginia Newell of Winston-Salem, N. C., and John Elder of Chattanooga, Tenn. Classes begin September 13 at 8 p.m.

Prof. Gideons revealed that many graduates of the school have been placed in posiitons due to their certificates from the school. Courses in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, foods, clothing and music will be offered this year in addition to the many regular courses given. The school is geared to a wartime needs program.

Age-Herald

Negro High Schools Enrolled In Contest

Birmingham, Ala.

Negro high schools of Jefferson County are enrolled 100 per cent in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald among these schools.

They are as follows:

Praco High, Westfield High, Dunbar High, Muscoda High, Fairfield Industrial High, Immaculata High, Warrior Negro High, Powderly High, Parker High, Ullman High, Rosedale High, Tarrant Negro Junior High, Brighton Negro High and Hooper City High.

There is already great interest in the contest in each of these schools. Many students are preparing orations and others will get into the work soon.

Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director, will talk to the student body of Ullman High, Wednesday morning, Oct. 6 and to the student body of Parker High, Oct. 14 and 15.

Calloway will also talk to the other enrolled schools.

Alabama colleges will award scholarships to the county finalists and The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

New High School Heads in Washington

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Frances A. Gregory (left), former principal of the Phelps Vocational School of Washington took over the reins as principal of the Armstrong High School when school opened on Monday. Mr. Gregory is a graduate of the Case School of Applied Science, holds a master of science degree from M.I.T. and is now a candidite for his doctorate at Western Reserve. In second photo is Mrs. D. Imbodem Miller who succeeded Mis L. C. Randolph as principal of the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School. She is a graduate of Fisk and received her M.A. degre from Columbia. She was head of the Department of Home Economics in the public school divisions 10-13.

PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION WEEK AT DOUGLASS

Bristol Va Herald Courier

In observance of Education Week at Douglass high school, a program which placed special emphasis on contributions in fields of education made by Negroes was presented last week by English, science and social study classes of the school.

A portrait of the late George Washington Carver, outstanding experimental scientist of Tuskegee, painted by R. Cossey, young Negro artist of Charlotte, N. C., was awarded to the school.

Other features of the program included a religious declamation contest given under the auspices of the American Bible Society of which Mrs. Sallie Crenshaw is the local representative. Winners were Althea Lee, first; Clarice Austin, second; and Omega McKinney, third, of the 9th, 8th and 7th grades respectively. Other participants in the program were Mary C. Lee, Margaret Ellison, Monticello Hazzard, Joan Delapp, Evelyn Lee, Sue Allen Greene, Vevalene Lindsey, Petty Wise, Willie Mae Clark and LaVerne Porter. Myrtle Lee Carter presided. November 15, 1943

Judges for the contest were Miss Ellasue Anson, supervisor of Bible study in Bristol public schools; Mrs. Sallie Crenshaw and Mrs. L. Brendy.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 14, 1943

Scholarships Given Eight Negro Youths

Eight students of Negro high schools of Jefferson County have won college scholarships in the oratorical contest, sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with those schools, and others will receive the same compensation for their efforts in the current contest.

Some of the scholarship winners are already in college and have expressed themselves as being highly appreciative for the opportunity afforded by this competition.

Miles College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College and A. & M. College, which awarded scholarships in the past contest, have already announced that they will do the same in connection with the present contest. Talladega College, which awarded three scholarships in the last contest will, it is expected, make its announcement soon. Morehouse College, Atlanta, has announced that it will award two scholarships. It is understood that another out-of-state college may award scholarships.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Houston Girl, 16, Awarded $1,000 Prize Of Elks

Houston, Aug. 12—(ANP)—More than 300 persons heard Addie Bivens, 16 year old Houston high school student, in her $1,000 winning oration, "The Negro and the Constitution," Friday evening at the 13th Regional Oratorical contest of the fifth district, sponsored by the Houston Elks Lodge No. 1039, at the St. John Baptist church.

Other contestants included Ramona A. Johnson of St. Mary's academy, New Orleans, and Robt. T. Thurston, Jr. of Tuskegee Institute. Miss Bivens will make her next appearance at the grand lodge convention in Pittsburgh in September.

NEGRO FOOTBALL CLASSIC

The football fans of Palatka and neighboring towns will see the biggest high school classic of the season Friday evening Nov. 19, 1943, when the Potato Bowl Classic brings together two of the strongest teams of the state in the Azalea Bowl at 7:45. Palatka, the Panthers representing Hastings will endeavor to train-on Spud Pickers will endeavor to train-Blue Devils of Jacksonville.

An added attraction will be the Auditorium after the game will close the evening of merriment. Music will be furnished by Palatka Jazz Band.

This game is being sponsored by the Divisonal Committee of the Boy Scouts and Central Academy.

Special space will be reserved for white spectators.

Drill Team Contest at half time. For the first time in the history of Negro football three drill teams will compete for public honors. This will be a most colorful affair. Scout's Music will be furnished by Stanton's Jazz Band. 6:30 p. m. A victory ball in Booker

18j-1943

470 Army Officers Finished D.C. Schools

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Army Enlisted Men Total 3,500

Prize Alumnus Is (Brigadier) General B. O. Davis

WASHINGTON

A total of 470 officers now in the U.S. Army are graduates of the cadet corps of the Washington high schools. This is the largest number coming from any colored school system in the country.

Enlisted men who are graduates of the high shool cadet corps number 2,500.

According to Colonel H. O. Atwood, in fifty-one years of cadet history the high schools have graduated 3,000 cadets and trained 6,500 others who didn't get their diplomas.

Gen. Davis Was a Cadet

The most distinguished alumnus is Gen. B. O. Davis who graduated in 1897 and was a cadet company commander.

Asked what benefits come from military training of high school youths, Col. Atwood said the men are trained in good citizenship, self control, respect for authority and respect for themselves.

Learn Punctuality

They learn to keep in good physical condition. They learn to be punctual in their engagements, to understand the value of team work and gain an understanding of what leadership means.

In addition they maintain decent self respect for the rights of others and learn how to get along with people.

Dr. Wilkinson Talks

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of schools, stated that the government outlines a course of instruction for training high school cadets and under ordinary circumstances furnishes rifles and ammunition for gallery practice.

The War Department took up the rifles for the duration in order to use them for training soldiers in army camps. High school cadets this year used wooden guns.

YEAR	WINNING COMMANDER	
1893	Benjamin Washington	M
1894	Charles E. Minkins	M
1895	Henry D. Burwell	M
1896	Clarence Wormley	M
1897	Archibald M. Ray	M
1898	J. O. Montgomery	M
1899	William Brown	M
1900	William J. Howard	M
1901	Robert Mattingly	M

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis as a high school cadet officer.

(First competition between M Street and Armstrong High Schools in 1902)

1902	Chester H. Jarvis	M
1903	Hugh R. Francis	M
1904	John H. Wilson	A
1905	Arthur F. Albert	A
1906	W. A. Henderson	A
1907	John R. Pinkett	M
1908	Edward R. Gray	M
1909	A. A. Taylor	A
1910	W. H. Lawson	M
1911	Hugh B. Shipley	M
1912	Arthur C. Logan	M
1913	Rayford Logan	M
1914	Arthur C. Payne	M
1915	Robert O. Powell	A
1916	Lorimer Milton	M
1917	Sterling Brown	D

YEAR WINNING COMMANDER

1918	George W. Davis	A
1919	Ralph Scott	D
1920	William B. Mason	D
1921	Claude Terrell	A
1922	Powell Allen	A
1923	L. C. Wormley	D
1924	L. Z. Johnson, Jr.	D
1925	Carl Darden	A
1926	Ernest Brown	A
1927	Carl Beckwith	D
1928	Benjamin Henley	D

(Cardozo High School entered competition in 1929)

1929	John A. Davis	D
1930	William D. Brooks	D
1931	Mark E. Chapman	D
1932	Roscoe V. Cooper	D
1933	Frederick Young	A
1934	Harvey G. Earley	D
1935	John Euell	C
1936	Wendell Tracy	C
1937	M. C. Clifford, Jr.	D
1938	John L. Dennis	D
1939	Louis P. Prather	C
1940	William A. Mason	C
1941	William B. Hyde	D

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS:
M—M Street High School (Now Dunbar)
A—Armstrong
C—Cardozo

School Board Asked to Help Close Tavern

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Two Teachers Named; Henderson Welcomed at Board Meeting

BALTIMORE

A committee of members of the Parent-Teacher Association of Dunbar High School, the First Baptist Church and the NAACP asked the school board at its meeting Thursday to co-operate in further efforts to have a tavern in the school vicinity closed.

While the board said its policy is to protest granting of liquor licenses only where taverns are being newly opened within 300 feet of school buildings, W. A. C. Hughes, attorney for the NAACP, advised that each renewal of a license has the import of a new case.

The committee asked that the policy which would prevent protest in this case be changed.

Fight in Fourth Year

The fight to close the tavern operated by Frank J. Federico, Jr., at McElderry and Caroline Streets, is in its fourth year. Last year the tavern was closed on Sundays when officers of the First Baptist Church showed it to be a nuisance. It was allowed, however, to remain open six days in the week.

Members of the committee attending the school board meeting, Thursday, included Mrs. Frank Sykes of the Parent-Teacher Association, who told the board of vulgarity, indecent exposure and vile language used about the tavern; M. Eisler, a trustee of the First Baptist Church, Mrs. Jeanette Green of the East Baltimore Protective Association, Mrs. Florence Snowden of the Northwest Residential Protective Association, Mr. Hughes and Mrs. Juanita Mitchell of the NAACP.

Appointments Made

Miss Grace A. Clarke and Miss Anna M. Mitchell were appointed to elementary teaching posts. Mrs. Alice N. Gross was re-assigned dietitian - concessionaire at the Douglass High School at a salary of $1500 per year.

The business department reported that the damage caused by fire at the Booker T. Washington Junior High School on May 19, has now been estimated at $3,362.31.

This consisted of $2,314 damage to building; $518.55 to contents and $530.31 to shop tools. The loss was covered by insurance.

Director Welcomed

Elmer Henderson, newly appointed director of schools, was officially welcomed by the board at the meeting.

Dr. David Weglein, superintendent of schools, told the members of the board that not one dissenting note has come in regards to the appointment, and read letters from W. W. Allen and Bishop Monroe Davis commending the board on the selection.

J.H.S. Post Vacant

The post vacated by the promotion of Mr. Henderson, who was principal of the Booker T. Washington Junior High School, remains unfilled. The board did not take up the matter of naming a principal at the session.

The Department of Education has planned a course in the fundamentals of home canning, it has been announced.

Begin June 14

Evening classes will be conducted by home economics teachers weekly, beginning June 14 and special morning classes will be held from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, beginning June 21.

Classes will be held at Harvey Johnson Junior High School No. 106, the Booker T. Washington Junior High School, the Dunbar and Douglass High Schools and the Carver Vocational School.

Sumter, S. C. Daily Item
September 7, 1943

3,087 Pupils Register At Schools Today

A slight decrease in opening day enrollment over that of last year was listed in both the white and negro schools in the Sumter city system as approximately 3,087 pupils returned to work in the five buildings this morning, according to information from the office of Superintendent William Henry Shaw.

Last year 3,246 pupils came to school on the first day.

At Edmunds High school 647 pupils had registered, as compared with 705 last year. A drop of approximately 60 persons in the ninth grade accounted for the difference there, Mr. Shaw said.

There are 170 prospective graduates in the senior class at Edmunds High school.

At the Junior High school this morning 433 were in attendance adn at the elementary schools 872. In the first grade there were 80 boys and 61 girls, a total of 141.

In the negro schools, a registration of 834 at the Lincoln High and elementary grades was listed and 301 at Savage-Glover. The only school showing an increased enrollment was Savage-Glover, which came up from 268 of last year's opening day.

Last year's enrollment figures were: Edmunds High 705, Junior High 450, elementary schools 904, Lincoln High and elementary 919 and Savage-Glover 268.

Seven new teachers in the schools and one new person on the administrative staff were introduced at the first teachers meeting conducted by Superintendent Shaw at Central school yesterday morning.

The new teachers at Edmunds High school are Miss Irma Berry of Moore, who taught last year at Gaffney, and Miss Marjorie Hall of York, formerly of the Denmark schools.

Miss Frances Marion Laney of Cheraw, who taught at Pleasant Hill last year, is the new librarian at the Junior High school.

In the elementary schools are Miss Julia Lancaster of Sumter, who formerly taught in Culpepper, Va.; Miss Virginia Green of Turbeville, who taught last year in Kingstree; Miss Ruth Baskin of, Bishopville, who had been teaching in the nursery school in Columbia; and Mrs. Anna Lieze Huskey of Sumter, who had been teaching in Gaffney.

Reid H. Montgomery returned to the schools this year as assistant to the superintendent after having been connected with the Columbia city schools for the past three years.

The new members of the Sumter school's staff were guests at a reception at the home of Mrs. R. C. Forester on Church street yesterday afternoon.

Sponsors for special activities listed at Edmunds High school by Mr. Shaw were: Senior class, Mrs. Pretto Brunson; junior class, Miss Charlie Cassell; sophomore class, Miss Irma Berry; school annual, Miss Elizabeth Hepburn; school newspaper, Miss Virginia Boney; and student council, Miss Ethel Burnett.

At the short assembly at Edmunds High this morning, new students were welcomed by the student body president, Alfred Scarborough, Jr. The devotional exercises were conducted by David Edens.

Members of the student council there severed as guides in aiding new pupils in the building.

To Oratory Winners

Announcements already made from I. A. Derbigny, administrative dean and chairman, school-day of last week.
are State Teachers College, Mont- full tuition scholarship committee, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. W. A. Bell, president, is
gomery, Tuskegee Institute, Miles College; Dr. H. Councill
for one Trenholm, president, State Teach-
$100 scholarship; Miles College, and Dr. J. F. Drake,
Birmingham, $70 scholarship; A. &ers College, Normal, $50. Talladega
M. College. College, president, A. & M. College.

Negro Colleges Offer Scholarship Awards

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 17, 1943

Negro colleges of Alabama will announce in Herald oratorical contest director,
ships last year, will likely make its county finalists.
again award scholarships to county These awards were announced
finalists in the oratorical contest ers to Paul L. Ware, principal,
conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County. Praco High School. contest chair-Parker High School during audi-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

CLUB MEMBERS HONOR ARMSTRONG PRINCIPAL—Members of the Pigskin Club pay tribute to a fellow member last Friday when the group made a presentation to J. Francis Gregory, Jr., newly appointed principal of Armstrong High School. Left to right are: Benjamin Washington, teacher; Harold Haynes, principal of Dunbar High School; Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds; Dr. William H. Green, Dr. Charles R. Fisher, president of the Pigskin Club; Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools; Mr. Gregory, J. Francis Gregory, Sr., father of the new principal and teacher at Miner Teachers College; John T. Rhines, civic leader; Coach Harry Graves, of Armstrong; Joseph Evans Bruce, FEPC; Col. Raymond Contee, Dr. R. B. M. Evans, and Charles Pinderhughes, Dunbar High School coach. Later the group was entertained by Dr. Fisher at Snug Harbor on Fifteenth Street

Negro News
Quitman, Ga. Free Press
September 30, 1943

Brooks High School News

The students and faculty members of Brooks High School are now observing "Citizenship Week". During this week they will organize the Student Council for the purpose of better government of the school. The parties involved are the Progressive and Independent, for which there are two representatives from each class.

The program for the week is:

Sept 27-Oct. 1—Citizenship Week.

Monday—All students pay taxes.

Tuesday—Registration Day.

Wednesday—Meeting of the National Convention.

Thursday—Political campaign and election of president.

Friday—Acceptance speeches and presentation of the candidate to the student body.

Oct. 4—Monday—Inauguration of president, vice-president and presentation of cabinet..

Sponsors of the program are C. W. Rutherford, principal and B. M. Washington, M. L. Braxton, M. J. Sheffield, O. B. Brooks, instructors.

The Stamp-A-Day club of Brooks High is also in action. Thus far it has made purchases amounting to $75 in stamps in the third war loan. The members of the club along with the War Saving Committee are making plans for each class to make an excellent report December 7.

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 26, 1943

Negro School Work On Debate Contest

Research work is already under way in the Negro high schools of Jefferson County competing in The Birmingham News-Age-Herald oratorical contest.

Arrangements are being made by the contest committee of which Paul L. Ware, principal of Praco High School, is chairman, for Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director, to visit the schools and explain the contest to the students.

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Alabama colleges and The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

The basic subject for the contest is The Postwar World."

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 25, 1943

ght School To Open At Paul Hayne, Parker

A 10-weeks course in night school will open Monday night at Paul Hayne High School and, for Negro students, at Parker High School.

Classes will be held each Monday, Wednesday and Friday night from 6:30 to 9 p.m., until Dec. 3. A second term is scheduled for Jan. 3-March 11. A small tuition fee is charged.

Courses open include public speaking, business English, accounting, typewriting, bookkeeping, blueprint reading, electricity, shorthand, radio, calculating machines, commercial art, printing, auto mechanics, advertising, drafting and any other subject for which there is sufficient demand.

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 19, 1943

Negro High Schools Join News Contest

The following Negro high schools of Jefferson County are enrolled in the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald:

Powderly High School, Warrior Negro High; Immaculata High, Birmingham; Fairfield Industrial High, Muscoda High; Dunbar High, Bessemer; Westfield High; Praco High and Parker High, Birmingham.

All of the others will, it is believed, enroll at an early date.

Basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Alabama colleges and cash prizes will be awarded by The News-Age-Herald.

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 3, 1943

Negro High Schools Enrolled In Contest

Negro high schools of Jefferson County are enrolled [illegible] per cent in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald among these schools.

They are as follows:

Praco High, Westfield High, Dunbar High, Muscoda High, Fairfield Industrial High, Immaculata High, Warrior Negro High, Powderly High, Parker High, Ullman High, Rosedale High, Tarrant Negro Junior High, Brighton Negro High and Hooper City High.

There is already great interest in the contest in each of these schools. Many students are preparing orations and others will get into the work soon.

Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director, will talk to the student body of Ullman High, Wednesday morning, Oct. 6 and to the student body of Parker High, Oct. 14 and 15.

Calloway will also talk to the other enrolled schools.

Alabama colleges will award scholarships to the county finalists and The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 10, 1943

Negroes Interested In Oratory Contest

Reports received indicate high interest in The Birmingham News-Age-Herald oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County.

Some of the schools already have several times as many contestants as were enrolled in the 1942-43 contest, with others entering daily.

Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director, talked to the students at Ullman High Wednesday and will visit other schools during the coming week.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Alabama colleges and The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

Negro Colleges Offer Scholarship Awards To Oratory Winners

Birmingham, Ala. State Teachers, Miles, A. & M. And Tuskegee Have Announced Plans

Negro colleges of Alabama will again award scholarships to county finalists in the oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County.

Announcements already made are State Teachers College, Montgomery, a full tuition scholarship for one year; Tuskegee Institute, $100 scholarship; Miles College, Birmingham, $70 scholarship; A. & M. College, Normal, $50. Talladega College, which awarded scholarships last year, will likely make its announcement soon.

These awards were announced in letters to Paul L. Ware, principal, Praco High School, contest chairman, from I. A. Derbigny, administrative dean and chairman, scholarship committee, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College; Dr. H. Council, president, Trenholm, State Teachers College, and Dr. J. F. Drake, president, A. & M. College.

The basic subject for the contest which will be used for hand and for hand equipment. The music

The Birmingham News-Age-Herald is "The Postwar World."

Sheffield (Ala.) Standard & Times
November 5, 1943

NEGRO BAND PLANNED

A total of $317.45 was realized from a vesper program held at Tuscumbia, Sunday, high school, Tuscumbia, which will be used for the new piano and for hand equipment. The music room have been added to the school also.

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Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
March 8, 1943

FOUR FINALISTS PICKED IN EVENT

Negro High Oratorical Contest Semi-Final Is Conducted

Four county finalists in The Birmingham Age-Herald-News oratorical contest, conducted with Negro high schools, were selected in the first county semi-finals, held at Fairfield Industrial High School, Tuesday night.

The four selected are named in alphabetical order, without regard for ratings given by the judges. They are James Lofton, Praco High School; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Doris Ophelia Tolbert, Westfield High, and Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High.

There were six contestants. All gave excellent performances. In addition to the four named, the contestants were Juanita Gaiter, Brighton High, and William Speight, Parker High.

Six contestants will compete at Hooper City High, Wednesday night, when four additional county finalists will be selected.

Other Contestants Named

The contestants for the Hooper City contest are Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High; Della M. Irones, Ullman High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High; Irene Pacely, Muscoda High; James Warren, Dunbar High, Bessemer, and William Benjamin Edwards, Fairfield Industrial High.

The eight county finalists selected in the Fairfield and Hooper City contests will compete in the county finals to be held at Parker High School Friday night.

Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, presided over the Fairfield contest.

The judges for both the Fairfield and Hooper City contests are L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College, and A. D. Shores, attorney.

The timekeeping and ballot committee for all of these contests is composed of Miss Carrie C. Robinson, English department, Miles College, and Dr. E. W. Taggart.

C. W. Hayes Will Preside

C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools, will preside over the Hooper City contest.

The county finals at Parker High Friday night, will be presided over by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College.

Judges for the county finals will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Alonzo J. Davis, faculty member, Tuskegee Institute.

Birmingham Ala. News
March 5, 1943

Finals For Negro High Pupils In Oratorical Contest Scheduled

Capacity Audience Expected To Attend; Public Is Invited

A capacity audience is anticipated for the county finals of the oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, at Parker High School, 300 Eighth Avenue, North, Friday night.

The doors will open at 7 p.m. There will be a musical program by the Parker High Band, directed by Wilton V. Robertson, commencing at 7:30. The speaking contest will start at 8:20. Selections will be given by the Parker High A Cappella Choir at the close of the orations.

The public is invited. There will be no admission charge. Those desiring to attend are advised to arrive early, as indications are that every seat in the auditorium will be taken before the contest starts.

A special section will be reserved for white visitors.

All of the contestants will receive college scholarships. These scholarships are awarded by Miles College, Birmingham; State Teachers College, Montgomery; Tuskegee Institute; Talladega College and A. & M. College. The Birmingham News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College, will preside.

Judges will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College; Prof. J. O. Hopson, of the English department, Talladega College, and Prof. Alonzo J. Davis member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

The timekeeping and ballot committee will be composed of Dr. E. W. Taggart, Miss Carrie C. Robinson, of the English department, Miles College; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian; Miles College A. D. Shores, attorney; L. K. Shivery, Boy Scout director.

The contestants are William Benjamin Edwards, Fairfield Industrial High School: Irene Pacely, Muscoda High; Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High; James Lofton, Praco High; Dorris Tolbert, Westfield High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High.

Judges for the county finals will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Alonzo J. Davis, faculty member, Tuskegee Institute.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

The contest committee is composed of Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, chairman; C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools; Mrs. Odessa McKinney and E. Paul Jones, supervisors, county Negro schools.

The contest is directed by Artemus Calloway, Birmingham News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director.

ESSAY CONTEST JUDGES NAMED

Democrat

Many Negro Students Enter Nation-Wide Competition

April 7, 1943

Five hundred essays, entered by negro high school and college students in this county, were placed in the hands of the judges yesterday as the nation-wide competition sponsored in the interest of combatting tuberculosis in this county came to a close.

The contest among college students was handled by Dean Fitchett, of Claflin, and the competition among high school students was handled by Conan Green.

At a meeting held at State College yesterday the following judges were elected: Mrs. Geo. E. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Baskerville and Dr. J. Emerson Ford.

The judges are to complete their work by the first of May and from registrars of the colleges. when their first, second and third place essays are to be placed in the hands of the state committee who will select the state winners. From the state committee, the essays of the state winners will be forwarded to the national committee for the naming of top winners for the nation.

During the past several weeks the local County Tuberculosis Association has furnished literature upon which the essays were to be based. There were several subjects which could be used, all of them dealing with the campaign for eradication of tuberculosis.

During the past ten years that these annual contests have been held, two of the national prizes have come to South Carolina contestants.

The local Tuberculosis Association is well pleased with the large number of entries which came from Orangeburg county and the interest which was shown by students in the competition.

Local Schools To Give Navy Army Training Tests April 2

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
March 24, 1943

All city senior high schools—both white and Negro—and other private schools, academies, and colleges here will participate in the nation-wide program of qualification examinations for the Army's Specialized Training Program and the Navy's College Training Program, on April 2. City School Superintendent W. A. Bass, in announcing participation of the city senior high schools, said he believed nearly every boy in the city's senior classes—those to be graduated July 1—will take the test.

In addition to the public schools, Montgomery Bell Academy, Father Ryan High School, David Lipscomb College, Trevecca College, Peabody College, Vanderbilt University, Tennessee A&I College, and Fisk University will offer the examinations.

More than 200 Tennessee educational institutions have scheduled the examinations, and others are expected to participate.

Bass said that two-hour examinations, beginning at 9 a. m. and closing at 11 a. m. April 2, will be held at the same hour throughout the nation.

Dr. J. L. Willis, general supervisor of city schools, and Vernon Eady, director of reading clinics in the city schools, will supervise the examinations, which will be given by principals of the public senior high schools.

An admission and identification form, to be filled out and presented at the time of the test by the candidate, may be obtained from principals of the participating schools, and from registrars of the colleges.

The purpose of the Army Specialized Training program is to train men in technical and preferred skills, while the new Navy College Training Program is designed to produce officers for the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Qualifications Cited

Those eligible to take the Navy test are:

1. High school and preparatory school graduates who will have attained their 17th but not their 20th birthdays by July 1, 1943, regardless of whether they are presently attending college.

2. High school and preparatory school seniors who will be graduated by July 1, 1943, provided they will have attained their 17th and not their 20th birthdays by that date.

3. Students who will have attained their 17th and not their 20th birthdays by July 1, 1943, who do not hold certificates of graduation from a secondary school but who are now continuing their education in an accredited college or university.

The applicant, to be eligible for selection, must be a male citizen of the United States; be morally and physically qualified for the program, including a minimum uncorrected visual acuity of 18/20 in each eye; be unmarried, and agree to remain unmarried until commissioned, unless sooner released by the Navy Department; evidence potential officer qualifications, including appearance and scholarship records. Men now enlisted in any branch of the armed services are not eligible to take the test.

Although it was pointed out that the results of the qualification test would not insure attendance at Officer Candidate School or the Army Specialized Training program, a good grade will assure maximum consideration for a position in the Army for which the applicant is qualified, it was explained.

Students with Navy preference who qualify through this test will report at their own expense to the district Office of Naval Procurement, where they will undergo a physical examination and be interviewed to determine their potential officer-like qualities.

All men accepted for the Navy's program, designated at V-12, will be ordered to college to go on active duty in uniform under military discipline, rated as apprentice seaman, United States Naval Reserve. Those to be trained for general duties in the Navy will receive one and one-third years of study at colleges and universities under contract to the Navy. The course will consist of four terms of college work of 16 weeks' duration each.

Further stipulations for eligibility for Officer Candidate School for the Army Specialized Training program provide that the applicant must be morally and physically qualified and evidence potential officer qualifications, including appearance and scholarship records. Men now enlisted in any branch of the armed services are not eligible to take the test.

Although it was pointed out that the results of the qualification test would not insure attendance at Officer Candidate School or the Army Specialized Training program, a good grade will assure maximum consideration for a position in the Army for which the applicant is qualified, it was explained.

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Lomax School; Minnie West Jordan, Tuskegee Junior College, People's Village; Mattie Tatum, State Teachers Junior College, Washington er.

Bessie Stallworth, Bookers Haynes, B. S., Georgia Washington, connected State Teachers College, B. S., Mary with the founding of People's Village School, and interested in it County Reform School at Mt. tion as a private school, was made Meigs; Josie S. Lawrence, B. S., librarian when the school was State Teachers College, principal, taken over by the county.

school.

New negro faculty members in State Teachers Junior College, the city-county system are: Ulys- Battle School; Elise Wilson, B. ses Williams, B. S., State Teachers S., State Teachers College, College, Bookers Haynes, B. S., Georgia Washington, connected State Teachers College, B. S., Mary with the founding of People's Village School, and interested in it County Reform School at Mt. tion as a private school, was made Meigs; Josie S. Lawrence, B. S., librarian when the school was State Teachers College, principal, taken over by the county.

Negro School Acquired

August 29, 1943

Dr. Dannelly announced that after long negotiation, the County Board of Education had taken over the People's Village Negro School, operated privately for many years, and had been granted a deed to the property. It will be operated as a junior high

FROM A NEGRO STUDENT

Praco High School, Praco, Ala.
Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 27, 1943

To the Editor The News:

I appreciate your giving the Negro high school students a chance to win scholarships to college. Had it not been for The Birmingham News-Age-Herald's contest some of us might not have been able to attend college.

Since I was one of the winners I am eager to acknowledge that I am indeed grateful to The Birmingham News-Age-Herald and to the college offering scholarships.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

NEGRO YOUTH WINS PLACE IN NATIONAL ART SHOW

Concord, N. C. Uplift
August 14, 1943

(The Charlotte Observer)

Fifteen-year-old William Branch, whose crayon sketch of bombers in action is now being shown in a collection of high school war art in the Library of Congress, under the joint auspices of the Office of War Information and U. S. Office of Education, is a tall, pleasant-mannered student of Second Ward school, happy about having his work shown in such a distinguished setting but modest about it, too.

Though the Negro youth had been notified that his work was to be included in the national exhibit, which will continue through July 25, he learned from a Washington dispatch to The Observer that his picture "occupies an important position and is admired by many people."

He has learned a new medium since making his "war arts" sketch for the contest about which a classmate at Second Ward school told him—the classmate is an artist, too, David M. Izzard who studied under Dayrell Kortheuer, at the Mint museum.

The new medium is pastels, the use of which William learned from R. H. Cossey, who taught for a few weeks recently in Charlotte. Now, with pastels, William is working on portraits, and doing them well. He does a few still lifes, too. "Just for my own pleasure," he explains. His "study" of a pair of big shoes in need of polish and rest, lots and lots of rest, has humor and realism. It is easy to see that the artist found pleasure in creating that pair of shoes. Eloquent, tired shoes.

Having his work considered good is not a new experience to this young artist. He has a certificate of merit from another national contest. Twice his posters won in the Charlotte contest sponsored annually by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Right now, one of his posters is being considered for the final national award.

He wears a medal won for the best speech on temperance in a contest sponsored by the Women's Christian Temperance union, with members of the union as judges.

Except for the few weeks he studied under Painter Cossey, he has had no instruction in art since coming to Charlotte at the gae of 12. Before then he had been taught in the public schools of New York state.

William is the son of the Rev. J. M. Branch, pastor of the Clinton chapel, an African Methodist Episcopal Zion church. He was born in New Haven, Conn. and for 12 years gradually gravitated southward. He seems fairly hopeful that Charlotte will be his most southern point of gravitation.

Negro High Schools Are Formally Entered In Oratorical Contest

September 12, 1943

Committee Is Renamed By Meeting Of Officials; Scholarships Are Prize

Birmingham, Ala., News

The oratorical contest, conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, is now formally open for the 1943-44 school term.

This is the second year this contest has been conducted with these schools. The 1942-43 contest was highly successful in every way and interest is increasing rapidly.

At a meeting of Negro school supervisors, principals and teachers, held Friday night, the committee in charge of scholarships and other details connected with the contest was reelected for the coming year. This committee is composed of Paul L. Ware, principal, Praco High School; Mrs. Odessa McKinney and E. Paul Jones, supervisors of Jefferson County Negro schools, and C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools.

This meeting was attended by Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director, who explained details of the competition for the current competition.

A majority of the schools, city and county, were represented at the meeting and all of those present enrolled their schools. It is expected that the remaining schools will enroll soon.

Scholarships, awarded by Negro colleges, will be awarded to county finalists and The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

Children's Gift to Freedom

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Pupils of Junior High School 35, Brooklyn, presenting checks that totaled $150 to Allied War Relief Wednesday afternoon. Adults standing, left to right, are Mr. Yung Ch'ing Wei of United China Relief, receiving donation from girl student; Miss Elaine Whitelaw, taking check for Russian War Relief from boy student; Janie Daly of Bedford-Stuyvesant AWVS, at whose headquarters presentation took place; Mrs. Evelyn Turner, receiving donation for British War Relief. Seated at desk is Mrs. Ada Jackson, AWVS chairman and president of the school's Parents Association. —Daily Worker Photo

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 4, 1943

Wartime Problems To Get Study In Move By School Head

BY ARGYLE S. COPELAND

Combining a part time work program in war or other occupations with the continuation of regular schooling until high school graduation, Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County schools, has inaugurated a guidance service to help meet the needs of county high school students.

Results of a recent survey of county high schools revealed that 34 per cent of the students who finished the 10th grade last term failed to enroll in school this Fall. Other grades from seven to 12, inclusive, showed a slight decrease. The service was organized to combat the problems of these students who failed to return to school and to aid working students now enrolled.

Reasons for failure to return to school of the 11th grade group, as shown by the survey, were: Working, 56 per cent; entrance into the armed service, 18 per cent; moved to new locations, 16 per cent; married, 7 per cent, and loafing, 4 per cent.

This survey was made in the 13 white high schools, but enrollment figures showed a similar result in Negro schools in the county. Motives of students for staying out of school were attributed to higher wages offered by defense work, the desire to help the war effort, the influence and examples of their fellows, and the inducements of those who would exploit the labor of youth.

Group Appointed

The following have been appointed by Dr. Bryan to attack the problem of out-of-school students, and to work out plans for working students to complete their education: J. M. Ward, attendance supervisor; C. W. Phillips, director of high schools; H. G. Morton, director of attendance and social service; Dr. W. W. Hill, assistant superintendent, and E. Paul Jones, supervisor of Negro high schools. Mr. Ward will serve as supervisor for the county and act as coordinator for the committee, and in each high school there will be a guidance committee with the principal serving as counselor and chairman. This committee, working with the county supervisor of guidance, will plan and execute the program.

The county committee has visited all county high schools to find out the problems in particular schools. The city superintendent, Dr. L. Frazer Banks, and Dr. Bryan have worked out an agreement for county pupils who so desire to attend vocational classes taught by state-paid teachers at Paul Hayne School.

Applications Made

The City Board and County Board of Education have made simultaneous applications for use of the NYA equipment in the old NYA shop building at 2131 11th Avenue, North, which will be used cooperatively by county and city schools. Vocational classes for county and city students are being taught at the NYA shop on the same basis as classes at Paul Hayne.

As applied to the high schools, set up guidance bulletin boards, the guidance is an organized serv- giving information on occupations, ice designed to give aid to pupils job trends, education opportunities, in making proper adjustments to training programs and other aids problems of educational, vocation- to students. The service is guided al, social, civic and personal nature, by the principle that both the na- The program in each school will tional welfare and the welfare of be planned to meet the guidance the youth require that education needs of the pupils in that school have first claim on the time and and community. It is planned to

AID TO STUDENTS PLAN IN COUNTY

picking record among white and Negro pupils during the cotton harvest—they picked a total of 3,245 pounds in one day — more than six bales.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
October 5, 1943

Negro Students Win Picking Record

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 5.—(AP)—A group of 114 Negro students from Athens High and Industrial School have established the cotton

18j-1943

Columbia, S. C., Record
March 2, 1943

Negro Schools

BOOKER WASHINGTON

George Butler, recently returned from New Jersey, is the new clerk in the Co-op store. He replaces Rachel Sims, the bookkeeper . . . Due to the increased operational costs and lack of adequate support from the student body, the number of issues of the Comet has been reduced from one per month to one per six weeks.

The new seating arrangement in the auditorium went into effect recently. Homerooms alternate by semesters in sitting on the bleachers and on the main floor . . . Girl Scout cookies have been distributed and are being enjoyed by both pupils and teachers . . . Many seniors are purchasing class rings. Others, however, are investing their money in war stamps.

Every year around this time seniors take a co-operative mathematics test. All seniors making below a certain average must take a special senior math course during the rest of the semester . . . The new annex to the already expanded Vocation annex is gradually taking shape.

In keeping with the celebration of American Negro History week, the American history classes recently presented an assembly revealing the contributions of the Negro in four different fields: Science, art, folk music and swing music. . . .

In an attempt to better meet the needs of boys and girls in the advanced teen years and to further serve the men and women of the community who are of service age (18-45 years) the school is making it possible in its regular program and through evening classes courses planned to prepare for better adjustment to the war both at home and in the service. Among these special courses offered are: Fundamentals of electricity, fundamentals of machines, fundamentals of radio, fundamentals of auto-mechanics, fundamentals of shop, shop mahtematics, nutrition, home nursing, child care, physical fitness.

In addition to these courses it is possible for work to be given for men and women, boys and girls on jobs to help them up-grade themselves in service. Among the things that could be done in this area would be various of the trades, and so forth. (Bricklaying, painting, woodwork, laundry, dry cleaning, domestic, cafeteria and hotel service). Evening classes will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Anyone may register at the office of any of the Negro schools leaving his or her name and address, and the name of the course he is interested in.

The Co-op store recently sold $112.50 worth of defense bonds to the parent of one of our pupils, Allen Graham. . . . The Girls Glee club of 78 voices, rendered special music at the Inter-racial meeting in the auditorium of Columbia high school. Four selections were rendered . . . They were: "Trampin," "My Task," "In That Great Getting Up Mornin," and "Lord Have Mercy."

June 10, 1943

Negro Contest Winners

In a contest for the Negro high school students of Williamsburg county, sponsored by the Williamsburg Tuberculosis association, the following were awarded prizes: Frank Staggers, first prize; Katie Williams, second prize; and Charlotte Anderson and Carl McDaniel, tied for third prize.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
June 19, 1943

Pearl Students Win Tuberculosis Essay Prizes

Pearl High School students have been awarded the three prizes in the annual essay contest in Tennessee sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association. The competition, held among Negro high schools and colleges of the State, was carried on locally by the Tennessee Tuberculosis Association and the Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

First prize winners were the tenth and eleventh grade students at Pearl High. Second prize went to Juanita Bramblett, and third prize to Callie Lentz.

The Tennessee prize winning essays on tuberculosis will be entered in the national competition won for the past three years by Washington Junior High School here. J. A. Galloway is principal of Pearl High. The announcement of the winners was made by Mrs. S. I. Bolton, executive secretary of the Davidson County Association.

Lexington, N. C. Dispatch
May 27, 1943

Negro Scholarship Winners Announced

Davidson County unit of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association is pleased to announce the winner of a scholarship given by the unit to the one making the highest mark on the county test. These marks come from the office of the supervisor, Mrs. Maurie S. Pitts. The winner this year is Catherine Lindsay of the New Jersey school. This scholarship is given each year upon condition that the winner enter Dunbar High school the following fall.

Honorable mention is given to Edrena Mock, of the Midway colored school, who stood second in the county test, and Elizabeth Holman, Union-Southmont, third place.

It is the hope of the unit to do more for worthy boys and girls of the County.

County Winners In T. B. Association's Contest Are Listed

The Sumter County Tuberculosis Association announced today the following winners in the negro essay contest in the high schools in the county: First prize, Dorothy Mae Smith, Lincoln High school; second prize, Rosa English Catchall, Spann school; third prize, Thelma Herriott, Good Hope District No. 19.

All three winners chose the subject "What I Told Them," which portrayed a letter written to a high school friend who was discovered to have tuberculosis in the early stage, after a tuberculin testing and X-raying campaign in the school.

each winner in the county by the association and the winning papers have been forwarded to the S. C. Tuberculosis Association for entry in the state contest. The state winner, in turn, will be entered in the national contest.

About fifty negro high school students in the county participated. Mrs. Louise Y. Earle and Mrs. Paul Bowman, both directors of the board of the Sumter County Tuberculosis Association, were judges of the essays.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 7, 1943

Hume-Fogg Scrapbook Wins in School Contest

A scrapbook submitted by Hume-Fogg Technical and Vocational High School as part of the "Schools at War Program" won first place among those sent in from 18 white city schools, it was announced today.

Selected as best from among Negro schools was the scrapbook entered by Pearl Senior High School. Both books will be sent to the State Department of Education for entrance in the state and nation-wide contest.

The "Schools at War Program" is sponsored by the War Savings Staff of the United States Treasury and Education Departments.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Independent
March 5, 1943

Colored High School Students Will Be Given Physical Training Course

P. W. Moore High school will be host to the VictoryCorps Phyical Fitness Institute, which is scheduled for March 15, 1943, it has been announced.

Ralph J. Andrews Coordinator of the High School Victory Corps of the State Department of Education will conduct the institute assisted by the physical education Instructors of the local high school.

The state of North Carolina through the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has launched a Physical Fitness program that has for its main objective the physical improvement of the youth.

In order to further the work in the high school, institutes are being held in several central located places in order that all schools might reap the benefit of instruction and demonstration given.

The program will begin at 9:30 A.M. and will close at 5 P.M.

Several outstanding teachers of physical education will have charge of the demonstrations. The local Teachers College has offered its service and George Rivers, director of physical education will have charge of the program scheduled for 3:30 to 4:30 P.M.

The institute staff will conduct demonstrations of Wartime Physical Fitness Work. These demonstrations will be based on selected activities from the Victory Corps' Pamphlet No. 2.

The public is cordially invited to attend these demonstrations. The local high school physical education department urges all citizens to move up another notch in patriotism by advocating and practicing the ideals of Physical Fitness.

The local committee has made extensive preparation for the institute and it is felt that those who attend will be greatly benefited.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
February 21, 1943

Rehobeth High Wins Scrapbook Contest

Rehobeth High School has been awarded first place in the Houston County "School at War Scrapbook" contest, Solomon Baxter, county superintendent of education, announced yesterday. Webb Junior High placed second and Young Junior High School of Dothan won third place.

Twenty-three county and city schools made books for the contest, Baxter said. Pictures of scrap drives, newspaper clippings and reports, poems, essays, vocational agriculture projects, and vocational home economics were outlined in the books.

First, second and third place winners were selected by the judges Friday afternoon. These winning books will be sent to Washington for entrance in the national contest.

Three Negro schools were given honorable mention, Baxter added. They were Cowarts, Columbia and Pleasant Grove schools.

Judges for the contest were Miss Fran Mallette, home demonstration agent, Miss Floris Copeland, assistant home demonstration agent, and Miss Abby Ellard, of The Eagle News Staff.

Birmingham News-Age-Herald, will be held at Fairfield Industrial High School Tuesday night.

The doors will open at 7 p.m. There will be a program of vocal and instrumental music, starting at 7:30 p.m. The first of the county semi-finals in the oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, by The

will be no admission charge.

Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, will preside.

Judges will be L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College and A. D. Shores, attorney.

The ballot and timekeeping committee will be composed of Miss Carrie C. Robinson, of the English department, Miles College, and Dr. E. W. Taggart.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

The contestants will be Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; James Lofton, Praco High; William Speight, Jr., Parker High; Juanita Gaiter, Brighton High, and Doris Ophelia Tolbert, Westfield High.

Four contestants will be selected from this group to compete in the county finals at Parker High, Friday night.

The second semi-finals will be held at Hooper City High, Wednesday night, with C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools, presiding. Contestants will be announced. Judges and timekeepers for Hooper City High will be the same as those for Tuesday night's contest.

The contest at Parker High, Friday night, will be presided over by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College. Judges will be Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president, Talladega College; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery, and Alonzo J. Davis, faculty member, Tuskegee Institute.

All these contests will be directed by Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director.

A special section will be reserved for white visitors at Friday night's contest.

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Miles College, Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College and A. & M. College. The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
March 2, 1943

SPEAKERS READY FOR SEMI-FINALS

Six Orators In Contest Will Face Judges Tuesday Night

Six contestants in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham Age-Herald-News with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, will face the judges in the first of the semi-finals at Fairfield Industrial High School Tuesday night.

From this group four contestants will be selected to compete against four to be selected from a second group in the contest to be held at Hooper City High Wednesday night.

The eight winners from the two contests will compete in the county finals to be held at Parker High Friday night.

Scholarships will be awarded to the county finalists by Tuskegee Institute, Miles College, A. & M. College, Talladega College and State Teachers College.

The contestants for Tuesday night are James Lofton, Praco High; Doris Ophelia Tolbert, Westfield High; William Speight, Jr., Parker High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High, and Juanita Gaiter, Brighton High.

The doors, all three nights, will open at 7 o'clock. The speaking contest will start at 8:20. There will be a musical program for each occasion. The public is invited. There will be no admission charge. A special section will be reserved at Parker High Friday night for white visitors.

Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, will preside over Tuesday night's contests. Wednesday night's contest will be presided over by C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro Schools, and Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College, will preside over the Parker High competition.

Judges for Tuesday and Wednesday nights will be L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College and A. D. Shores, attorney.

Timekeepers and ballot compilers for all of the contests will be Dr. E. W. Taggart and Miss Carrie C. Robinson, of the English department, Miles College.

Judges for Friday night will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Alonzo J. Davis, faculty member, Tuskegee Institute, and Prof. James O. Hopson, Talladega College.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 4, 1943

Four Orators Named In Second Semi-Final Of Negro High Schools

Tryout Held At Hooper High; County Tests To Be Held At Parker

The second of the semi-finals in the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, held at Hooper City High School Wednesday night, saw the selection of the second group of four contestants to compete in the county finals, to be held at Parker High School, Friday night.

The four selected by the judges to compete in the county finals, to be held at Parker High School Friday night, are listed in alphabetical order without regard for ratings given by the judges. They are: William B. Edwards, Fairfield Industrial High; Irene Pacely, Muscoda High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High, and Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High.

All of the contestants gave splendid performances. In addition to the winners the other contestants scheduled to speak were, James Warren, Dunbar High School, Bessemer; Della M. Jrones, Ullman High. James Warren did not appear.

Four Others Selected

The four selected Wednesday night will compete in the county finals with four selected Tuesday night. Those selected Tuesday night are James Lofton, Praco High! Doris Ophelia Tolbert, Westfield High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High.

Speaking positions for Friday night's contest will be announced Friday.

The Hooper City contest was presided over by C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools.

The judges, who also served in this capacity Tuesday night, were Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College; A. D. Shores, attorney, and L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director.

Timekeepers and ballot compilers for all of these contests are Miss Carrie C. Robinson, of the department of English, Miles College, and Dr. E. W. Taggert.

A program of vocal music was given Wednesday night by Hooper City High students.

Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College, will preside over the county finals at Parker High, Friday night. Judges for that event will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Alonzo J. Davis, faculty member, Tuskegee Institute, and Prof. James O. Hopson, Talladega College.

Each To Get Scholarship

Each of Friday night's contestants will receive a college scholarship. The scholarships are awarded by Miles College, Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College and A. & M. College. The Birmingham Age-Herald-News will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

A musical program will be given Friday night by students of Parker High. The doors will open at 7 p.m. The speaking contest will start at 8:20 p.m. The public is invited. There will be no admission charge. A special section will be reserved for white visitors.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

All of these contests are directed by Artemus Calloway, Age-Herald-News oratorical contest director.

...ingham, Ala. Age-Herald
March 6, 1943

GIRL IS CHOSEN AS BEST ORATOR

Negro Champion Named In County Finals At Parker High

Doris Tolbert, of Westfield High School, was selected county champion in the Oratorical Contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County by The Birmingham Age-Herald-News, in the county finals held at Parker High School, Birmingham, Friday night.

Second place was won by William B. Edwards, of Fairfield Industrial High School.

The remaining six contestants, in the order in which they appeared on the program, without regard for ratings given by the judges, were: James Lofton, Praco High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High; Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Irene Pacely, Muscoda High.

Large Audience Attends

All of these contestants won the right to compete in the county finals, first, through school competition and then in county semi-finals. A large audience attended the finals, and enjoyed the excellent performances of all of the contestants.

The judges were required to ballot three times, to reach a decision.

A special section was reserved for white visitors, and there were many present, a good number of these being from white high schools.

Much favorable comment was heard from speech directors and others engaged in educational work about the material and delivery of the orations.

This ends the first oratorical contest to be sponsored by The Age-Herald-News with Negro high schools, and those who have followed the activity from the beginning express themselves as feeling that the performances of the contestants has been such as to cause their schools to be enthusiatsic about future possibilities in this competition.

Judges Are Named

The contest was presided over by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College. Judges were Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Prof. Alonzo J. Davis, Tuskegee Institute and Prof. J. O. Hopson, Talladega College. The timekeeping and ballot compilation committee was composed of Dr. E. W. Taggart, Miss Carrie C. Robinson, department of English, Miles College; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College; L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director, and A. D. Shores, attorney.

William B. Johnson, principal, Parker High, was host for the occasion.

Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, whose efforts are responsible for the inauguration of this contest, is chairman of the contest committee. Other members are Mrs. Odessa McKinney, E. Paul Jones, supervisors, Negro schools in the county school system, and C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools.

Scholarships Given

Each of the contestants Friday night will receive a college scholarship. These scholarships are awarded to Miles College, State Teachers College, A. and M. College Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute. The winner of first place received a cash prize of $25 from The Age-Herald-News; the winner of second place $10 and each of the remaining six finalists received $5.

The contestants have the choice of scholarships in the order of their selection by the judges.

All of these contests have been directed by Artemus Calloway, Age-Herald-News oratorical contest director.

Negro Study In Mechanics Turned Down

Answering the request made by the Richmond Civic Council for the admittance of Negro students to the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, Superintendent J. H. Binford said yesterday that he did not think it practical to grant the request at this time.

However, he declared that he would stand ready, upon the recommendation of the principal, to introduce any such courses recommended by the committee for Maggie Walker School.

Another request made by this committee which Mr. Binford does not favor is the plan projected by it to have a Negro as assistant superintendent of schools.

Explaining his position, the superintendent said that he does not feel that a city the size of Richmond justifies the appointment of a special superintendent for Negro schools.

This civic committee also wants further development of commercial courses in the Negro high schools. Mr. Binford replied that he is willing to meet the needs of all Negro high school students in the city desiring commercial training. But he pointed out that in addition to the scarcity of necessary commercial equipment, Armstrong High School in the past has trained a great many more students in commercial subjects than could obtain jobs.

Atlanta, Ga., Courier
September 9, 1943

Limestone's Negro High Opened

Limestone County's first free ... school for Negroes opened last Monday with an enrollment approximating 200. The county board of education has taken over the Our colored friends are expected of education this year ... schools operation ... anding to make for Trinity school a will operate it jointly with the greater name even than it now American Missionary Association has, and hope for them great success. of New York.

The school will continue as Trinity school and the new principal Armstrong High School in the will be William Judson King, Ne-

18j-1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Teachers Study Needs Of Pupils

APR

Subject Matter Is Discussed

Having spent an interesting two-day vacation, the pupils and teachers of Booker Washington School are busy with the units of work begun for this semester. Constant evaluation of subject matter and the needs of pupils has enabled the teachers to assign work that is challenging in meeting their interests and needs. Pupils are being instructed to utilize the proper techniques in their work. In the recent faculty meeting the following dates were announced by Principal Smiley: May 21, class day and graduation, Junior High division; May 23, baccalaureate sermon; May 24, commencement; May 25, closing day.

During the week members of the Junior Class of Alabama State Teachers College, under the supervision of Mrs. Emma Payne Howard, began their work in observation and student participation.

APR 3 - 19

On Tuesday, April 6, beginning at 7:30 p.m., the Junior Dramatic Club will present two one-act plays entitled "That Younger Generation," and "Call the Doctor." Added attractions will be "Samuel Green's Hot Harlem Girls" and the "Juke Box Jingle." Much interest is being manifested in the affair which promises to be the best entertainment of the season.

Junior Red Cross members have completed their house-slippers for soldiers in the hospitals This week they collected books and magazines, made scrap books, painted flower pots, and planted flowers in these pots. All these articles will be sent to the shut-in soldiers at the camp hospitals. Helen Sweeny attended the General Red Cross Council meeting which was held at the USO Club.

Mrs. Ethel Broadnax was in charge of the primary assembly Wednesday. The devotional period was very interesting. Mrs. Broadnax told the children about the following three great men whose birthdays are in April: Thomas Jefferson, Wilbur Wright and Booker T. Washington. The pupils were eager to know about the Declaration of American Independence; the invention of the airplane and the founding of Tuskegee Institute and the part the men played in each instance.

An orchestra has been recently organized under the direction of Miss Edna J. Lowe. The purpose of this aggregation is to help develop musical talent among the students of the various departments. Miss Willie M. Stone, reporter.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Students Return After Vacation

APR 3 - 1943

Loveless School Resumes Activity

Refreshed and imbibed with renewed vigor after a two-day holiday season, the more than 2,000 pupils of the Loveless School returned to their classroom activities on Monday morning for a drive to the finish program. The teachers likewise returned with new inspiration as well as information after attending the annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association which convened on Thursday and Friday at the State Teachers College of this city.

With only about two months remaining in the current school session, teachers are beginning to make use of various types of remedial measures in an effort to see that all pupils or as nearly all as possible attain the minimum requirements so as to enable them to advance with their grade or section at the close of school in May.

APR 3 - 1943

The school choir directed by Mrs. L. B. Cooper with Mrs. Agnes Oliver as accompanist, delivered selections on Friday before the afternoon session of the Alabama State Teachers Association and also on the open house program of the USO on Sunday afternoon. Many congratulations have been received on both appearances.

Nurses Alma Rouser and Winnie Hatcher administered the final treatment of the typhoid inoculation on Monday. Several hundred pupils completed this safeguard against this disease of the Summer season.

A creditable number of applicants took the Army-Navy examination at the school on Friday morning. It is hoped that they will make a commendable showing as a result of these tests. From this group of successful applicants, candidates will be selected to pursue the Army-Navy college training program leading to a commission in the Army or Navy. Miss Flutsie Dacus, reporter.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

School Stresses Bond Buying

APR 17 1943

Students Urged To Buy For U. S.

Intensified emphasis has been stressed by Principal Smiley, of Booker Washington School, in urging the pupils, patrons and teachers to purchase War Stamps and Bonds in the second War Loan Drive. Much interest in the various activities for National Defense is exhibited by the members of the Junior Red Cross. Representatives attended the ameeting held April 9 at the USO.

The following report was given: 200 metal coat hangers have been given to the Red Cross; 12 pairs of bedroom slippers completed and many scrap books made. Beatrice Patton, Annie King and Helen Sweeney, officers of the local group, also visited the hospital at Maxwell Field and carried book length novels, comic books, scrap books and flowers to the ill soldiers. The girls were supervised by Miss Dorothy V. Fortson and Mrs. Katie F. Evans.

APR 17 1943

During the week teachers have given various forms of tests and checkups incident to evaluating the work for the second six weeks' period of the second semester which closes Friday. From the diagnostic and remedial teaching pursued by the teachers many opportunities for the rectifying of deficiencies have been given. Pupils report cards to parents in many instances show a marked degree of improvement. Parents are invited to visit the school and confer with the teachers relative to any problem concerning the pupils and their reports.

The second treatment of the typhoid inoculation was administered Monday to pupils in the high school building by Nurses Rose T. Player and Alma T. Rouser.

APR 17 1943

Miss Jewette Langford was in charge of the high school assembly Wednesday. Group singing was led by Mrs. Geraldine F. Nesbitt. An interesting program was rendered with the following participants: Ludie Shivers, Beatrice Patton, Genette Autrey, Dorothy Jackson, Johnnie M. Newsome and Principal Smiley made remarks.

APR 17 1943

"His Women Folks," a comedy in three acts, will be presented by the senior class Tuesday, May 5, at 8 p.m. in the high school assembly. The directors, Mrs. Camilla H. Hester and Miss Winifred C. Hall have chosen an excellent cast including the following: Josephine Merrell, Ruth Brown, Lucinda Lewis, Beatrice Berry, and Dorothy Bell. By all means hear "Mammy" as she says, "It ain't good for a man to have too many women folks."

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Work Started On Two New Schools For Negroes Here

APR 1 - 1943

Start of construction of two new school buildings for Macon County was announced this week by Mrs. Hubert Davis, county superintendent. One of the new buildings will replace the ramshackle Washington Public School and the other will be the Tuskegee Institute High School.

The new building for Tuskegee Institute High, which has been housed in quarters provided by the Institute, will be a modern school building containing class rooms, a large assembly, library, student activity room, teachers room, office and clinic. It will have accommodations for more than 450 students.

APR 1 - 1943

The new brick veneer building to replace the present building at Washington Public School will have 10 modern class rooms besides school offices and clinic.

Contract for construction of the two schools was awarded after the War Production Board had granted priorities on materials. Both schools will be ready for occupancy with the beginning of school next Fall, Mrs. Davis said.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Elks To Sponsor Oratorical Tests For Negro Youth

APR 15 1943

District eliminations in the oratorical contest for Negro High School students in this area will be conducted under auspices of the Booker T. Washington Lodge No. 762, I. B. P. O. E. of the campus of Tuskegee Institute on Friday, April 23. The elimination will cover several counties in the East Alabama district and will include the contestants from the Macon County Training School at Roba and the Tuskegee Institute High School.

APR 15 1943

Each year the Order of Elks awards six college scholarships valued at $1,000 to winners in six regional contests and provides an all-expense trip for those in the national finals. Harold C. Saunders, exalted ruler of the Tuskegee Lodge, said winner of the eliminations here will go to the state finals to be held at Gadsden on May 3 at the expanse of the local lodge.

APR 15 1943

Prof. J. T. Williamson, who is Elks educational director for this district, will direct the eliminations here.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Students Hear Naval Officer

APR 10 1943

Many Opportunities Are Outlined

Chief Petty Officer Smith, U. S. Navy Recruiting Officer, Birmingham, Ala., spoke to the boys of the Booker Washington High School Thursday. His talk was a challenge to Negro youth to accept the many unusual opportunities that are now offered to them in the Navy. During last week many young men availed themselves of the opportunity by taking the Army-Navy examination.

As a precautionary treatment against typhoid fever, hundreds of pupils in the high school department were given the anti-typhoid inoculation Monday. A large number of pupils in the elementary building completed their immunization treatment this week. In each instance the inoculation was administered by Nurses Rose T. Player, Winnie Hatcher and Alma T. Rouser.

In the regular faculty meeting Tuesday, Principal Smiley led in the discussion, "It is important that we recognize behavior or conduct as an acceptable test of our teaching." Teachers entered heartily in the discussion and much helpful information was gained. Principal Smiley urged the teachers to consider the needs of our pupils and provide experiences that are meaningful

ery County Training School on April 16. APR 15 1943

In 1888, the late Edward N. Pierce, of Plainville, Conn., came South for his health upon the advice of his physician. He lived in Montgomery for a while and finally moved to Waugh, Ala. He found at Waugh the colored citizens were interested in having a school and encouraged their ef-

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Willie M. Stone, repo-
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and purposeful for them.
The plays presented by the gram.
Junior Dramatic Club on Tues- The assembly period for the
day night were heartily enjoyed primary division was in charge
by a large and appreciative audi- of Mrs. E. M. Arrington. The de-
ence. Misses Margaret Branch votional period portrayed the
and Viola H. Webb were direc- death, burial and resurrection of
tors, assisted by Miss Lela Jack- Christ with music appropriate for
son, chairman, and the other the occasion. A concluding and
teachers of the group. The ren- interesting feature was a violin
dition of the orchestra, under the teer representative of each of the
direction of Miss Edna J. Lowe, grades in the assembly. Miss

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Training School Sets Founder's Day

APR 10 1943

fort by lending nearly two thousand dollars to erect the first building. APR 15 1943

It is said that as early as 1887 the late Rev. Silas Jones, Rev. Moses Davis, James Plato, Mark Chapman and others had made an attempt to have a school for their children. Mrs. Nancy Plato Murry had been active in the movement along with many other parents. It is stated that Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, was present in one of the first meetings and he, along with Mr. Pierce, helped to set up plans to begin the school. Later, a committee was appointed to contact Dr. Washington for a teacher and he sent one of his first graduates, the late Miss Cornelia Bowen. Through untiring efforts, Miss Bowen built up a reputable institution, known as the Mt. Meigs Colored Institute. She exemplified the Booker T. Washington spirit and many of the people were encouraged to buy homes. Such friends as the late Robert C. Bedford, of Beloit, Wis., and many other friends carried forward the work for thirty-five years through leadership of Miss Bowen. APR 15 1943

The school now is in its fifty-fifth year with Edmund J. O'Neal as principal. It is now an accredited high school with a large enrollment of pupils and a well qualified faculty.

At 2:30 p.m., Friday, Miss Georgia Washington, founder of Peoples Village School will deliver the Founder's Day address. She is one of the first graduates of Hampton Institute and was trained under the late General Armstrong. APR

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

White Preps Cagers Play Negro Soldiers

HAMPTON, Va.—(A N P)—When Hampton high school, white, scheduled a basketball game for Thursday night at the local high school gymnasium, it was automatically assumed that the opponents, a team from an aviation squadron at Langley Field, were white.

A few minutes before game time, as Hampton high was warming up, in came the soldiers, five—all Negroes. JAN 30 1943

Coach John Yokemich of the high school was attending a Kiwanis club meeting in another part of the city at the time. That left everything up to H. Wilson Thorpe, the principal. When Mr. Thorpe recovered from the shock, he was for calling off the game immediately. But the boys thought otherwise. They wanted to go ahead and play. So for the first time in history Hampton high played a Negro team, losing 23 to 14. Among the spectators were approximately 10 Negro service men.

JAN 30 1943

C. A. Lindsay, county school superintendent, said afterward that it was "unfortunate that the game had been started" and "I do not favor such a practice."

The two teams have a return game scheduled for Feb. 5, but it may be removed from the calendar.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
MAR 2

Negro Schools Of Nashville Highly Praised

MAR 26 1943

Leading Educators Of South Hold Session At Pearl High; Evaluate Local Program

One of the most unusual conferences ever conducted in local educational circles was that of the Secondary School Study which met at Pearl High from Wednesday, March 17, through Friday, March 19. In attendance at this conference were Staff members of the Southern Study, administrators of colleges, high school principals, and outstanding teachers from the southern region. MAR 26 1943

The purpose of the conference (directed by Mr. W. A. Robinson and his able assistant Mr. W. H. Brown) was to evaluate the educational program of Pearl High school. One of the high lights of the three-day session was an appraisal of the work done at this institution. A resume of these commendations follow:

The visiting staff was unanimous in the commendation of the excellent informal discipline which permeates every phase of the school life.

The school plant was rated outstanding in beauty, equipment and general cleanliness and orderliness.

The Diversified Occupations and Visiting Teaching programs were commended for their unusual opportunities for counselling and meeting student needs. MAR 26 1943

The teachers of Pearl showed a willingness to launch out into experimental procedures, particularly those which stress meeting the individual needs of the students under their care.

On several occasions, in describing the work of the school, students demonstrated unusual ability to think independently and express themselves freely. This was directly traceable to the opportunities given them in personality development and self expression.

The school was able to receive the conference of nearly twenty persons during three school days without the slightest evidence of interference with the regular school day program.

The work of the conference was conducted through committees which observed, recorded and discussed such topics as: MAR 2

Evidences of Improved Living.
New curriculum Offerings
Modifications and Improvements in Teaching techniques.

The school plant was rated outstanding in the beauty of its equipment and general cleanliness and orderliness.

The visiting staff was unanimous in the commendation of the excellent informal discipline which permeates every phase of the school life.

The work of the conference was conducted through committees which observed, recorded and discussed such topics as:

Program.
Evidence of Improved Living.
New Curriculum Offerings.
Modifications and Improvements in Teaching Techniques.
Guidance Practices.
Administrative Policies.
Graduates and Drop-outs of School Youth.
Nature and Scope of Reading Program.
Modification due to the War.
Critical Needs of Negro Students.

These committees were composed of members of the staff, the faculty and students. Among the person in attendance and serving on the various committees were:

Supt. W. A. Bass.
Dr. L. J. Willis, General Supervisor of Nashville City Schools.
Mrs. Ora Wakefield, Health Coordinator
Miss Florence Leech Director of the Nashville library of City Schools
Mr. W. A. Robinson, Director of the Secondary School Study.
Mr. W. H. Brown, Assistant Director
Dean H. L. Liston, Knoxville College MAR 26 1943
Dr. F. C. Jenkins, Director of the Secondary School Study (white schools.)
Dean G. W. Gore, Jr., Tennessee State College.
Miss Eunice Matthews, Tennessee State College.
Mrs. Alma Dunn Jones, Tennessee State College.
Miss Carrie Leigh, Mathematics Teacher in Clark College, Atlanta Ga.
Mr. W. M. Jackson, Mathematics and Science teacher in Covington Ky High School.
Miss Ellen F. Greene, Fisk University
Mrs. Constance Baker, teacher of English in Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. Margaret McDonal Ward

Mr. W. R.Wunsch, Rector of Black Mountain College, in N. C.
Miss Lois Daniels, Tennessee State College.

The findings of this conference merely augment the outstanding honors that have come to the citizens of Nashville through their high school in the past six years. These include:

A new and commodious, modern equipped high school building.
A well prepared faculty.
Extension of vocational opportunities.
State honors in athletics.
Approval by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Charlotte, N. C., News
June 3, 1943

Charlotte Girl Wins With Essay

First State winner in the essay contest conducted throughout the nation in Negro high schools and Negro colleges by the National Tuberculosis Association was Geraldine Gordon, of Charlotte, according to an announcement from the N. C. Tuberculosis Association headquarters in Raleigh. The Charlotte girl is a student at West Charlotte High School.

Other winners are as follows: High schools — second place, Cornelia Flynt, Carver High School in Winston-Salem; third place, H. Lawrence Jones, P. W. Moore High School in Elizabeth City: Colleges—first place, Bessie Lee Zachary of St. Augustine College in Raleigh; second place, Blanche M. Graves of Bennett College in Greensboro; and third place, Willie Alice Jones of the State Teachers College in Elizabeth City.

Full Senior High For Negroes Urged

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
June 12, 1943

Group Here Appeals To Mayor for Remedy

Declaring that Augusta is the only city of its size in the United States without public supported full high school facilities for Negroes, the Augusta Civic and Business League yesterday appealed to Mayor W. D. Page to use his influence to remedy the situation.

A letter to the mayor from M. . Sherard, president, and L. D. Perry, secretary, declared "Augusta is the only city in Georgia with a population of 10,000 or more that does not have full senior high school facilities for Negroes."

The league officers also indicated they had failed to find another city in the country with equivalent population which did not have public supported high schools for "all its citizens."

They said they were bringing the matter to the mayor's attention with the request that he use his influence "to see to it that this disgrace on our fair city and county, which is an injustice to the Negro citizens, be rectified at once."

Richmond county has no provision for free schooling for Negroes beyond the ninth grade, despite the Negroes' "obligation as taxpayers of the community," the Negro spokesmen declared.

Appended to the letter was a list of counties and towns in Georgia showing total populations, white and colored, and the number of Negroes attending high schools.

In the Augusta area, Elberton with a population of 6,188 had 128 Negroes in high school; Washington, population 3,537, had 115 Negro high school students; Greensboro, population 2,459, Negro students, 56.

For counties in this area having high school facilities total populations and Negro high school students were listed as follows:

Burke, 26,520, 260; Bulloch, 20,010, 191: Candler. 9.103. 95; Elbert, 19,618, 111; Emanuel, 23,517 101; Richmond county with a population of 81,863 has 324 Negroes in junior high schools, the report showed. Muscogee county (Columbus), population 75,494, had 102 Negroes Greene, 13,709, 115; Hancock, 12,764, 211; Jefferson, 20,040, 91; Jenkins, 11,843, 142; Lincoln, 7,042, 57; McDuffie, 10,878, 89; Screven, 20,333, 161; Taliaferro, 6,278, 130; Warren, 10,236, 59; Washington, 24,230, 237; Wilkes, 15,084, 100. For counties in the state having junior high schools and ing comparative population with Atlanta), population Fulton county (Atlanta), had 223 Negroes in Richmond, Chatham county (Savannah) with a population of 117, junior high. 970 had 1,562 Negroes attending Glascock county with a total senior high school and Bibb county (Macon) with a population of population of 4,547 has six Negroes 83,783 had 1,177 Negroes in senior attending junior high school and

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 4, 1943

FREE SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES TO OPEN

ATHENS, Ala., Sept. 3—Limestone County's first free high school for Negroes will open Monday on the site of the "old fort" here where Union soldiers once fought Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's men.

The County Board of Education is taking over the operation of the school this year and will operate it jointly with the American Missionary Association of New York, which established the school here many years ago. The school will continue under its founding name of Trinity School, and the new principal will be William Judson King, a Negro minister and graduate of Talladega College.

18j-1943
Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Jefferson Negro High Schools Open Hearing For Youthful Orators

Series Of Contests To Select Finalists To Be Finished By Feb. 19

JAN 24 1943

Preliminary elimination contests are under way in Negro high schools of Jefferson County, competing in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with those schools.

The majority of the participating schools have a large number of contestants, which makes necessary the holding of several eliminations in preparation for the final school contest in which will be selected the school's representative for outside competition.

The final school elimination will be held on or before Feb. 19.

The first of the county semi-finals will be held at Fairfield Industrial High School, Wednesday night, March 3, and the second will be held at Hooper City High, Sayreton, Thursday night, March 4. The county finals will be held at Parker High School, Birmingham, Friday night, March 5.

Scholarships, to be awarded to county finalists have been announced by Miles College, Birmingham; State Teachers College, Montgomery; A. & M. College, Normal; Tuskegee Institute and Talladega College.

The last scholarship award to be announced was by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of State Teachers College.

JAN 24 1943

Each of the county finalists will receive a scholarship, awarded by one of the colleges named, and The Birmingham News-Age-Herald will award a cash prize to each county finalist.

Muscial programs will be arranged for all of the competitions between schools, with the public invited. Large audiences are anticipated.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

1,000 Negro Students Of County Competing In Oratorical Contest

School Eliminations To Be Under Way Soon And Winners To Be Matched

JAN 3 1943

Approximately 1,000 students in Negro high schools of Jefferson County are competing in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with those schools.

School eliminations in the majority of the schools will be under way within the next few days. Each participating school will select its school representative on or before Feb. 19, and the winners in these school finals will compete against winners of other schools early in March.

Each of the eight county finalists will be awarded a scholarship to an Alabama college and all will be awarded cash prizes by The News-Age-Herald.

JAN 3 1943

Miles College, Tuskegee Institute, A. & M. College and Talladega College have announced that they will award scholarships.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

Orations must be original, must be memorized and must not require more than six minutes for delivery in outside competition.

Contestants must be under 20, Feb. 1, 1943.

This is the first year this contest has been conducted with Negro high schools, and the interest already developed indicates that within another year there will be an even larger number of contestants.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 10, 1943

Negro High Schools' Oratorical Finals Dates Are Scheduled

First Eliminations Will Be Held March 3 At Fairfield Vocational

County eliminations and finals in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, will be held the nights of March 3, 4 and 5.

The first elimination group will compete at Fairfield Vocational High School, Wednesday night, March 3.

The second elimination group will compete at Hooper City High, Sayreton, Thursday night, March 4.

The county finals will be held at Parker High, Birmingham, Friday night, March 5.

Four contestants will be selected from each of the two elimination groups and the eight selected on the two nights named will compete in the county finals at Parker High.

Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College, Birmingham, will preside over the county finals. Judges for the county finals will be presidents of Alabama colleges located away from Birmingham, or faculty members of those colleges.

The chairman for the eliminations and judges for those events will be residents of Jefferson County.

All of the county finalists will be awarded scholarships by Alabama colleges and will be awarded cash prizes by The News-Age-Herald.

Scholarships have been offered by Miles College, Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute, and A. & M. College.

The basic subject for the contest is 'Education For Democracy.'

Musical programs will be arranged for the county eliminations and for the county finals.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 24, 1943

Public Schools Shift Teachers For 2nd Term

New Semester Starting Tomorrow; Faculty Augmented

The second semester of the Montgomery public schools will open on Monday with several changes in teacher personnel, according to announcement made Saturday by Dr. Clarence M. Danneily, superintendent.

New teachers entering upon their work Monday include Mrs. Merle McCorkle, A. B., Judson, who will teach at Capitol Heights Junior High; Mrs. Sarah McCord, B. S., Missouri Valley College, teacher at Baldwin; Mary E. Cook, A. B., Judson, teacher at Baldwin; Mrs. Daisy Bright, A. B. and M. A., University of Alabama, teacher at Baldwin; Mrs. Lois Ingram, B. S., University of Alabama, teacher at Baldwin; Mrs. Mamie C. Orme, Troy State Teachers College, teacher at Capitol Heights Junior High; Mrs. Helen Finlay, of Coe College, teacher at Cloverdale.

Transfers in the white schools include Agnes Johnson who goes from Baldwin to Pike Road; Mrs. T. C. Carlton from Capitol Heights to Baldwin, and Mrs. Louise Hall from Baldwin to Capitol Heights Junior High.

New negro teachers include Mabel Turner, B. S., and Ruth Frazier, B. S., both of State Teachers College, will teach at Booker Washington; Annie Harris to Madison Park, and Bertha Williams to Arthur Cook School. Camilla Hester is transferred from Madison Park to Booker Washington.

Announcement is also made that Jean Freeman, librarian at the County High School at Ramer, will leave at the end of next week for a similar position in the Tuscaloosa High School with Mrs. E. M. Fleming filling the vacancy pending the arrival of a graduate librarian March 8.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 15, 1943

NEGRO SCHOOL AID PLANNED BY GROUPS

A commission on secondary schools, of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, met Friday at Clark College to reorganize with the idea of aiding Negro schools in making the most effective use of federal agencies working in the South, of keeping a complete record of services Negro high schools render in the country's war effort, and of sharing wartime plans and projects with other Negro high schools in the region.

Representatives from Atlanta University, Clark College, Washington High School, Howard High School and federal agency officials attended.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 24, 1943

Jefferson Negro High Schools Open Hearing For Youthful Orators

Series Of Contests To Select Finalists To Be Finished By Feb. 19

Preliminary elimination contests are under way in Negro high schools of Jefferson County, competing in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with those schools.

The majority of the participating schools have a large number of contestants, which makes necessary the holding of several eliminations in preparation for the final school contest in which will be selected the school's representative for outside competition.

The final school elimination will be held on or before Feb. 19.

The first of the county semi-finals will be held at Fairfield Industrial High School, Wednesday night, March 3, and the second will be held at Hooper City High, Sayreton, Thursday night, March 4. The county finals will be held at Parker High School, Birmingham, Friday night, March 5.

Scholarships, to be awarded to county finalists have been announced by Miles College, Birmingham; State Teachers College, Montgomery; A. & M. College, Normal; Tuskegee Institute and Talladega College.

The last scholarship award to be announced was by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of State Teachers College.

Each of the county finalists will receive a scholarship, awarded by one of the colleges named, and The Birmingham News-Age-Herald will award a cash prize to each county finalist.

Muscial programs will be arranged for all of the competitions between schools, with the public invited. Large audiences are anticipated.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Committee Arranging Tryouts For Negro High School Orators

FEB 5 - 1943

Each Institution Must Select Representative On Or Before Feb. 19

The arrangements comittee of the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, will meet at an early date, to work out details for holding semi-finals and county finals the nights of March 3, 4 and 5.

Paul L. Ware, principal of Warrior Negro High School, is chairman of this committee.

There is much interest in this contest throughout the county. Each competing school will select its school representative on or before Feb. 19.

FEB 5 1943

Semi-finals will be held at Fairfield Industrial High and Hooper City High. County finals will be held at Parker High.

Five Schools Earn Scrapbook Awards

BARTOW, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Scrapbooks prepared by pupils of two high schools, a junior high school and two Negro high schools were judged today the best of 56 books entered in a county-wide contest, in which school, Florence Villa (Negro) and Jewett Lakeland (Negro) schools displayed in scrapbook form Judges were Mrs. M. Sand, Mrs. the parts they have played in the na- S. Lloyd Frisbie and Miss Mary Stewtion's war effort. art McLeod, all of Bartow.

Judges selected the five best without regard to the size of the school, grades covered, or color of pupils.

Winning entries were submitted by Bartow junior high school, Winter Haven high school, Lakeland high school, Washington Park high scool,

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
February 18, 1943

Miles College, Birmingham; Tuskegee Institute, A. & M. College, Normal; State Teachers College, Montgomery, and Talladega College will award scholarships to the county finalists.

The public is invited to all the contests.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

FEB 5 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 82

Gadsden, Ala., Times
January 28, 1943

East Gadsden School Accepted

J. H. Meighan Speaks For City; Reports 7 Buildings Since '34

The new $100,000 school building in East Gadsden which was built by the federal government for the benefit of the children of defense workers was formerly accepted in a public ceremony on the grounds this morning at 10 o'clock with Superintendent C. A. Donehoo in charge.

A number of officials of the city and of federal agencies were present, as well as school heads.

J. H. Meighan, chairman of the City Commission, spoke for the City of Gadsden, and his associates, Morris Fodd and Bob McElroy. He officially accepted the building in behalf of the city. He quoted Henry Grady's assertion that Democracy is born and preserved in the school house of America and declared that if the light of liberty is to continue to burn it is necessary that "our people be trained and educated."

7 Buildings Since '34

Mr. Meighan pointed out that since 1934 the public school system of Gadsden had added seven fine new buildings, including the Disque Junior High, Walnut Park, Gulfsteel, Dwight, the elementary and Carver high for Negroes and the new East Gadsden school—all of them modern, well equipped and beautiful structures. Many valuable improvements have been made to certain other buildings, he said. The total cost of these new buildings, he said, is $599,455.85. Of that amount the city furnished $395,000 by issuing bonds, the remainder being grants from the federal government.

He expressed appreciation for the fine work of the school board for its untiring and unselfish service, each member serving without compensation. Also he thanked Superintendent C. A. Donehoo and all school officials and teachers for their contribution to the welfare of the city. He said that they could point with pride to the 19 buildings in the system, seven of which were built during the past seven or eight years.

Chairman W. T. Murphree, John A. Lusk, W. D. McNair, D. C. Wadsworth and George W. Floyd, members of the city board of education took part in the program.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
MAR 1 - 1943

County Semi-Finals Scheduled For Negro High School Orators

Eight To Be Selected For Final Competition; Judges Are Announced

The first of the count semi-finals in the oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, will be held at Fairfield Industrial High School Tuesday night.

The doors will open at 7 p.m. There will be a program of vocal music, starting at 7:30 p.m. The oratorical contest will start at 8:20 p.m. The public is invited. There will be no admission charge.

Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, will preside.

Judges will be L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College, and A. D. Shores, attorney.

The ballot and timekeeping committee will be composed of Miss Carrie C. Robinson, of the English department, Miles College, and Dr. E. W. Taggart.

MAR 1 1943

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

The contestants will be Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; James Lofton, Praco High; William Speight, Jr., Parker High; Juanita Gaiter, Brighton High, and Doris Ophelia Tolbert, Westfield High.

Four contestants will be selected from this group to compete in the county finals at Parker High, Friday night.

MAR

The second semi-finals will be held at Hooper City High, Wednesday night, with C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools, presiding. Contestants will be announced. Judges and timekeepers for Hooper City High will be the same as those for Tuesday night's contest.

The contest at Parker High, Friday night, will be presided over by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College. Judges will be Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president, Talladega College; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery, and Alonzo J. Davis, faculty member, Tuskegee Institute.

All these contests will be directed by Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director.

A special section will be reserved for white visitors at Friday night's contest.

MAR 1

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Miles College, Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College and A. & M. College. The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Four Negro Finalists To Be Picked In County Oratorical Contests

MAR 2 - 1943

Fairfield Industrial High School Will Be Scene Of Eliminations

MAR 2 - 1943

Four contestants for the county finals in the oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County will be selected at Fairfield Industrial High School Tuesday night.

The high school students who will compete in this event are William Speight, Jr., Parker High; Doris Ophelia Tolbert, Westfield High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High; Juanita Gaiter, Brighton High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High, and James Lofton, Paraco High.

The four contestants receiving the highest ratings from the judges will compete in the county finals at Parker High, Friday night, against four to be selected from a second group which will compete at Hooper City High, Wednesday night.

The doors, all three nights, will open at 7 p.m. The speaking contest will start at 8:20 p.m. There will be a musical program for each occasion.

MAR 2 1943

Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, will preside over Tuesday night's contest; C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools, will preside over Wednesday night's contests; Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College, will preside over Friday night's contest.

MAR 2 - 1943

Judges for Tuesday and Wednesday nights will be A. D. Shore, attorney; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College, and L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director.

Timekeepers and ballot compilers for all the contests will be Miss Carrie C. Robinson, of the English department, Miles College, and Dr. E. W. Taggart.

Judges for Friday night will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Prof. James O. Hopson, Talladega College, and Alonzo J. Davis, Tuskegee Institute.

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Miles College, State Teachers College, Talladega College, A. & M. College and Tuskegee Institute. The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all state finalists.

MAR 2 - 1943

The public is invited. There will be no admission charge. A special section will be reserved at the Parker High contest for white visitors.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Finals For Negro High Pupils In Oratorical Contest Scheduled

MAR 5 - 1943

Capacity Audience Expected To Attend; Public Is Invited

A capacity audience is anticipated for the county finals of the oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, at Parker High School, 300 Eighth Avenue, North, Friday night.

The doors will open at 7 p.m. There will be a musical program by the Parker High Band, directed by Wilton V. Robertson, commencing at 7:30. The speaking contest will start at 8:20. Selections will be given by the Parker High A Cappella Choir at the close of the orations.

The public is invited. There will be no admission charge. Those desiring to attend are advised to arrive early, as indications are that every seat in the auditorium will be taken before the contest starts. A special section will be reserved for white visitors.

MAR 5 1943

All of the contestants will receive college scholarships. These scholarships are awarded by Miles College, Birmingham; State Teachers College, Montgomery; Tuskegee Institute; Talladega College and A. & M. College. The Birmingham News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College, will preside.

Judges will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College; Prof. J. O. Hopson, of the English department, Talladega College, and Prof. Alonzo J. Davis, member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

The timekeeping and ballot compilation committee will be composed of Dr. E. W. Taggart, Miss Carrie C. Robinson, of the English department, Miles College; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College A. D. Shores, attorney; L. K. Shivery, Boy Scout director.

The contestants are William B. Edwards, Fairfield Industrial High School; Irene Pacely, Muscoda High; Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High; James Lofton, Praco High; Dorris Tolbert, Westfield High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High.

MAR 5 - 1943

The basic subject for the contest is "Education For Democracy."

The contest committee is composed of Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, chairman; C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools; Mrs. Odessa McKinney and E. Paul Jones, supervisors, county Negro schools.

MAR 5 - 1943

The contest is directed by Artemus Calloway, Birmingham News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

First Finalists Chosen By Negro High Schools In Oratorical Contest

MAR 3 - 1943

Second Group Scheduled To Be Picked At Hearing When Six Will Compete

The first group of contestants in the oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, faced the judges in a contest held at Fairfield Industrial High School, Tuesday night, at which time four were selected for the county finals to be held at Parker High, Friday night.

The four selected are named in alphabetical order, without regard for ratings given by the judges. They are James Lofton, Praco High School; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Doris Ophelia Tolbert Westfield High, and Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High.

MAR 3 - 1943

There were six contestants. All gave excellent performances. In addition to the four named, the contestants were Juanita Gaiter, by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College.

Judges for the county finals will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Alonzo J. Davis, faculty member, Tuskegee Institute, and Prof. James O. Hopson, Talladega College.

Scholarships will be awarded to the county finalists by Tuskegee Institute, Talladega College, State Teachers College, Miles College and A. & M. College. The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

Musical programs are given at all of these contests.

The doors for each contest open at 7 p.m. The speaking contest starts at 8:20. There is no admission charge. The public is invited. A special section will be reserved for white visitors at the Parker High contest Friday night.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education for Democracy."

Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, presided over the Fairfield contest.

The judges for both the Fairfield and Hooper City contests are L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College, and A. D. Shores, attorney.

The timekeeping and ballot compilation committee for all of these contests is composed of Miss Carrie C. Robinson, English department, Miles College, and Dr. E. W. Taggart.

The contestants will be announced. Six contestants for the county finals will compete, Wednesday night, selected in the Fairfield and Hooper City contests will compete in the county finals to be held at Parker High School Friday night.

MAR 3 - 1943

18j-1943

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
March 5, 1943

CAPACITY CROWD TO HEAR FINALS

Age-Herald-News Negro Oratorical Contest Open To Public

Those attending the county finals of the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham Age-Herald-News in Negro high schools of Jefferson County, to be held at Parker High School, 300 Eighth Avenue, North, Friday night, are advised to go early as indications are the auditorium will be filled to capacity before the contest starts.

The doors will open at 7 p.m. There will be a concert by the Parker High band, directed by Wilton V. Robertson, commencing at 7:30. The speaking contest will start at 8:20. Selections will be given by the Parker High A Cappella Choir, directed by William S. Henry, following the orations.

The public is invited. There will be no admission charge. A special section will be reserved for white visitors.

Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College, will preside.

The contestants will be Irene Pacely, Muscoda High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High; Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High; William B .Edwards, Fairfield Industrial High; Doris Tolbert, Westfield High; James Lofton, Praco High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education for Democracy."

All of the contestants will receive college scholarships and cash prizes. The scholarships will be awarded by Tuskegee Institute, Talladega College, State Teachers College, Miles College and A. & M. College. The cash prizes will be awarded by The Age-Herald-News.

Judges will be Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Prof. J. O. Hopson, Talladega College, and Prof. Alonzo J. Davis, Tuskegee Institute.

The timekeeping and ballot compilation committee will be composed of Dr. E. W. Taggart, Carrie C. Robinson, Miles College; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, Miles College; A. D. Shores, attorney, and L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director.

The contest will be directed by Artemus Calloway, Age - Herald-News oratorical contest director.

NEGRO STUDENTS PACK AUDITORIUM WITH PAGEANTRY

'Shall We Inherit' Tells Race's Story Through Four U. S. Wars

From a beginning with jungle dancing accompanied by the throbbing rhythm of the tom-tom, to a climax centering around the music of the present war, the history of the negro in the high emotional moments of four wars was told last night by several hundred negro students in "Shall We Inherit," pageant presented at the city auditorium.

The rich folklore of the negro was brought to life against a background of music and accentuated with dances ranging from the opening jungle dance to the Samba the latest episode in the moving performance attended by several hundred white persons and more than 2,500 negroes.

Recurrent Theme

"We are a simple people" was the recurrent theme of the pageant, which was written by Mary Louise Bohannon, teacher of dramatics at Stephens-Lee high school. The pageant was given in a prologue and three episodes entitled "American Beginnings," "On Our Way," and "Within a Democracy."

Putting their hearts and souls into it, the students gave an excellent performance, highlighted by the music of the chorus and the dances by several groups in costume. Doris Byrd, senior at Stephens-Lee, was applauded for several minutes following her solo, "Beautiful Dreamer," in a rich soprano holding an undertone of sadness. George Ata Salten, another senior at the high school, was applauded for her solo, "My Lindy Lou."

The chorus of negro students in white dresses and suits divided by a group in gray robes formed a backdrop for the play. At one point in the performance a small gray-robed figure toppled from the platform. A teacher came out and took the child off the stage as the chorus continued their song.

Battle Hymns

The first episode of the pageant centered around the War Between the States which was carried by the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The Spanish American war episode featured "On the Banks of the Wabash," Beautiful Dreamer," and "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," with a company of Boy Scouts marching and several dances in the episode.

World Wars I and II were portrayed in the third scene which opened with "Over There" and concluded with "This Is Worth Fighting For," also using music of the present war including "Army Air Corps Song," "Coming in on a Wing and a Prayer," and "When the Lights Go on Again."

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 6, 1943

Girl Gets First Place In Negro Students' Oratorical Contest

Doris Tolbert Judged Best, And William B. Edwards Is Second

The county championship in The Birmingham News-Age-Herald oratorical contest conducted with Negro schools of Jefferson County, was won Friday night by Doris Tolbert, Westfield High School.

Second place was won by William B. Edwards, Fairfield Industrial High.

The county finals of this activity were held at Parker High School with representatives of eight schools competing.

The remaining six contestants, in the order in which they appeared on the program, without regard for ratings given by the judges, were: James Lofton, Praco High; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High; Carrie B. Scott, Hooper City High; Eddie Mae Strong, Powderly High; Irene Pacely, Muscoda High.

All of these contestants won the right to compete in the county finals, first, through school competition and then in county semi-finals. A large audience attended the finals and enjoyed the excellent performances of all of the contestants.

The judges were required to ballot three times, to reach a decision.

A special section was reserved for white visitors, and there were many present, a good number of these being from white high schools.

Much favorable comment was heard from speech directors and others engaged in educational work about the material and delivery of the orations.

This ends the first oratorical contest to be sponsored by The Age-Herald-News with Negro high schools, and those who have followed the activity from the beginning express themselves as feeling that the performances of the contestants has been such as to cause their schools to be enthusiatsic about future possibilities in this competition.

The contest was presided over by Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles College, Judges were Prof. J. T. Brooks, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Prof. Alonzo J. Davis, Tuskegee Institute and Prof. J. O. Hopson, Talladega College. The timekeeping and ballot compilation committee was composed of Dr. E. W. Taggart, Miss Carrie C. Robinson, department of English, Miles College; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College; L. K. Shiverey, Boy Scout director, and A. D. Shores, attorney.

William B. Johnson, principal, Parker High, was host for the occasion.

Paul L. Ware, principal, Warrior Negro High School, whose efforts are responsible for the inauguration of this contest, is chairman of the contest committee. Other members are Mrs. Odessa McKinney, E. Paul Jones, supervisors, Negro schools in the county school system, and C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro Schools.

Each of the contestants Friday night will receive a college scholarship. These scholarships are awarded to Miles College, State Teachers College, A. and M. College, Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute. The winner of first place received a cash prize of $25 from The Age-Herald-News; the winner of second place $10 and each of the remaining six finalists received $5.

The contestants have the choice of scholarships in the order of their selection by the judges.

All of these contests have been directed by Artemus Calloway, Age-Herald-News oratorical contest director.

School Increases Free War Courses

Washington Irving Evening High School, Irving place and 16 st, one of the largest free evening high schools in the country, is integrating its curriculum with the war needs of both the fighting and industrial fronts. Half a dozen new war courses are scheduled for the spring semester which begins February 8.

The new courses include *Aerodynamics, Fundamentals of Machines, Meteorology and Navigation, Topography and Map-reading, Fundamentals of Electricity* and a *Mathematics Refresher* course. All the courses given meet the requirements of the armed forces.

Classes are in session five nights a week (6:30—10:15 pm). Registration is now taking place. In addition to all regular high school subjects, many special subjects, such as *Creative Writing, Speech Correction, Commercial Spanish, Civil Service English* and *Blueprint Reading* are taught.

Charleston, S. C. News-Courier
June 23, 1943

Essay Awards Made

First prize in the tenth annual tuberculosis essay contest in South Carolina negro colleges was won by Margaret Bennett, of Charleston, a student at the State Agricultural and Mechanical college, at Orangeburg, who will receive a twenty dollar award for her essay, "How Can I in My Future Profession Help to Control Tuberculosis?"

In the essay writing contest for negro high schools, George Sinkler, a student at the Laing high school, Mount Pleasant, won third prize. He will receive five dollars. First prize was won by George Wright, of Beaufort, and second prize by William Ball, Jr., of Aiken.

The contest was conducted by the South Carolina tuberculosis committee of the State Tuberculosis association.

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
May 4, 1943

Essay Contest Winners In Negro Schools Listed

Prize winners of the essay contest awards given by the Durham County Tuberculosis Association in the contest sponsored by the State association and conducted by the national association in Negro high schools and Negro colleges, was announced yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth Stainbrook, executive secretary of the local health organization.

The local awards consist o fa first prize of $5, second prize of $3 and a third prize of $2 which are presented to three winning contestants in each of the schools, Mrs. Stainback stated. Hillside High School had 103 entries. Little River High School has not turned in a report, she said.

The winners are as follows: At North Carolina College for Negroes, Evelyn Smith, first; Mary Caldwell, second, and Annie Saunders, third; at Hillside High School, Marjorie Cameron, first; Dorothy Clark, second, and Nathaniel Bond, third.

Mrs. Stainbrook stated that scholarships are among the national awards and money prizes are included in the State awards. For the past two years a North Carolinian has won a national award, she said.

NAMED AS WINNERS IN BOOK CONTEST

Oak Grove school has won first place among colored schools of Madison county for their work in the school after the "Schools at War" contest, according to an announcement today from Superintendent Kit Parker. Neely Greer fourth and Walnut Grove fifth.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
MAY 2 1943

FREE NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL PLANNED

ATHENS, Ala., May 23—Trinity School, a secondary institution for Negroes, which has been operated and maintained for over a half century by the American Missionary Association of New York City, will become a part of the county school system this fall, W. A. Owens, county superintendent of education announced.

This will mean that for the first time a free high school for Negroes will be operated in the county. Financial aid will be increased for the school for the war is ended.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
April 27, 1943

COLORED SCHOOLS

This program is sponsored by the War Savings Staff of the U. S. Treasury Department, the U. S. Office of Education, and its War-time Commission.

The program was launched to encourage each school to serve the war effort further by developing a closely co-ordinated program of war activities best suited to its own community's needs and resources, and to help Americans see and appreciate the great variety, scope and value of school war services, and to give special recognition to all schools that participate. It is entirely voluntary on the part of the individual schools.

Twenty-five of the 40 colored schools in the county participated in this program and submitted scrapbooks which described this war savings program. In these books are included records of all their activities carried on to further the war tffort.

Mr. Parker expressed his pleasure in the work shown by these scrapbooks, and in the interest taken by the various participating schools. He was especially gratified over the part that these school children are taking in the purchase of War Bonds.

Commenting on these books, Miss Mildred Pierce, home demonstration agent for this county, said in part: "Pupils through the guidance of the teachers are producing foods, improving their health, salvaging needed metals, taking better care of their clothes, buying War Bonds and Stamps. The work of these schools are a definite contribution to winning the war and will hasten the day of victory."

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 23, 1943

Awards Are Chosen By Negro Finalists In Oratorical Contest

Winner Given First Pick Of Scholarships Offered By Five State Colleges

The county finalists in the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald for Negro high schools of Jefferson County have selected the scholarships to which they are entitled under the contest rules.

These scholarships were awarded by the five Negro colleges of Alabama, with the winner of first place entitled to first choice, the winner of second place, second choice, etc.

Doris Tolbert, Westfield High, winner of first place, has selected the State Teachers College scholarship, valued at $72; William B. Edwards, Fairfield Vocational High, Talladega College, $100; Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High, Tuskegee Institute, $100; Gladys Wilkins, Rosedale High, A. & M. College, $50; Irene Pacely, Muscoda High, Miles College, $40; James Lofton, Praco High, Talladega College, $75; Eddie Mae Washington, Powderly High, Talladega College, $25.

All of these contestants were also awarded cash prizes by The News-Age-Herald.

The county finals in which the prizes were won was held at Parker High School, March 5.

The News-Age-Herald will sponsor this same contest for the 1943-44 school year.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

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The News-Age-Herald will sponsor this same contest for the 1943-44 school year.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

Founder's Day Is Observed

Training School Has Program

APR 22 1943

Founder's Day was observed April 16 at the Montgomery County Training School.

The first half of the day's program was in charge of the physical education director, Miss Pauline Brown and Miss Willie Evans, of the elementary department. The elementary department presented a ballet. The junior-senior high school group contested in track events with representatives from the Prairie Farm School, Macon County, under the supervision of Mr. Cooper and Miss Chorloe. Mr. Scott directed the events. Ribbons were awarded the winners.

The second half of the program was an indoor affair which began at 2:30 p.m. The program was directed by the students. Mabel Gibbs served as mistress of ceremonies. The other participants were Lindberg Gibbs and General Pinkston, who offered the scriture and invocation, respectively. Mary Wingfield gave "The Purpose of Founder's Day," which was followed by "Notes on the Early History of the School," by Mrs. O'Neal and Geraldine Williams. "In Memory of the Misses Pierce and Friends," "Among Our Graduates" and "The Students of the School," were given by Mabel Gibbs, Murdock Gibbs and Dorothy Judkins, respectively.

APR 22 1943

The highlight of the afternoon was the address delivered by Miss Georgia Washington, founder of the Peoples Village School, Mt. Meigs. Miss Washington paid timely respect to the founders and the principals, former and present. She directed her remarks to her audience to the effect of the use of the opportunities now at hand.

Another highlight of the program was the contest among the classes which was a great success. The classes reported as follows: First and second, Miss W. F. Backstrom, $6.78; third and fourth, Miss W. M. Evans, $15; fifth and sixth, Mrs. E. J. O'Neal, $118.38; seventh, Miss L. O. Green, $52.12; eighth, Miss P. V. Brown, $8.25; ninth, $24; and tenth, $18; total, $42 for the two, with J. C. Anderson as sponsor; eleventh, $40, Miss Margaret Marie Brown. The total receipts were $282.52. Prof. Wingfield, W. R. Brown and Mrs. Sadie Jordan were in charge of the collection, which will go toward the material improvements at the school. This year, the contribution will be made to the electric pump project, stage curtain, equipment for the science department and payment on the new set of American Encyclopaedia of thirty volumes.

APR 22 1943

Recent visitors were: Sergt. Leon Nelson, Pfc. Tyler Carter and Pvt. Roscoe Bray, graduates of the school.

William Lee, president of the Hod Carriers Union, spoke to the student body recently.

Chapel programs for this week are sponsored by the P. H. A. under the sponsorship of Miss Motley. Visitors are always welcomed.

Parker Day Observed By Negro School Here

Parker Day was observed at Parker High School as tribute to the late Dr. Arthur Harold Parker from the entire student body and faculty.

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of schools, and W. B. Johnson, high school principal, were speakers at the program which marked the annual observance of Parker Day in Birmingham.

Born and educated in Springfield, Ohio, Dr. Parker studied law before coming to Birmingham in 1887. Here he became interested in education, and served as teacher in Slater School and principal of Cameron School.

In 1900 he was appointed principal of Industrial High School, first of its kind for Negroes in the city. In recognition of his work as an educational and community leader, he was presented a loving cup by the citizens of Birmingham in 1924 and the degree of LL. D. by Miles College in 1933.

On May 7, 1933, Birmingham honored him on his golden educational anniversary. He died four months later. On May 7, 1940, a bronze tablet was unveiled and his birthday was set aside for special observance by the Parker High School which had been given his name.

The Parker High School choir and band presented a musical program and others who took part were Mrs. M. C. Stollenwerck, George Jones, B. A. Hudson, William Whiteside, Mrs. B. C. Portlock; Mrs. M. B. Murphy, Willie Valentine and Wiley Daniels.

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 29, 1943

Pre-Induction Courses Offered For Negroes

Negro citizens of Columbia are again reminded that pre-induction courses are being offered each Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday night at Booker Washington High School from 7 to 9:30 p. m., in the following objects: Fundamentals of Mach Fundamentals of Electricity, Fundamentals of Radio, Fundamentals of Automechanics, and Beauty Culture. There are also provisions for upgrading courses in hotel and cafeteria service, and other related subjects, in the event that sufficient persons express their desire for such courses.

Classes have been under way for some time in the first four above named courses, several persons having registered and entered these classes several days ago.

According to Supervisor C. A. Johnson and Principal J. A. Simmons, both of whom have been instrumental in getting these courses started, it is not too late for interested persons to register in these courses. However, they urge everyone who is interested to register at once, since a minimum amount of time is required for each pupil who wishes credit for the course.

At the end of the courses, each pupil who successfully completes the requirements of the particular course in which he or she is registered, will receive a certificate, which certificate will prove of value to the pupil in certain phases of the armed forces, or in civilian life, and on the production front.

All persons who wish to enroll in either of the above courses may register at any of the Negro schools at any time during the school day. For further information concerning these courses, they may call Supervisor C. A. Johnson at Carver Junior High School, or Principal Simmons, Booker Washington High School.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 21, 1943

Contest for Negro Students Offers $400

The tenth annual tuberculosis essay contest for Negro colleges and high schools, conducted by national and state tuberculosis associations during thhe months of March and April, is getting underway in South Carolina this week with applications for entry already received from 32 junior and senior high schools and three colleges. Awards offered on national and state levels total $400. Local tuberculosis associations and school leaders are cooperating in the 1943 contests to bring to tens of thousands of Negro students essential knowledge and a better understanding of tuberculosis.

The essay contests in this state are directed by J. P. Burgess, president of the South Carolina Tuberculosis committee; J. T. W. Mims, president of the Palmetto Teachers' association; Mrs. D. B. Taylor, president of the State Federation of Colored Women's clubs; and H. E. Daniels, State college, district agricultural agent. The committee has announced that application forms, to be filed March 20, and information concerning the contests, may be obtained from the South Carolina Tuberculosis association, 1208 Bull street, Columbia.

School Courses

Reports heard yesterday and to- the War
day on postwar high school curricu- city and
lum before a meeting of state edu- tendents,
cators will be compiled and distrib- and
uted in pamphlet form as a basis throughout the state.
for future planning, C. M. Hardi- Studies
son, state director of teacher train- tinuous"
ing and certification, said today. in an effort to keep abreast of de-
Attending the two-day meeting at velopment

Educators Map Postwar High

18.j-1943

msterdam News
ew York, N. Y.

PS Patrols Carry Out Important Duties

HE PATROL OF 81 is a student body of some two hundred girls who give their time and their ener-es toward making 81 a pleasant place in which to attend school. PS 81 Manhattan is the Julia Ward owe Junior High School at 212 West 120th Street. Girls may volunteer for membership with faculty pproval or be nominated by teachers or members of the Patrol. To be eligible they must have shown at they are fit to control and direct others by giving evidence of their own self-control and leadership. he Patrols direct and control all traffic in the building at times. They merely stand by to as-st where help is needed. The Patrol was developed by Miss Anna E. Lawson, Principal of PS 81 to able a group of the better type pupils to participate in student control of school management and organ-tion. The above photo shows the 9B Patrols at 81.

Birmingham, Ala., News
November 28, 1943

Many Negro Students Competing In News Oratorical Contest

Several hundred students of Ne-o high schools of Jefferson Coun- are competing in the oratorical ntest conducted by The Birming-am News-Age-Herald with those hools.

Paul L. Ware, principal, Praco igh School, chairman of the con-st committee, Mrs. Odessa Mc-inney and E. Paul Jones, super-sors of county schools and C. W. ayes, supervisor of Birmingham egro schools, committee members, press high satisfaction with the er-increasing interest of educa-rs and students.

The schools are 100 per cent en-lled in the contest and in each hool the interest is far greater an in the first contest. "This is ying much, because interest in at competition was high.

Miles College, Tuskegee Institute ate Teachers College, A. & M. ollege, all of Alabama, and More-house College, Atlanta, have announced that they will award scholarships to county finalists. Other scholarship awards are anticipated.

The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all state finalists.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

Globe and Independen
Nashville, Tenn.

16-YEAR OLD YOUTH WINS ORATORICAL CONTEST OF ELKS

David Dudley, Student of Dunbar High, Washington, D. C.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2—(ANP)—David Dudley, 16-year-old Dunbar high school student at Washington, D. C., won the annual Elks oratorical contest held in the Central Baptist church here over five other finalists. Dudley spoke on "The Negro and the Constitution."

was J. J. Porter.

James Kelly, grand secretary, of Birmingham, was contest manager. He was assisted by Oscar Saffold of Montgomery, Ala.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Teachers To Judge Negro Oratoricals

Judges for the finals of the oratorical contests conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County will be faculty members of Alabama colleges.

These judges will likely be from the English and history departments of the colleges and will, in each case, be named by the college president.

All of the participating schools will likely start holding their school eliminations in January and each school will select its school representative on or before Feb. 18.

Colleges which have announced that they will award scholarships to county finalists are Miles College, State Teachers College, Tuskegee Institute and A. & M. College, all of Alabama and Morehouse College, Atlanta.

The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

Every enrolled school reports that interest in the contest is increasing daily.

Douglasville, Ga. Sentinel
November 5, 1943

COLORED SCHOOL CHILDREN CONTRIBUTE MONEY AND SERVICE

The Victory Corps Pupils of the colored high school sponsored for the colored people of Douglas County the filling of Kit Bags for the soldiers and sailors. They have reported $21.00. We are also proud of their service given in taking care of the Red Cross room. The following pupils contributed their service for the first 9 weeks of school: John Few, Lloyd Hamock, Marion Hawkins, Frank Polk.

The school children and their teachers have pledged to contribute in any way possible to help keep Douglas County's Red Cross Chapter among the best in the country.

Birmingham, Ala., News
November 21, 1943

Negro Contestants Practice Orations

Practicing orations for competition in The Birmingham News-Age-Herald Oratorical Contest for Negro high schools of Jefferson, is now under way.

Each school has a far greater number of students competing than in past contests with additional ones taking up the work.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World," and many educators in charge of the work for schools say the contestants are having no difficulty in finding much good material in daily newspapers and magazines, as well as in books.

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Miles College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College, A. & M. College, all of Alabama, and by Morehouse College, Atlanta. Talladega College, it is expected, will soon announce the awarding of scholarships.

The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all state finalists.

Judges for the county finals will be furnished by Alabama colleges.

White Schools In Negro Areas Are Sought By Dobbs

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Praises Editorial On Situation That Was In The World

The belief that a stronger administration is badly needed at Washington High School was expressed and a plea to the Atlanta Board of Education for serious consideration of the suggestion that several white schools now in Negro neighborhoods be turned over to colored pupils was made in a letter addressed to the editor of the Atlanta Daily WORLD Wednesday.

The opinion and suggestion were contained in a letter signed by J. Wesley Dobbs, widely known and fraternal leader, who raises the question, "What's Wrong at Washington High School?"

Mr. Dobbs, who is president of the Atlanta Civic and Political League, discloses that he was moved to write his letter after reading an editorial, "An Investigation is Needed" which appeared in the November 5 edition of the Atlanta Daily WORLD.

The letter appears below:

On November 5, your paper carried a very timely Editorial entitled, "An Investigation Is Needed."

"Your article was addressed to the serious situation at Washington High School. A 17 year old boy, goaded into previous fights, shot two of his fellow students. Since that time most of the portable buildings at the school were destroyed by fire that is lurking at the very heart of our City situation is the astounding and alarming fact that 4100 students in Schools in connection with their College work. These find a much smaller city in popu- continued their High lation. Our Negro population was es until finally the about half of what it is today. Then, rsity Laboratory High the city carried no part of the continued in 1942, load; today, the city is called upon e of program on the to carry the entire load.

es dropped the whole **PRESENTS A PROBLEM**

School education for "The result of such a changing lap of our City situation is the astounding and alarming fact that 4100 students

"In the first place, prior to 1924, Atlanta University School was discontinued. Colleges discontinued. School activities ur-

"This change of p- opened, the City of Atlanta provid- part of Colleges dro- its Negro population at all. Clark, load of High Scho- Spelman, Morehouse, Morris Brown Negroes in the la- Colleges and the Atlanta University School System.

"These two bad inde- but

were enrolled at Washington High School in September, 1943, despite the fact that the school was built to accommodate approximately 1700. I am told that it is the most congested and crowded High School to be found anywhere in the entire United States. It creates a problem for the city and the community.

"It is not only degrading and demoralizing as a mass problem but it is positively damaging to the health and character of the children forced to be hemmed in and cooped up in this abnormal unsanitary condition. I am told that the toilet facilities are so bad and unsanitary that many of the children refuse to use them. Think of the harm done to the health of children who leave home in the morning and wait until they return to their homes in the afternoon before going to a lavatory! The children say they must do this because the toilet facilities are filthy, unclean, unsanitary and positively unfit for use.

NO AUDITORIUM

"I am told that on rainy days the situation is more intensified. The school has no Auditorium. 4000 students are crowded into class rooms and hall ways so close to each other that the air becomes befouled with bad odors and fumes from under-privileged children, many of whom are sick and undernourished already. It is in the putried atmosphere of such bad High School conditions that our boys and girls are forced to spend 5 out of every 7 days during the school term. It seems to me that the biggest part of the blame for this condition rightfully falls in the lap of the City of Atlanta and the Board of Education. Something can be done about it. Something ought to be done about it, and I believe something is going to be done about it when the good citizens of Atlanta get the facts.

"I realize that it takes money to build schools and buildings but I do feel that the Board of Education could use some of the buildings and equipment they already have to relieve this abnormal condition.

"The white citizens are steadily moving beyond the city limits into county areas. On the other hand the Negro population steadily increases within the city limits. This continued shift of groups continues to change the aspect and needs in the various city areas.

"Ira Street School, now in the midst of a Negro area, has been closed until recently. Ira Street School, in a community surrounded by Negroes now, has been operating for white children with an average daily attendance of 21 students. The Opportunity School on Piedmont Avenue, in a community now 90 per cent Negro population, with 17 class rooms, has been operating lately with an average daily attendance of 260 students.

"It seems to me in all fairness to the Negro population of Atlanta that these schools now located in areas decidedly of Negro population could be allowed for Negro students, especially in view of the fact that we have over 4000 students in the Washington High School and over 3000 in the David T. Howard Junior High School.

"I agree with you Mr. Editor that the situation needs investigation. The moral situation is not only bad but is becoming more alarming and every day. The recent shooting and the $50,000 fire are only symptoms of a deeper and more sinister problem at our High School.

As bad as the problem is, it would be better off with the strongest personnel staff possible to obtain.

"A Citizens Committee warned Mr. Sutton and the Board of Education about the necessity of strong personnel supervision when Mr Harper was retired as Principal. The Committee's plea was entirely disregarded. Why didn't the teachers in authority protect the city's property against incendiary violators? I am told they were warned about it. The attempt was made exactly one week before while another Foot Ball game was in progress. I agree with you most heartily that "An Investigation Is Needed."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Limestone's First Free Negro High School Open

ATHENS—Limestone County's first free Negro high school will open Monday. The county board of education is taking over the school's operation this year and will operate it jointly with the American Missionary Association of New York.

The school will continue as Trinity School, and the new principal will be William Judson King, Negro minister, graduate of Talladega College. The enrollment is expected to be approximately 200 on the opening day.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

SOUTH SIDERS TO HONOR PHILLIPS ELEVEN TONIGHT

As a compliment to the Wendell Phillips High school's 1943 public school football champions, a group of citizens from the south side will sponsor a victory banquet tonight in the Parkway ballroom, 45th street and South Park way. Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, principal of the school, will be the chief speaker.

Post
Washington, D. C.

Heavy Loss Of Teachers Cited in Md.

33% of High School, 20% of Elementary Instructors Quit During Past Year

By the Associated Press

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 26.—One-third of the high school teaching staff in the State and nearly one-fifth of the county elementary teachers resigned from teaching service during the school year just past, Governor O'Conor said today.

The statement followed receipt of a report from State Superintendent of School Thomas G. Pullen, jr., that at total of 1309 teachers in both high and elementary schools had left the teaching service.

Four times as many white high school teachers resigned during the year just past as during the average year from 1932 to 1938, O'Conor said, and twice as many Negro high school teachers.

Many in War Service

The armed services, women's auxiliary services and the Red Cross field service were responsible for 25 per cent of the high school resignation and 11 per cent of the elementary school teachers resignations, amounting in all to 213 teachers, he continued.

Defense work and Federal Government accounted for 65 high school and 46 elementary teachers' resignations, O'Conor declared, while marriage and maternity leave were the other big factors involved, accounting for 102 resignations among white high school teachers and 145 among white elementary instructors.

He declared that an unfavorable trend was indicated by the fact there were more resignations of white high school teachers than there were replacements, the reverse of the situation during the past 10 years.

All Counties Suffer

In the elementary schools, however, the number of new white teachers was greater than the resignations, he added.

The percentage of resignations among white high school teachers, he continued, varied from 19 per cent in Baltimore County, which has a high salary schedule, to 63 per cent in St. Marys County, although every county suffered severely from the loss of high school teachers.

Tuskegee Girl Winner Of Sorority Scholarship

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—Miss Mary Edwards, a resident graduate of the Tuskegee Institute high school, was this year's recipient of the scholarship of $100, awarded annually by the national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa to the high school girl of the nation's Negro schools that scores the highest in a competitive examination given by the organization.

Miss Edwards, daughter of Mrs. Bessie Edwards, a worker at the air port here, was born in Detroit, and came to Tuskegee when she was five years old. She attended grade school at the Lewis Adams school here, and as a student at the Tuskegee Institute high school she graduated as an honor student.

The scholarship winner is a girl reserve, a member of a dramatic club and is active in the Booker T. Washington chapter of the National Honor society.

Miss Edwards just recently entered Tuskegee institute college to pursue her studies in teacher training.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro High Schools Are Formally Entered In Oratorical Contest

Committee Is Renamed By Meeting Of Officials; Scholarships Are Prize

The oratorical contest, conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, is now formally open for the 1943-44 school term.

This is the second year this contest has been conducted with these schools. The 1942-43 contest was highly successful in every way and interest is increasing rapidly.

At a meeting of Negro school supervisors, principals and teachers, held Friday night, the committee in charge of scholarships and other details connected with the contest was reelected for the coming year. This committee is composed of Paul L. Ware, principal, Praco High School; Mrs. Odessa McKinney and E. Paul Jones, supervisors of Jefferson County Negro schools, and C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham Negro schools.

This meeting was attended by Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director, who explained details of the competition for the current competition.

A majority of the schools, city and county, were represented at the meeting and all of those present enrolled their schools. It is expected that the remaining schools will enroll soon.

Scholarships, awarded by Negro colleges, will be awarded to county finalists and The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

The basic subject for the contest will be "The Postwar World."

Booker Washington

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Class Annexes Burn

Five wooden buildings, containing 12 junior high school classrooms, located immediately in the rear of the Booker T. Washington High school for Negroes, on C street, S. W., were destroyed by fire Friday afternoon a short time after all students had been dismissed.

School officials, pointing out that double sessions were held in the wooden buildings, said the students had been dismissed in order that they could attend a football game between the Parker Negro High school of Birmingham and the Booker T. Washington eleven. The game was played on a nearby gridiron, and the students divided their attention between the game and the fire. Except for the game, the rooms would have been crowded with students.

Inadequate water supply and the necessity of stringing hose for several blocks handicapped firemen, Chief C. C. Styron said after the flames had been brought under control. He said apparatus from eight fire companies were ordered to the scene in an effort to keep the fire from spreading to the handsome brick structure housing the high school proper.

T. W. Clift, school business manager, who reached the scene before firemen had brought the flames under control, estimated the damage at $50,000. He said the destroyed buildings and their contents were fully covered by insurance.

Another portable building, housing the school's cafeteria, was badly damaged as the fire spread into the kitchen and pantry.

The terrific heat from the fire broke scores of windows in the main building, but a survey by school officials revealed this to be the principal damage to the structure.

Clift announced following the survey that school in the main building will go on uninterrupted Monday, but plans for the junior high school students housed in the buildings destroyed must be announced later.

Origin of the fire was undetermined, but many expressed the opinion it originated from a defective stove flue in one of the portable buildings.

The portable buildings destroyed are similar to those at Boys' High school, the Murphy Junior High school and at the Bass Junior High school.

The same meeting of the ... education announced the ... ment of Mrs. D. Imborden ... principal of the Martha W... Vocational school, a girls' ...

Philadelphia, Pa. Tribune

Tuskegee Instructor Named As Principal

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Francisherst when he attended that school.

18-i-1943

St. Emma Military School Makes Plans for September

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK CASTLE, VIRGINIA. The new term activities of the St. Emma Military School will prepare the students to meet the problems of the day. Military science and tactics, industry and farming will be stressed. The Cadets at this boarding high school have pledged themselves to raise all their food, and to learn every trade necessary to the war effort. The St. Emma stock farm will supply the Army with horses. The military training enables the boys to make rapid advancement when called for service in the army. A large enrollment from many States is already certain.

School Principals Meet In Augusta

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro educators in Georgia are preparing to do their part in the War Department program to train 15 and 16 year old boys in pre-induction courses that will equip them for more effective service when they are called to Army duty.

Principals of Georgia Negro high schools, in session on Friday, Nov 19, in Augusta, heard first hand the developments which have increased the needs for expanding the courses and increasing enrollments in charge of Pre-Induction Training, announced by Major Isaac N. Carr, in charge of Pre-Induction Training, in the seven southern states embracing the Fourth Service Command. Major Carr and Dr. O. C. Aderholt, of the University of Georgia, and Director of the High School Victory Corps, was among the speakers. in was announced.

16 Are Added To Staffs Of City High Schools

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Washington High Receives 12 New Tutors

SEP 1 - 1943

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

Sixteen new teachers have been added to the corps of teachers at the David T. Howard Junior and B. T. Washington high schools, according to an official announcement yesterday, when the first faculty meeting was held in the respective schools.

SEP 1 - 1943

Twelve were added to the faculty at Washington high school. They are: Misses Mary A. Gay, Juliette Yancey, Daisy Center and Lydia Brown, former graduates of Washington high school, and Misses Antionette Mainor, Annie L. King, Edna Hill, Laura J. Woods, Annie Lowe, Catherine Fernander, and Everharding Pruitt and C. T. Brown.

Misses Vivian Smith, Olga Williams and Johnnie Parker and Herman Graves were aded to David T. Howard.

Few changes took place on the faculties at the elementary schools, it was reported.

Students new to the system and those who wish to work throughout the school year are urged to report to their respective school at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Friday morning, all students,, old and new, will return for classification. Transferred and promoted students will register and pay the amount of $2, fees of first semester.

Parents are asked to cooperate with the request of each school by registering the studuents on the dates announced.

How Brooklyn School Kids Battle Hitler On Racist Front

PM

NOV 15 1943

New York, N. Y.

PM Exclusive

Last year the Negro, Catholic and Jewish students at Eastern District High School in Brooklyn met separately once a week to discuss the culture and history of their respective groups.

This year, the students have taken another forward step. They're holding mixed clinics in which they explain their backgrounds to one another. They even are going so far as to voice their presumed gripes against one another—those subtle bits of Axis propaganda that have, here and there, touched the adolescent level, leaving a train of confusion.

The idea for these gripe clinics originated in the mind of Irving Griffiths, the 15-year-old president of the school's Negro History and Culture Club. Functioning for more than a year now, the club is praised by the faculty and school administration alike for having dispelled a "chip-on-the-shoulder" attitude among the students.

Different Situation

Three years ago the dozen or so Negro pupils in the school's population of 3000 brought few problems to the faculty or the student body. That situation, however, changed when a disbanded high school and racial changes in the neighborhood raised the number of Negroes at Eastern to about 250.

Race consciousness on their part, aggravated by their awareness of Jim Crowism in the war, increased. Voluntary segregation was practiced throughout the school. Although no untoward incidents occurred, unpleasant relationships in other schools pointed to what might have happened at Eastern.

Changed Overnight

All this changed overnight, says Henry T. Hillson, faculty advisor to the club, when two Negro pupils and one white, proposed the club idea.

Today Negroes at Eastern take part in all student activities. The first Negroes were elected last week to Arista, the school's honor society. They are Mary Norris and Andresa Bartlett, both 15.

At last week's gripe clinic the problem of anti-Negroism among Jews and anti-Semitism among Negroes was discussed.

And the youngsters foreswore doing Hitler's work.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

SEP 25 1943

2 Children Barred From High School

TRENTON, N. J.—Justice Newton H. Porter of the State Supreme Court directed the Trenton Board of Education last Thursday to show cause on October 4 why it should not be compelled to admit two children to Junior High School 2 which is attended mostly by whites.

The order was signed after Mrs. Berline Williams and Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth had told the court in petitions that their children were denied admittance to the junior high school and were directed to enroll at the new Lincoln School, which is attended solely by colored. Their children are Leon Williams and Janet Hedgepeth, both 12 years old.

Contending the alleged exclusion was in violation of New Jersey's Civil Rights Act, Mrs. Hedgepeth's petition said:

"The policy of the Board of Education is to exclude all Negro or colored children, except Japanese, Chinese or other colored children not of African descent, from admission as students in Junior High School 2."

The Williams boy was promoted last June from the William G. Cook Grade School and the girl was promoted from the Carroll Robbins Grade School. The parents said they had asked School Superintendent Paul Loser to assign their children to the larger and more modern Junior High School 2, but he replied the Board of Education had taken "no action" on the request at its September 2 meeting.

Atty. Robert Queen presented the matter to the court on behalf of the parents and the Trenton Branch of the NAACP, of which Dr. Henry J. Austin is president and Mrs. Madeline Broaddus, secretary.

HILLBURN, New York—The 56 striking children who refused to register this term at the rammshackled jim crow school here, were taught last week in the Presbyterian Church by Mrs. Osea Van Dunk, Hillburn housewife, and at one time a teacher at the abandoned Brook School.

On September 20 Mrs. Alice Avery, a qualified colored teacher from Nyack took charge. Miss Avery will be paid by the NAACP.

WASHINGTON TECH RECEIVES $100,000 N.Y.A. EQUIPMENT

Argus

War Center To Be Moved St. Louis, Missouri

The United States Treasury Department has granted to the Board of Education, for the use of Washington Technical High School, approximately $100,000 worth of machine shop, welding, sheet metal and aircraft, equipment located at the Leffingwell and Montgomery streets project.

Supt. And Assistant Supt. Urged Grant

As soon as NYA closed, Supt. Hickey announced that he would do all he could to get the NYA equipment at the Leffingwell and Montgomery Streets project allotted to the Board of Education for the training of Negroes. With the help of Assistant Supt. Nants, Mr. Hickey continued to urge Missouri Congressmen, Officials of Treasury dept. in Missouri, and in Washington to do everything they could to see that Washington Tech received the equipment.

As a representative of the Washington Tech Patrons' Association Mr. Elmer Mosee went to Washington to urge the approval of the NYA equipment. Mr. Mosee remained in Washington until he had conferences with Missouri Congressmen officials of the Treasury Dept., and the U. S. Office of Education, all of whom promised to urge the approval of the application.

Equipment Transfered

The NYA equipment was granted to Washington Tech to improve the pre-induction training program of the school. Most of the machines will be moved to the Tech building at 19th and Franklin to be used for pre-induction courses in machine shop practice, acetylene welding, electric welding, sheet metal, typewriting, and automobile mechanics. The pre-induction courses are planned largely for boys and girls who are to enter the various military units.

Tech War Center To Move

After the NYA equipment is moved from the Leffingwell project to the Tech building, the war training unit will be moved from the Poro building to the former NYA center at Leffingwell, and Montgomery streets. Some of the NYA machines will be left at the Leffingwell and Montgomery Center to improve the War Workers training program. The machine shop will be greatly improved by the addition of milling machines, shapers, and other machinery by added to the equipment from the Poro building. The War training program offers free courses to men and women in machine shop, welding, aircraft sheet metal, and power sewing. Classes are in session from 8 a. m. to 12:00 midnight. Those who work during the day may take four-hour classes at night. The classes will be moved to the Leffingwell building about February 1. Until that time all persons interested in taking courses to prepare for War should apply to the Washington Tech War Training Center in the Poro Building.

DEC 7 1943

Virginia High School Graduates Below Par

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

THE Committee on Education of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce has made public a report on findings which tend to show that the average pupil graduating from a Virginia high school is possessed of academic attainments below the standard of those acquired by pupils graduating from high schools of other states, both north and south.

NOV 20 1943

The findings are based upon a survey conducted by Dr. Francis G. Lankford, Jr., formerly of the University of Virginia, who had the benefit of the opinions of 200,000 employers of Virginia high school graduates.

Bluntly, the report summarizes the educational deficiencies of the graduates of our secondary schools thusly: they cannot write legibly, are low in spelling ability, cannot compute accurately, or use good English.

It is normally presumed that any high school graduate is equipped with a sound basic knowledge of English, mathematics, history and science, but it was in these conventional academic subjects where the survey disclosed the largest student knowledge vacuum.

This revelation comes as a stinging indictment by Virginians of Virginia high school education. While it is assumed that the survey was confined to white students and graduates, it is by no means certain that the showing among the colored would have been any more favorable.

NOV 20 1943

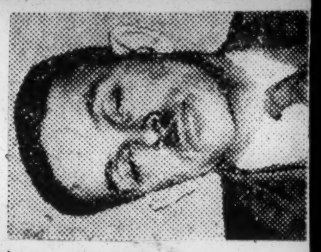
The situation focused here demands the most serious attention of the public, education authorities, and the legislators. It is indeed disconcerting to parents and guardians to be impressed with the fact that in spite of the sacrifices frequently endured to get their sons and daughters through high school, these young men and women will finish with a sub-standard literacy equipment, or one inferior to that which has been obtained by students of equal scholastic classification in adjacent states.

Has the penurious operation of its schools brought upon Virginia the stigma of being a state affording its children only shoddy secondary academic education? If this be true—and Mrs. Edith B. Joynes, president of the National Education Association, holds the opinion that this is the case—then it is urgently advised that the state desist from seeking to educate its youth at a bargain price. It should demand that they have a learning of quantity and quality equivalent to that offered pupils anywhere and at a price that will assure the fullfillment of the demand.

Virginia's expenditure of $42 annually per child places it fortieth among the states of the nation in this regard.

NOV 20 1943

While it is admittedly probable that there is a logical correlation between standing fortieth in expenditures and the obtaining of a second rate educational product, there are doubtless other important contributing factors in the poor showing of our high school graduates. This point gains considerable weight when it is realized that even in other states of low per pupil expenditure, the graduates made a more favorable rating than did those of Virginia. This fact demands the study of our educators.



The Inquiring Reporter

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By J. ANDREW BOWLER

THE QUESTION

In a survey made by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce it was found that Virginia high school graduates were below par as compared to those of other states. They were found deficient in initiative, spelling, arithemtic, English, history, science and penmanship. Is your experience with our high school graduates similar? If so, why do you think they are deficient?

THE ANSWERS

S. TANNER STAFFORD, superintendent Norfolk Community Hospital: My experience has been quite similar with the findings in the survey. They are above the average who in any way approximate the needs we find here. However, we do find a few of our graduates who render most efficient service. It's hard to place the responsibility for such; it could be the curriculum or a lack of need for knowing these things. The lack of application on the part of students could play a great part in the ultimate inefficiency."

H. H. HARRISON, assistant manager Lichtman Theatres: "I do not agree with the survey in its entirety for I have found nearly all of our employees, who are high school graduates, very efficient in keeping records, in communications and accounting. My scope prevents an observation in their knowledge of history and science but their personal initiative is outstanding. I have had the opportunity to observe high school graduates from other states and I think our boys and girls compare very favorably with them."

W. T. MASON, manager Liberty and Roberts Parks: The experience I have had working with our high school graduates proved that only a few make good in their individual fields, the large majority are defintely below par. The amounts spent in Virginia for the education of our group does not warrant any more than we are getting out of it. It is a known fact that we get no more than is paid for. There is a lot of room for improvment in the high school education in this state."

F. W. MERRITT, district manager N. C. Mutual Life Ins. Co.: "My immediate contact with high school graduates has proved them to be very efficient. Due to the large number I have to select from I am able to get the cream of the crop. My opinion of the general run is that they are far below par and noticeably deficient but their personal initiative is outstanding. This deficiency I attribute to the lack of interest on the part of the teaching staff, in their pupils, rather than a lack of application on the part of the student."

H. C. HOLMAN, district superintendent Richmond Beneficial Ins. Co.: "My observation while working with high school graduates causes me to think the findings of the survey could easily apply to our graduates. They are noticeably below par. The students' false philosophy of life, thinking the world owes them a living, rather than the modern business world and to their deficiency. It creates a lax-school."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18j-1943

The Question of the Week.

NOV 20 1943

Informer, Houston Texas

Should the Study of the Bible Be Made Compulsory In High Schools?

NOV 20 1943

YEA

There are several reasons why the study of the Bible should be made compulsory in high schools. Many children of high school age do not go to church and Sunday School and thus are taught nothing about the only book which can prepare them for a life hereafter. Thus it would be a good thing to have it taught as part of their curriculum.

NOV 20 1943

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During an age when to swagger and be hard-boiled, when zoot suits and jive take hold our youth in their grip like the "Old Man of the Sea", when juvenile crime is rife and seeds of evil spring from dance floors and other places where young folk congregate, some influence needs to be introduced among them for good. If consecrated teachers will take the responsibility of teaching them God's word along with their other studies, who knows but that some good may be accomplished. For it is a veritable sinner who can read such portions of the Holy Writ "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He will direct thy path," the story of the Prodigal Son, Paul's conversion, the suffering of Jesus in atoning for the sins of mankind, and others, without at least being touched. So, since the works of men are studied and given such a place of prominence in our educational scheme, why not the work of inspired men directed by God?

—•—

NAY

In the first place to teach the Bible one must be able to answer yes to the age-old question "Understandeth thou what thou readest? Since the study of the Bible is not compulsory in our schools, our teachers are not themselves prepared to teach it, and may not be able to proprly interpret it to meet the needs of the students.

NOV 20 1943

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To every thing there is a season and also a place. Let the teacher wait on teaching and the minister on his ministry and the teaching of the Bible be done by men who have prepared themselves for it by years of study. Just as every woman is not a dressmaker just because she is a woman, so is not every teacher a Bible teacher just because he holds a diploma. So the proper place for the Bible to be taught is by our ministers and religious workers and teachers.

High School Election Feud Brings Gunplay In Atlanta

Defender
Chicago, Ill

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — A feud believed to have originated with the forthcoming election of a school president broke into the open Tuesday with blazing gunfire and the flashing of knives, sending two students to the hospital with bullet wounds and one behind bars in the city jail where he awaits the outcome of his victims.

The scene of the shooting was Booker T. Washington high school, which with 4,700 students make it reputedly the largest in the South. The victims were 16-year-old Charlie Pippin of Fairburn, Ga., and 17-year-old Milton William of Atlanta.

Held as the juvenile gunman is 17-year-old Joseph Livingston, who was running for the presidency of the school on the Independent ticket. His victims were members of the rival Progressive party.

Pippin, hospital reports disclosed, was shot in the right arm, while the bullet which struck Williams in the right side, passed through his body.

School officials admitted that there had been some bad feeling between the boys, which resulted in a fist fight the day before the shooting. Tuesday morning, Livingstone appeared in class, a .38 calibre pistol concealed in his pocket.

When the teacher momentarily left the class of 83, Pippin, witnesses said, drew a knife and sought to stab Livingstone. The youthful presidential candidate whipped out the pistol and fired twice, one of the slugs striking his would-be assailant, the other wounding Williams, on whom police said they later found a knife.

After shooting the youths, Livingstone handed the pistol to a fellow student, who buried it on the football field. He later led the police to the hidden gun which with the two knives were turned over to detectives.

Teachers said they were puzzled by Livingston's action, in view of the fact that he had always been an exemplary student and stood near the top of his class.

18k-1943

Colored Adult School Begins Monday Night

Miss Wil Lou Gray of Columbia, state supervisor of adult education, is expected in the city tomorrow to complete plans for a night school for colored adults which will begin Monday night at 7:30 in the Hampton street school, it was announced yesterday by Mary Whitener, principal of the school.

The school is being arranged for rejected draftees and all those interested in education, health, sanitation and nutrition, it was stated.

The course will last 21 nights, with classes being held two nights a week.

The co-operation of white people as well as colored has been requested in making a success of the school which is considered a contribution to the war effort.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

'White Illiteracy Higher Than Negro'—US Army Test

Contrary to what people have been led to expect, the US Army educational test, based on the simple ability to read an ordinar[illegible], has resulted in a far greater number of illiteracy rejections among white inductees than Negro. This is revealed in a recent article in the Journal of the National Education Association and reprinted in the September issue of the Southern Patriot.

Though illiteracy among the 18-19-year olders is higher among Negroes," the Journal is quoted, "of the older classifications rejected by the Army for educational deficiency, whites outnumber Negroes [illegible] the 750,000 ed[illegible] rejectees, 500,000 were white and 250,000 were Negroes."

New York Age
New York, N. Y

"Opportunity Schools" To End Illiteracy Among Soldiers, Are Formed At Camp Rucker

CAMP RUCKER, Ala.—Ten opportunity schools, with as many as thirty soldier-students enrolled in each school, are currently stamping out illiteracy among members of the First Air Base Security Training Group, stationed at Camp Rucker, Ala.

The first of these schools was formed as an experiment last December by the Special Service Officer, 1st Lt. Franklin Cech, at the direction of Colonel L. B. Wyant, Group Commander. Even though attendance was optional, and classes were held during the soldiers' leisure hours, additional classes were soon required to accommodate knowledge-hungry soldiers who were denied [illegible] schooling in civilian life.

The classes are conducted under the direction of officers and qualified enlisted men who serve voluntarily as instructors. They are usually held in day-rooms or recreation halls; however, if the members of a class are out on biyouac with their military units, classes are held in the field during training breaks or at the close of the training day.

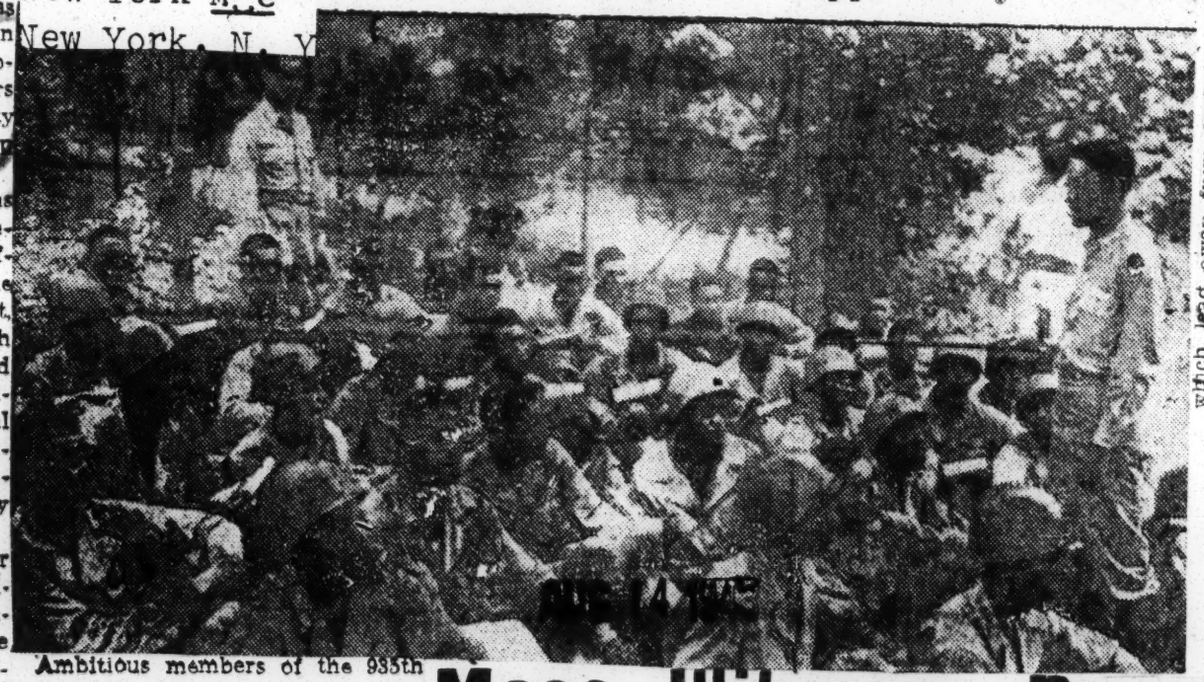
Because of the unexpected demand for this type of education, the initial supply of primers and copy books soon became exhausted, but, in their place, Army field manuals have proven valuable substitutes.

The manuals serve a two-fold purpose. They not only give the pupils a fundamental knowledge of basic English construction and spelling, but at the same time, enable the soldier-pupil to absorb a vast amount of necessary military information and instruction.

In originating the "Opportunity School" plan it was Clonel Wyant's hope that [illegible] military usefulness of the schools, they would serve to prepare soldiers for more useful citizenship after the war. The enthusiasm with which the men have adopted the schools indicate that this hope may be realized.

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Studious Soldiers Take Advantage Of "Opportunity School"



Ambitious members of the 935th Air Base Security Battalion, stationed at Camp Rucker, Ala., are shown during the "Opportunity School" which provides instruction in reading and writing to colored soldiers denied schools in civilian life.

Standing right, Chaplain William McClellan of Cannonsburg, Penn.

Shown in the foreground, left to right, are: Pfc. Sylvester Villery, Washington, La.; Pvt. Elmer Benson, Jewitt, Texas; Pvt. James Woods, Harrell, Ark.; Corporal Tobi Jackson, Covington, La.

Standing in the rear, serving as assistant instructors to the Chaplain, are Tech. 5th Gr. W. L. Amos, of Brunswick, Ga., and Pvt Melvin T Diamond, Houston, Texas. Corp. Amos [illegible] the Army 18 months ago. He graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1929. Pvt Diamond a selectee with six months service, graduated from Booker T Washington High School in Houston and now is serving as the Chaplain's clerk.

(Photo by U.S. Army Signal Corps)

Mass Illiteracy Poses Problem For Educators

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

By J. NEWTON HILL

Just as war tends to weigh all important issues regarding the value of life itself, so it makes us reconsider the type and methods of training which were in vogue before the war. The very idea of a college education seems to be challenged by the immediate needs of technical warfare and by the crying need for proper nutrition and succor in our war-torn countries.

These challenges do not preclude a brief consideration of our educational policies, rather do they invite a careful analysis of our short-comings so that the obvious benefits of a college education may be clarified.

To begin with, U. S. Army tests reveal a disturbingly large percentage of illiteracy among our men 12 out of every 100 men between the ages of 18-20 are rejected on the grounds of educational deficiency. In fact the need for tens of thousands of officers has made Army officials screen prospective material and adopt a plan of continuous training through S. T. A. R. units and through the A S. T. P. groups. As no time in our previous history has warfare [illegible] clearly indicated the need for highly trained minds in sound and vigorous bodies.

Dr. J. N. Hill

Five Points

Several points seem important in the light of these swiftly moving wartime requirements:

1. **Technocracy must hold a position of emphasis for our immediate battles.**

2. **Every thoroughly trained man will be needed for the war period and for the problems which will beset us after the war.**

3. **Educational institutions, positive of the traditions of the past, must hold or modify those traditions in accordance with the soundest judgement.**

4. **Education must move forward with greater speed for those who are capable of rapid assimilation.**

5. **The almost untouched problem of mass illiteracy with all its attendant evils of mob action or group hysteria which remains as a serious challenge to sound educational policies and to government itself, must be faced more candidly by every school or college which hopes to justify its existence.**

Explain Points

If one is willing to grant the [illegible] portance of the five points in the hypothesis, one must concede without argument the need for continuous [illegible] which lead away from archaic concepts of leisure toward education for [illegible] needs and human action, [illegible]

[illegible] regarding the needs for men of merit [illegible] ons in times of war or peace. The fourth point, somewhat related [illegible] esks, further, that unless mention to the third is already in operation in [illegible] ned now to consider the problems which make it pos- [illegible] at make for war they will be for men of merit to accelerate [illegible] e able to solve the problems their education through the quarter [illegible] block the way to an [illegible] system or the trimester system. When [illegible] g peace. [illegible] institutions cannot use either of these [illegible] third item is a warning to colleges they must face the possibility [illegible] modify their curricula with [illegible] of transfer of credit from other [illegible] n and not to yield to momentary [illegible] summer schools and the probable los- [illegible] ds. Modification along lines of [illegible] discretion and [illegible] Item number two admits of no easy [illegible] [illegible] struck at an early date after the war. The third [illegible] [illegible] proper balance for this work must be [illegible] standing peace [illegible]

Task of Schools

Finally, college education must come closer to our problem of the masses by training men and women to work with the masses, to learn the problems of labor and its organization to surrender selfish motives and personal economic gain in order to bring the day of true democracy nearer. This war has taught us how quickly demagogues can rise, how quickly mobs can kill and plunder how swiftly the culture of ages can be demolished.

The task of education is the first task of civilization and every college must frequently rededicate itself to the renewed study modification, and operation of its educational aims.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Illiteracy On Down Grade!

Census Report On Negro Shows Gain In Literacy

NOV 20 1943

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Marked increases in literacy and school attendance, entrance into professions and a general trend away from farm laborer status to ownership of their own farms or to the cities were indicated in a statistical report issued Wednesday on changes in Negro population since 1870 by the bureau of the census.

Population Figures

According to the report the rate of population increase was on the decline the 10 years from 1930-40, although there was a numerical growth during those years of 975,000, or 8 per cent.

The birth rate has declined considerably in 70 years, comparable to the decline in the white birth rate, and there has been an even greater decline in the Negro death rate.

Illiteracy decreased between 1870-1930, the last date available, from 81 per cent to 12 per cent.

The report showed that more than 80,000 Negro college graduates over 25 years of age were reported in 1940.

NOV 20 1943

Decrease on Farms

Migration to cities resulted in a decrease of Negroes in agriculture from 54 per cent in 1910 to 36 per cent in 1930.

More than one-fourth of the farms operated by Negroes were owned by operators in 1940. Negro-owned homes increased from 18 per cent of occupied houses in 1890 to 22 per cent in 1940.

The report further indicated that there has been btter than a three fold increase since 1870 in the number of Negroes engaged in teaching, medicine, dentistry, nursing, law, social welfare and the ministry, those in the professions totaling 110,000 in 1940.

NOV 20 1943

Census Report Shows Increase In Literacy; Farm Laborer Status Changes To Ownership

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

NOV 20 1943

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96 Educators Aid Illiterate Soldiers

Age
New York, N. Y.

AUG 21 1943

FORT BENNING, GEORGIA— At the Fort Benning Reception Center, 96 Negro instructors in Special Training Units, including some of the best educated men of their race, are at work on the important assignment of giving illiterates enough schooling to qualify them for their Army jobs. Education is not the only requisite for their assignment. It also requires infinite patience, kindness and understanding.

One member of the staff of instructors is Sergeant William L. Graham of Milledgeville, Georgia, who is assigned to the Headquarters First Battalion, Special Training Regiment. A graduate of Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, Sergeant Graham attended Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he received his Master of Arts degree after receiving his Bachelor of Arts at Paine. He also did post-graduate work at Northwestern. He spent 12 years in educational work in Georgia, where he holds a life teacher's certificate. He was principal of the Paine College laboratory high school.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Army School Salvages Illiterate Inductees

NOV 6 1943

BALTIMORE — A new type of Army unit which salvages for military service unschooled inductees who meet all Army standards except education has been activated at the Holabird Signal Depot, the War Department announced this week.

Approximately 1,700 trainees and 275 cadremen arrived here two weeks ago to make up the 1390th Service Unit, composed solely of Negroes.

The job at hand is to bring the trainees up to a fourth grade level of education as quickly as possible, after which they are to be sent to Replacement Training Centers for the normal basic training.

18L-1943

School Keeps Pace With Modern Trend

Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Tribune

AUG 21 1943

Downington Industrial School and College was chartered November 27, 1905. Its functions were later restricted and it became Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School. It was a brain-child of the late Rev. William A. Creditt, brilliant Lincoln alumnus and Philadelphia clergyman, and John S. Troiwer, successful Germantown caterer and "financial angel."

Others present at the birth-pangs were the Rev. Thomas P. Wilson and the Rev. John C. King only living founders and the late John C. Asbury, secretary and then president of the Board of Trustees for many years.

Downingtown in its early history prospered and grew rapidly. In addition to its vocational work it became a preparatory school for Lincoln University. Its graduates of that period are to be found in the professions in many States. Disastrous fires in 1915 and 1916 started the institution downhill after a decade of progress. A break between Rev. Creditt, the principal, and the church in Philadelphia which he pastored, served to hasten the deterioration. By the time of his death in the summer of 1921, Downingtown had become almost entirely a haven for Court boys from Philadelphia and was supervised by the Department of Welfare.

School Rebuilt

The rebuilding of the school was begun by the late Dr. J. H. N. Waring, who served as second principal from September 1921 until his untimely death in December 1923. His major contribution was to abolish the annex for Court wards and to have the school transferred to the Department of Public Instruction as a genuine educational institution. The principal, J. H. N. Waring, Jr., succeeded his father on June 1, 1924.

Downingtown is a boarding school whose curriculum embraces the work of the five grades from the 8th through the 12th. It requires every student to pursue an academic course and at the same time to learn a trade. Its Group I academic course is accredited by the State Department of Public Instruction.

The school is supported by a State appropriation of $66,000 and by a monthly fee of $20 per student for room and board. It has no endowment and no other important source of income. Its most urgent present need is an expansion of its dormitory, shop, and classroom facilities to enable it to accept more of the hundreds of students whom it is now forced to turn away.

FACILITIES LIMITED

Downingtown Industrial School COULD play a more vital role in this war emergency than in any of the previous 38 years of its existence. Unfortunately, however, its offerings must be restricted to a scant 12 boys and girls, when hundreds are clamoring for admission. With increasing numbers of women going into defense industries, and other jobs, parents are eagerly seeking a boarding school for their children. They want them to be under careful supervision. They stand in mortal fear of the conditions in their neighborhoods which are herding young boys and girls into careers of delinquency and crime.

The story of Downingtown in the War is, therefore, almost as much a tale of opportunities missed as of actual contributions to the advancement of the masses of Negroes. It accepts slightly over 100 students, but has to turn away several times that number.

There are positive achievements, however, to which the school may point. As many as 200 members of its present and past student bodies are in the armed forces. As a result of their vocational and military training at the school, many of them have been able to advance rapidly to non-commissioned and commissioned ranks. Others are holding down important positions in industry—both girls and boys. Few are to be found in the ranks of the unemployed.

IMPROVED CURRICULUM

Recent changes in the Downingtown curriculum have been made in order to keep pace with recommendations by the Federal Office of Education. Increased stress has been placed upon physical fitness. Military training for boys and girls, long hikes in all kinds of weather, setting up exercises, bodybuilding games, all conducted outdoors, have improved the health and resistance to disease of students. In the classrooms, greater emphasis has been given to mathematics, science and other subjects having a direct relation to jobs and military service. Shops heretofore open only to boys, have been made available for the training of girls, to prepare them for industrial jobs awaiting them.

All of these achievements are important. In the long run, however, Downingtown's most important function is not purely educational and vocational. Most parents are interested primarily in finding a boarding school which guarantees supervision, character-training, and a healthy moral atmosphere. Downingtown's value to them is merely enhanced by the fact that it teaches every student a trade and also offers each one a chance to earn an accredited high school diploma.

Second Generation At Downingtown

AUG 21 1943

Downingtown Industrial School is now beginning to receive as members of its student-body and girls whose mothers or fathers were also students here during the 19-year regime of Principal and Mrs. J. H. N Waring, Jr.

AUG 21 1943

The first of the second generation to arrive was Kathryn A. Wright, a freshman last year whose mother, Mrs. Corinne Williams Wright, was a Downie in 1925-26. Theodore R. Taylor is scheduled to enter on September 13, His mother, Mrs. Hattie Lum Tyler, attended Downingtown in 1923-25.

Because of crowded dormitories it was necessary to reject a third, Carl B. Hall, until 1944-45. It was back in 1925-27 that her mother, Mrs. Carrie Thompson Hall, spent two years as a Dowingtown student. The same action had to be taken in the case of the daughter of Mrs. Ouima Miller Royall, a student in 1925-26 and a part of the following year.

About a dozen former Downingtown boys and girls, who are now parents, have had sons in Camp Downingtown. Their children, however, are still too young for the school's lowest grade, the eighth.

J. H. N. WARING, JR.

--principal of Downingtown Industrial School, was born in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1890. After completing elementary school, he entered high school in Baltimore, Md., and graduated in 1907. The next two years were spent in New York University. He was in charge of boys at the Cook Home in Washington from 1909-11. Having been awarded a scholarship by Harvard University he reentered college in 1911 and graduated in 1913. His graduate work was done at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Waring was appointed to teach in the Commercial Department of Howard University in 1914. The following year he was promoted to the rank of instructor in German in the college. He later became assistant professor.

On June 15, 1917, he secured leave of absence from Howard to enlist in the army and was immediately sent to Officer's Training School in Des Moines, Soming School in Des Moires. Comfantry four months later, he served until April 15, 1919, spending eight months with the A. E. F. in France.

In order to succeed his father as principal of Downingtown, Mr Waring resigned from Howard on June 1, 1924, and is now starting his 20th year at the institution. He was married on July 3, 1935, to Miss Virginia L. Ruffin, who had come to Downingtown as a teacher in September 1924.

Industrial Schools To Be For Whites

Atlanta Journal

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—Though Negroes comprise one third of Georgia's population, it appeared Wednesday that the Georgia state board of education did not plan to give any consideration to pleas that one of three planned big industrial schools be designated for Negroes.

Houston Post

Fails to Act

The board at its meeting Wednesday failed to act on the request of a committee of Negro citizens that one of the schools be established in Atlanta for their sons and daughters. Instead approval was given requests of two communities, Clarksville and Milledgeville, for two of the schools and plans call for the construction of a third in the southern part of the state. All three will be for white youngsters, it was made clear.

Texas

The schools are being established with federal vocational training funds. The congressional stipulation that the money be expended without racial discrimination has been ignored.

NOV 20 1943

Tuition would be free and transportation would be furnished. The students will only have to pay a minimum board fee. The course, purely industrial, will run from six months to two years.

Macon School For Girls Is Dedicated

Atlanta, Georgia

NOV 4 - 1943

Demonstration Of Cooperation And Goodwill Shown

Daily World

MACON, Ga. — (SNS) — A most beautiful demonstration of interracial cooperation and goodwill was shown Tuesday here when the opening and dedication program of the Georgia Training School for Girls, Colored Division was held.

NOV 4 - 1943

The program was interesting, reflected the interest manifested in the Negro youth of the state by the white friends in authority, and was gratifying to the large number of representative Negroes present to take part in the history making event.

Presiding was Judge A. J. Hartley, Director of the State Department of Public Welfare. Giving the invocation was Dr. Comer Woodward, of Emory University, which was followed by choir and group singing of "America the Beautiful".

Selections were next presented by the choir of Tremont Baptist church, of which Rev. G. J. Hubert is pastor. Introductions followed by Mesdames W. A. Turner, of Newnan, Ga., and Annette Suarez. of Cuthbert, Ga. The School—the story—was told by Mesdames M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, and H. A. Hunt, of Fort Valley. The Sponsors were represented next by Mrs. Stewart Colley, of Grantville, Ga., followed by Mrs J. A. Rollison, Chief of Division of Institutions, who gave the purpose of the new project. Also heard on the same subject in a unique way was Miss Ruth Stevenson, Superintendent of the new school.

The excellent dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. R. C. S Young, Assistant Director, State Department of Public Welfare who was brilliant and enlightening, as well as edifying in his remarks.

Others heard in interesting and eloquent talks were: Mesdames M. G. Williams, S. A. Clark, Mrs. Florence Hunt, chairman, who Dean, who represented the church by the group, and had message of women of Atlanta; A. T. Walden pledged to add a dormitory, com- cess of another yell known Atlanta lead- bined with other improvements from th er; and Mr. Arnold, Superintend- renovations in an effort to the a

that Gov. Ellis Arnall of this state of delin was intensely interested in Ne- which a gro education and the problems rious ci was assisted by Mesdames Willie Davis, J. S. Williams, of Macon, and other vice- presidents who are so prevalent in the va Mrs. Wilkins, and others, all who Mrs. Wilkins, and others, all who cities of the state today. A carried out their functions splendidly. Among those attending from of greetings for the suc- the governor was also read Atlanta, representing various clubs and other civic and wel- Committee members of the the assembly.

18L-1943

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
January 21, 1943

SURPRISE FOR SOLONS

Columbia, Jan. 20.—(AP):House ways and means committee members were stymied for immediate comment today when the head of one state institution said an appropriation recommendation of the state budget commission, lower than his request, was "agreeable".

Superintendent Frank O. Meyer, of the John G. Richards Industrial School for Negro Boys, who had asked $40,000 and had been put down by the budget group for $38,500, interrupted his discussion of the school needs to say:

"What the commission has recommended is agreeable! I won't take any more of your time".

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
FEB 17 1943

Girls' School Is Requested Of South Carolina Solons

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(A N P)—White club women of the state joined hands with colored club women and other leaders of Negro life here Thursday when representations were made before the senate social security committee asking that money be made available to support an industrial school for girls. The school would house girls who have had difficulty or who might have been declared incorrigible but whom socially alert persons feel should not be subjected to association with hardened women in prisons as has been the case for years. Some time past the Colored Federation of Women's clubs established a school but support of the institution upon a satisfactory basis is difficult. The women feel properly that the job is one the state should assume.

South Carolina supports an industrial school of this character for both white and colored boys. Until last week they had an industrial school for white girls also. The house of representatives disapproved the appropriation of $35,000 for the white school this year which will force it to close. The charge was made that too intimate association took place between the officers of the school and its inmates. All were white.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

"The act of handing a check to Prof. Brown for his Street Manual Training School for Negroes," writes George E. Trawick, of this city, "will be concrete evidence to the colored race that the thinking people of the South are resolved that the Negro's burden shall be lightened in our brave new world to come after this war is won."

Amen and amen! It will be evidence, too, of plain common sense and self-interest. The future of this state and region depends much on the extent to which our colored people are given not only the skill but the character development at Emanuel Brown's school in the Black Belt.

* * *

"We wish to help the Negro Training School's program," writes Secretary W. L. Shaddix, of the Southern States Forest Fire Commission, "and wish to offer 500 seedlings for any forest development there, or for gifts to the students." Prof. Brown will be glad to get the 500 seedlings. In the long run they may be worth more than the $5,000 he must also get.

Orangeburg, S. C. Times & News
March 13 1943

COLORED GIRLS TO GET SCHOOL

Under Provisions of Bill Introduced by Sims and Harvey

COLUMBIA, March 17—( )—Senators Henry R. Sims of Orangeburg and W. Grantly Harvey of Beaufort introduced a bill today to create a State Industrial School for Negro girls. The bill would provide a $30,000 appropriation for operating expenses of the school.

The state maintains industrial schools for white boys and girls and for Negro boys but has no school for Negro girls.

Emmanuel Brown is still patiently going the rounds here trying to raise $5,000 for an indispensable new building at his Street Manual Training School for Negroes in the Black Belt. There where most of our colored population live he has been training his pupils for 30 years not only in manual skills but in qualities of mind and heart that fit them for responsible, characterful living. He has worked so hard and well and with such concentration on making good human beings that the whole people of the Black Belt, white and black, seem to have given him their approval. He has managed to obtain federal funds lightened in our brave new world to begin work on his new building, but these were shut off. Then the half-completed building was destroyed by fire. The school is carrying on in a makeshift structure now while its principal struggles for funds in a Birmingham whose wealth and generosity he has been told.

* * *

If we know Birmingham it is not going to hold out against Emmanuel Brown. Someone here who is able to do it is going to give him enough to make a real start towards his $5,000, and someone else is going to follow, and he is going to go home with the whole amount promised, his fine school saved and his honest heart lifted in new conviction that white people and black can work together in Alabama.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Emmanual Brown has got his $5,000, by grace of the same famous philanthropist who staked him the first thousand of it. Sir Erskine Ramsay, whose title of nobility grows with the act, has come forward with the final $800 needed to complete the $5,000, and the famously deserving Street Manual Training School for Negroes at Minton is promised the building it lost by fire. Here's a salute to Sir Erskine, and an emphasis on the "sir." And congratulations to Dr. M. Y. Dabney, Mr. Van Der Veer and others who have worked to bring this about.

* * *

The $5,000 will replace a vital building, but in course of obtaining the money, Emmanual Brown has impressed himself and his school upon this city so well that there is hope of an eventual aid that will not only equip this new building but expand his school to the bigger field it deserves.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 5, 1942

A REMINDER OF A GREAT NEGRO

The Booker T. Washington papers which have just been given to the Library of Congress by the trustees of Tuskegee Institute are said to form perhaps the richest and most important of all sources on the history of the Negro in America. There are approximately 180,000 pieces, covering a wide variety of subjects.

The gift serves to remind us of the peculiar services which Booker Taliaferro Washington, the ex-slave, rendered to both the white and black races. Those services have been the subject of much debate. In his lifetime he was bitterly criticized by the intellectuals of his own race because of his insistence upon building up Tuskegee as a center for industrial education. His critics felt that such emphasis would serve to keep the Negro in political and economic bondage. Indeed, for a considerable period the beliefs of Washington, among large elements of Negroes, have been downright unpopular. Lately, however, it appears that, "old-fashioned" as he may have been, there was much justification for his position.

Washington's greatest speech—the one delivered on Sept. 18, 1894, at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta—is still worth rereading and pondering. It was not, perhaps, the product of an "advanced" thinker, but it was extraordinarily moving in its simplicity and its sincerity. Addressing himself to both the whites and the Negroes of the South, he gave his immortal advice: "Cast down your buckets where you are." And he said: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." Agree with him or not, there can be no denying the stark Biblical eloquence of his phrases or the enduring qualities of character of the man who uttered them.—New York Herald Tribune.

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
October 7, 1943

COLORED SCHOOL CHANGES NAME

By order of the Hancock County Board of Education at their monthly meeting Tuesday, the name of the Sparta Agricultural & Industrial Institue was changed to L. S. Ingraham High & Industrial School. This name was decided upon so as to honor the founder of the school, who died a few years ago. His wife Anna S. Ingraham has been carrying on the work since his death.

Prof. Ingraham and his wife came to Hancock county from Rome, Ga., in 1909 and after teaching at Springfield for one year, he established this school on Octol er 10, 1910—now almost 33 years ago. They worked hard to build it up, and many of their students have gone out and made good citizens. The value of "work" was stressed by the founders and the need of a trade of some kind was impressed on the pupils. This was a worthy ambition and they have been successful in many instances.

For sometime past the school has been directed by Prof. W. H. Ingraham, as Principal and Anna S. Ingraham, Superintendent. They expect to continue in the same manner under the new name, with a full faculty of teachers now at work.

Colored Industrial School Makes Report

The Industrial school is progressing rapidly. More chairs are needed in various departments.

We ask the public to give us discarded chairs for the school. The class here in chair bottoming will repair them.

The school has been organized into two clubs, known as Red Bird and Blue Bird. Both are striving to see which one will fly the highest financially the first Sunday in December.

Money is being raised for the purpose of repairing the buildings and improving the grounds.

Any donations, large or small will be thankfully received.

Beulah Rucker Oliver, principal.

$50,000 Being Sought To Replace Buildings At State Negro School

[illegible]ham, Ala., News

Street Institution Near Minter Has Suffered Two Losses Through Fire

November 21, 1943

In the southern part of Dallas County, below Selma, a Negro school that has fought heroically through the years since its humble beginning 39 years ago, is asking for help in regaining some of the ground that has been lost through recent disasters.

The school is the Street Manual Training School for colored youths near Minter and it needs $50,000. The money is needed to replace the manual training and domestic science building which was burned and to complete the main school and administration building. The original main building was condemned as a fire trap.

The $50,000 would not only take care of the construction of these buildings and place the school on a firm financial basis, but would also equip them and cover the cost of an adequate water system to protect the school against futuretrous fires.

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS fires, a finance committee of whitedestroyed has been replacement possible. ago. It was founded with the aid citizens of Dallas County pointsof the recent contributions made by Birmingham citizens and by those in other parts of the state helped toone-room frame building 39 years

* * *

Make this replacement possible. One of the

THE SCHOOL has had two disas- The Minter School began as aof the white citizens of Minter and

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Emmanuel Brown, who headed the school at that time, is still principal.

The school has gained a wide reputation as an institution where Negro youth is competently instructed in agriculture, manual training and domestic arts. The school has produced capable farmers and domestic help not only for Dallas County but for other parts of Alabama, and many homes in Birmingham and its industries have benefited from the employment of graduates of the Street School, the committee observes.

FRIENDS COMPARE THE CAREER of the school's head with that of Booker T. Washington. He and his assistant teachers, it is pointed out, have created and help maintain a better understanding between the white and Negro races with the result that white persons familiar with the school are most interested in seeing that the type of training given is continued.

Judge William R. Rountree, chairman of the finance committee, said "We feel from our experience that the leadership of Emmanuel Brown has instilled in these students an attitude which is sound and constructive and which will be of inestimable value in creating and maintaining a better understanding between the white and colored races. We believe it a sound investment for the white citizens of Alabama and the South to take an interest in such an institution."

Practically all work on the old buildings and on the replacements has been done by students or relatives, with materials furnished largely by friends of the institution, which is likewise the case with the replacements, Judge Rountree said.

Other members of the finance committee are: Dr. S. B. Alison, S. J. Curry, J. L. Moulder, B. L. Youngblood, all of Minter; Probate Judge. G. C. Blanton, Superintendent of Education J. A. Lee, J. G. Melvin, banker, and Dr. W. F. Harper.

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The $50.000 would not only take care of the construction of these buildings and place the school on a firm financial basis, but would also equip them and cover the cost of an adequate water system to protect the school against future fires, a finance committee of white citizens of Dallas County points out.

* * *

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS THE SCHOOL has had two disastrous fires. One of the buildings destroyed has been replaced. Many of the recent contributions made by Birmingham citizens and by those in other parts of the state helped to make this replacement possible.

The Minter School began as a one-room frame building 39 years ago. It was founded with the aid of the white citizens of Minter and Emmanuel Brown, who headed the school at that time, is still principal.

The school has gained a wide reputation as an institution where Negro youth is competently instructed in agriculture, manual training and domestic arts. The school has produced capable farmers and domestic help not only for Dallas County but for other parts of Alabama, and many homes in Birmingham and its industries have benefited from the employment of graduates of the Street School, the committee observes.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta's Blind Seek To Start Industrial School

The Atlanta Association of Negro Blind, under the capable leadership of Prof. P. J. Woods, organizer and general supervisor, is steadily making progress in the formation of a proposed industrial workshop to train blind adults in those fields of endeavor which will make them self supporting.

The Association, organized September 28 at the Mt. Sinai Baptist Church, Rev. H. M. Smith, pastor, now boasts of an active membership of 27 persons. A glee club of all blind talent, the Gate City Kings and Queens of Harmony has been activated.

It is hoped that the work shop will offer training for women in all phases of housekeeping, vocal and instrumental music, Braille, and all types of weaving. Specific training for the men will include broommaking mop making, chair caning, leathercraft and other useful industries. A joint program will offer lectures and assemblies featuring character building hygiene and religious education. The Sunday School lesson will be taught each Friday.

This association is the brain child of Prof. P. J. Woods, who though without sight for many years, has been able to successfully completed preparatory courses which enable him to shape the training programs and give aid to others. He has contacted persons and agencies in an effort to stimulate interest in the project. Among these persons are Douglass Ward, director of Fulton County Public Welfare; Miss Lucile Wilson, chief assistant in the State Department of Public Welfare; W. H. Morris, district supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation; and Jim C. Hightower, superintendent of the Community Shop for White Blind in Atlanta.

The steering committee is headed by the Rev. T. L. Connally with Fred D. Emanuel and Willie McTell as associates. This committee is tryingto perfect all plans pertaining to building, equipment and the eventual registering of this association as an organized social agency with a social worker employed for aiding the members in their homes.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Gymnasium Fund For Downingtown Inst. Now $6,100

OCT 30 1943

OCT 31 1943

Several years ago a movement was begun at Downingtown Industria School to raise money for the erection of a badly need gymnasium and, under State laws no part of the current income of the school could be used for such a purpose. It was decided that in the beginning no public appeal would be made for contributions. Instead the self-help plan was adopted. Small donations have been sought annually from every student and teacher. The alumni have also helped to increase the amount raised. Through these sources chiefly a total of $6100 has been contributed.

It is expected that the erection of the gym will begin after the war, when materials are again purchasable. It is planned to use student labor to reduce the cost of building to the lowest possible point. Already the name "Alumni Hall" has been selected to honor those graduates of the school who have worked faithfully to further this cause.

— A Colored Judge —

18m-1943

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
February 7, 1943

LIBRARY FOR COLORED MEN IN SERVICE

The St. Joseph Catholic Mission of St. Augustine is sponsoring an open library to all colored men in the service and to the public.

The St. Charles Lwanga Library, located No. 186 King Street in West Augustine, is open every day from 3 to 5 o'clock. There are books, newspapers and periodicals of every type available for the service men free. They are extended a cordial invitation to take advantage of this opportunity.

Smithfield, N. C. Herald
May 18, 1943

JOHNSTON GETS $50 FOR NEGRO LIBRARY SERVICE

This Sum Given To 21 Counties

Johnston county was one of 21 counties in the state to receive an additional $50 from the state aid fund last week to buy books for Negro library service, states Miss Virginia Williamson, county librarian. She also announced a gift of between four and five hundred WPA books for the Negro collection which came through the State Library Commisison.

Last October, the Johnston county library board allotted $10 per month to be used for Negro library service. This sum, though modest, has been invested in books for the Negro collection and with the WPA donation, the Negro collection now numbers about 600.

Library service for the Negroes actually began in January when the new books purchased and 100 books loaned by the State Library Commission were deposited in the Negro schools for circulation. The collections were changed each month, and for January-April, the circulation totaled 977.

Miss Williamson told all these schools recentiy that if reliable persons would take the collections during the summer months the library service would be continued during the summer. One school, Short Journey, Eva J. Cooper, principal, has already made the necessary arrangements.

One of the Short Journey teachers, Aurelia Lester, has secured nine girls to be responsible for book collections in that section. Distribution will be on church days at the churches.

One of the Clayton Negro high school graduates used a book which she got from the county library service for her commencement speech. The county librarian states that all the schools have shown appreciation of library ervisce, limited though it is, and good judgment has been exhibited in the selection and use of the books.

[illegible], N. C. News & Observer
March 10, 1943

Orangeburg Funds Asked

Columbia, March 9.—(AP): The Orangeburg county legislative delegation heard reguests today for $3,500 additional county appropriations.

The county library commission asked for a $1,500 increase in the $5,600 white and negro libraries' appropriation; public welfare officials asked that the $5,000 general relief appropriation be increased to $6,000, and the county agent asked $1,000 more for forest fire control work.

The forest fire appropriation, now $4,500, is matched by state and federal funds.

Mrs. Eula Livingston, of Woodford, asked for an appropriation to provide eye and teeth examinations and care for school children.

Clerk F. M. Hodge, of the board of trustees of Livingston school, presented a petition from school patrons asking a 3-mill levy to pay for a lunchroom and cannery.

County library commission members present were Mrs. Livingston; Mrs. C. F. Williams, Mrs. W. E. Bennett, Loramer McKnight, Mrs. Georgia Adams and W. L. Glaze. Mrs. Sue Ellen Carson and Mrs. Ruth Lawton Bell appeared for the county welfare department; and T. T. Traiwick, of Cope, County Agent R. D. Suber and District Forester G. N. Bishop suggested the fire control appropriation increase.

Mail & Fla. Standard
May 6, 1943

Library For Negroes To Be Opened May 8

On Saturday, May 8, the George Washington Carver Library will be opened in the Zion Chapel Methodist Church of Marion.

This library will be open to all the Negroes of Perry County and is being tmeporarily placed in the Methodist Church until a more suitable place is found.

A committee has been working on plans for this library and has received contributions of books from the Lincoln School library, from Judson College library, and from various interested individuals.

The library will be open every Saturday from one o'clock until four in the afternoon. Books for all ages are being collected, and money for new books and magazine subscriptions is being solicited. Rev E. A. Smith, pastor of the church will be glad to receive any contributions of interested individuals.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
June 27, 1943

Library To Start Story Program

A story telling program, designed to give entertainment and training to children of primary and high school ages, will be instituted tomorrow in five white and two Negro branches of the Carnegie library, it was announced yesterday.

Sponsored jointly by the Atlanta board of education and the library, the white centers will be open from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. as follows: Monday, Uncle Remus; Tuesday, Samuel Inman; Wednesday, Kirkwood; Thursday, English avenue; and Friday, Inman Park. The Negro centers will be open from 10 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. as follows: Thursday, University Homes; Saturday, Auburn avenue.

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
May 16, 1943

Person County Negroes May Get New Library

Roxboro, May 15.—(Special)—Plans for possible establishment of a Negro branch of the Person County Public library were discussed with approval at a meeting of the Board of Directors held here today.

Under rules of the State Library Commission, according to Miss Marjorie Beale, secretary, a small monthly appropriation from the State can be secured and it is expected that the services of Ruby Taylor Hester, teacher-librarian at the Person County Training School, can be secured on a part time basis. Under tentative plans discussed this afternoon, work of the new unit, which may be undertaken this Summer, will be under supervision of Miss Ernestine Grafton, tri-county librarian.

New Orleans (La.) Times-Picayune
June 24, 1943

REFERENCE BOOKS SET FOR NEGROES

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Baton Rouge, La., June 23.—The Louisiana library commission composed of Judge Frank Voelker, Mrs. George Lester, President Campbell P. Hodges, Major J. A. Ingram and Mrs. Mary Mimms has announced the opening of a reference library to serve the state Negro adult population. Through the co-operation of Southern university, the library occupies a section of the academic building on the university campus of Scotlandville.

The book collection consists of nonfiction volumes pertaining to the war effort, vocational subjects, education, health, personal problems. Books will be loaned free to libraries, schools and individuals anywhere in Louisiana upon written request. They will be mailed by prepaid carriage to the requesting source. It will be the responsibility of the borrower to return the book of the proper time to th reference library by prepaid parcel post for which a mailing label will be provided.

The borrower agrees to be responsible for any damage or losses of books which have been loaned. The collection will be kept up to date and it is the hope of Miss Essa Mae Culver, executive secretary of the commission, and Miss Carrie Robinson, librarian in charge of the branch located at Southern university, that the service will be used to the greatest possible extent.

Dr. Bower Gives Library To Hood Seminary

Star of Zion
March 16, 1943

Famous Professor of Religious Education Remembers Livingstone College

Charlotte, N. C.

Collection Contains 550 Volumes

Dr. W. C. Bower, world famous authority in the field of Religious Education, who has taught this vital subject for [illegible] both in China and America, one of the founders of the International Council of Religious Education, recently upon his retirement from the faculty of the University of Chicago, gave the major portion of his immense library on Religious Education to Hood Theological Seminary of Livingstone College.

This enormously valuable collection of approximately 550 volumes "naturally contains the richest choice of this type of literature and the most modern interpretation of the religious and social situation in the modern world."

The name of Dr. Bower with those of Dr. George A. Coe, of Union Seminary, and Dr. George Betts of Northwestern University, are the great names of the modern American Religious Education movement.

This is without doubt the most remarkable single contribution of valuable literature Hood Seminary has ever received and the gift becomes increasingly precious and significant when we understand the deep interest which has been aroused in the heart of Dr. Bower "in the development at Livingstone of a theological seminary devoted to the training of leadership in the Negro churches."

The story back of this gift reads like one of immense and romantic charm. For Dr. Bower tells how his "attention was first drawn to Livingstone College through my association with Bishop Walls who has worked with me in many of my classes (at the University of Chicago) during the last few years" and continuing he says: "I feel a direct personal attachment to the communion through having appeared before the National Convention at Cincinnati (1938) a few years ago where I had the pleasure of meeting many of your church's leaders."

And, increasing in interest and romance still, there is the fact that Dr. Bower was greatly influenced by the life and character of Dr. Joseph C. Price, as that was unfolded and developed into a living and vivid picture by Bishop Walls.

The whole of Zion Methodism and particularly those who dream of the development of a great Hood Seminary at Livingstone College will be research needed at Hood Seminary. We publish here the telegram of Dr. W. C. Bower under an everlasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Bower for this gift, rich in both intrinsic and sentimental values; a gift that will go a long way toward providing the facilities for your library on Religious Education. Such a gift will be a great addition to our seminary. The college would

Chicago, Ill.
March 16, 1943

We are happy to be informed that you are thinking of giving the Hood Theological Seminary at Livingstone College your library on Religious Education. Bishop Walls has informed us of your generous gift and we are happy to bear all expenses in transportation.

W. J. Trent.

JUN 3 1943

JUN 3 1943

JUN 3 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

President Livingstone
College.

- - - -

March 17, 1943

President W. J. Trent
Livingstone College
Salisbury, N. C.

Dear President Trent:

This will acknowledge your gracious wire of the 16th.

I assure you it is a genuine pleasure for me to make available to the Hood Theological Seminary that portion of my library which I am not taking with me to Lexington, Ky., upon retirement. Partly because of their usefulness in my retirement and partly because of sentiment, I am taking with me upon retirement sixteen units of my library. The remaining twenty-three units I am presenting to Hood Theological Seminary.

My attention was first drawn to Livingstone through my association with Bishop Walls who has worked with me in many of my classes during the last few years. My interest in Livingstone was greatly deepened through working with Bishop Walls on the biographical study of Dr. Price. I feel a direct personal attachment to the communion through having appeared before the National Convention at Cincinnati a few years ago where I had the pleasure of meeting many of your church's leaders. I am greatly interested in the development at Livingstone of a theological seminary devoted to the training of leadership in the Negro churches. Consequently, when the question of the disposition of my library came up, I naturally turned to your institution where, I trust, this slight gesture of interest and goodwill may serve a useful purpose.

JUN 8 1943

With every good wish for the continued success of Livingstone College and the Hood Theological Seminary, I am

Very cordially yours,
W. C. Bower.

Miles College Library Dedication Scheduled With Three Speakers

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 14, 1943

Erskine Ramsay Donation Responsible For Bettering Facilities For Negroes

Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent, Jefferson County Schools; Dr. Marvin Franklin, pastor of Highlands Methodist Church, and E. L. Norton, will be speakers at the ceremony at 3:30 p.m. Sunday which will dedicate the Erskine Ramsay Library at Miles College, Vinesville.

Mr. Ramsay is also expected to be present for the exercises, which will take place in the college chapel, as will Bishop H. P. Porter, who presides over the conferences in Alabama of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. President W. A. Bell will preside.

Special music will be furnished by the Girls Glee Club, with a solo number by a member of the student body.

Featured with the dedication will be an exhibition of work by Edwin Augustus Harleston, Charleston, S. C., Negro artist, who was commissioned to do the murals for Fiske University and was several times winner of the Harmon Art Prize. The collection of works, some 30 in all, was placed at the college by Harleston's widow for an indefinite period and will be viewed for the first time by a Birmingham public Sunday.

Miles College is under the management of a bi-racial board of trustees composed of representatives of the Colored Methodist Church and the Methodist Church.

From 1934 until 1940, Negroes of this community under the leadership of Bishop Porter and President Bell, reduced the college debt from $96,644 to $15,000 before asking for assistance from their white friends. But in order that the college could become an accredited member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and so that assistance for developments could be obtained from certain national boards and agencies involving considerable expenditures, the money to liquidate the debt was raised by a committee of white citizens.

Donation by Mr. Ramsay of funds to renovate and enlarge a building on the campus to be used as a library has further improved the facilities of the institution, the only school of its kind within a 75-mile radius of Birmingham.

Woods Dargan Succumbs at Darlington

Columbia, S. C., State
October 23, 1943

Darlington, Oct. 22—Woods Dargan, prominent Darlington man, died at the McLeod infirmary, Florence, at 7 o'clock this morning. He suffered a stroke of paralysis late in June and had been an invalid since. He became critically ill late Tuesday and reentered the hospital Wednesday at noon.

Mr. Dargan was born in Darlington March 10, 1887, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Franklin Dargan. Before marriage his mother was Susan Arimintha Woods of Darlington.

After early schooling at St. John's he attended the former Danville Miitary institute and then entered the University of South Carolina, where he was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1909. He then received a diploma from Eastman's Business college at Poughkeepsie and held the position of court stenographer of the Sixth Congressional district of South Carolina. Later he was graduated in law from the University of Georgetown, Washington, D. C., and practiced law here with his father.

He was a captain in the first World war war, being stationed at Camp Jackson as a member of the commanding officer's, General Snow's, staff. For a time after the war he again practiced law here, later doing so in Tampa, Fla.

Before returning to Darlington to live more than ten years ago, he traveled the Middle Western states representing the West Publishing company. He then held the presidency of the Pee Dee Discount company and the South Carolina Finance corporation of Darlington.

Unselfishly public spirited to the point of injuring his health, he was promoter and organizer of the Darlington County Historical society functioning since 1937. He was ex-post commander of the local American Legion, former president of the Darlington chamber of commerce and also responsible for the entertainment committee for farewell functions for Darlington inductees.

He was keenly interested in developing the Negro branch of the public library, but uppermost in the Darlington public mind is his work on The Chronicle begun August, 1943, a weekly newspaper sent free to all Darlington service men and women. It is believed to be the first of its kind in the nation and up to the time of his illness was carried on practically single-handed by Mr. Dargan.

His first marriage was to Miss Margaret Green of Columbia. He was married on February 27, 1926, to Miss Louise Joynes McFarlan of Columbia, granddaughter of the late Doctor Joynes, professor of the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Dargan is survived by his widow; his son by his first marriage, William Timothy Dargan, ensign in the United States navy; his sister, Mrs. Lem Roy Jones of Darlington; his niece, Miss Alice Dargan Jones, a student at Bryn Mawr, and a wide family connection here.

Services will be held at the Dargan residence Saturday morning at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Richard C. Patton, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal church. Committal will follow in Grove Hill cemetery where his parents are buried.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

All-Negro Library Is Opened In The Capital

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — The Langston Branch library, located in Langston Terrace housing project area, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Friday night with speeches from governmental, civic and educational leaders of the district participating.

This is the first all-Negro staffed library in the city. It occupies a room in the Langston Terrace development and contains at present 10,000 volumes. Altho the staff is colored, the library is open to all who care to patronize it. Before the library was opened, there were 200 applications for withdrawals of books.

Library Program For City's Blind

Atlanta, Georgia
Daily World

A "Book Review Series" and "Current Topic" program will be sponsored by the Carnegie Library Auburn Branch staff for the blind citizens of the city.

The first program begins today at 3:00 p. m., with Mr. Joseph Patterson of Gammon Theological Seminary reviewing "The Moon Is Down" by John Steinbeck.

For those blind persons preferring the library to solitary listening at home, a talking machine with talking books is provided. Listening may be done in small or large groups, whichever is preferable to the individuals.

Most of our blind citizens are members of the Atlanta Association for the Blind, of which Mr. P. J. Woods is director. Immediately following the review the members of the Association will hold their regular meeting.

Miles College Library Dedication Scheduled With Three Speakers

News

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Mr. Ramsay is also expected to be present for the exercises, which will take place in the college chapel, as will Bishop H. P. Porter, who presides over the conferences in Alabama of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. President W. A. Bell will preside.

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Donation by Mr. Ramsay of funds to renovate and enlarge a building on the campus to be used as a library has further improved the facilities of the institution, the only school of its kind within a 75-mile radius of Birmingham.

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer
November 12, 1943

NEGRO LIBRARY HERE OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

The Richard B. Harrison Public Library for Negroes, one of the few independent Negro public libraries in the United States, is celebrating its eighth anniversary today.

Operated by a staff of two trained librarians and a clerk, the Harrison Public Library is the only public library in the South with an interracial library board.

According to the librarian, Mrs. Millie H. Lee, the Harrison library has 11,000 volumes, 10,000 borrowers, a yearly circulation of 75,000 volumes and an annual appropriation of $7,000.

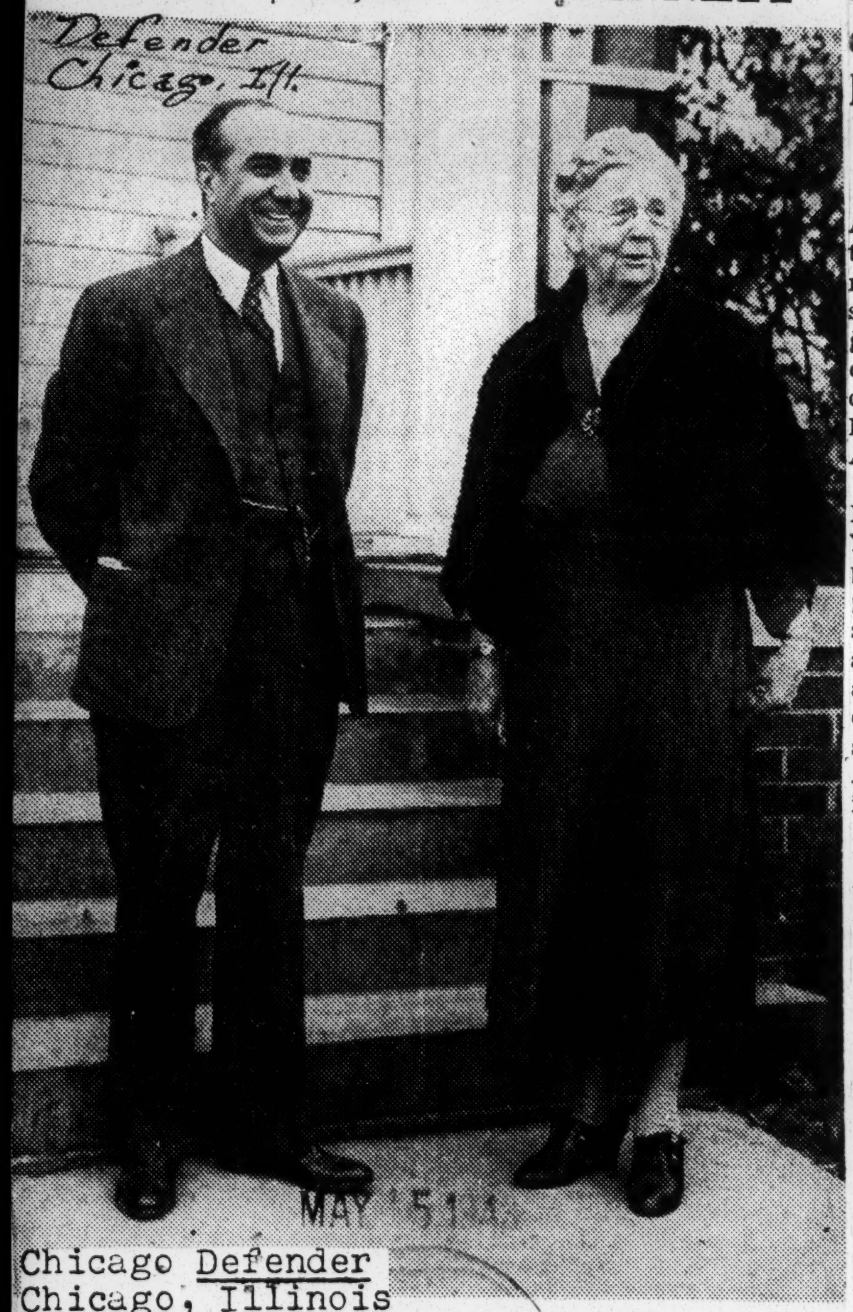
Activities of the library are, storytelling hours; book clubs; practice center for students in library schools and elementary education and operation of a county bookmobile serving 50 stations throughout the county.

Constitution
November 21, 1943

The Atlanta University Library has opened its first annual exhibition of Negro life taken from the Harold Jackson collections and consisting of 18 photographs of Harlem, 19 music and art programs and bills, 18 announcements and programs of civic and educational organizations in Harlem, 23 manuscripts, pamphlets and books and 15 theater bills and programs.

18m-1943

GIVES $700,000 TO BENNETT



Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Little wonder for the broad smile worn by President David D. Jones of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., as he and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York look across the Bennett campus. The philanthropist's recent gift of $50,000 to the endowment campaign brings her contributions to the college to more than $700,000 in the past decade. Her gifts have made possible two dormitories, a science building, heating plant, and the chapel and little theatre. Mrs. Pfeiffer visited the campus last week for the annual meeting of the board of trustees.—Dutton photo.

MAY 15 1943

Named Library Board Member

Amsterdam [illegible]-News
New York, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE, (ANP)—For the first time in the history of this city a Negro has been named to the library board. He is Atwood S. Wilson, principal of the Central Colored High school. The appointment was announced by Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt.

Wilson, who has been principal of the high school for eight years, is expected to lend valuable aid to the Louisville Free Public Library board because of his educational background and experience in the teaching field. Before his service at Central he was principal of the Madison Junior High school here.

The [illegible] appointee is at present in Chicago [illegible] his Ph. D. at the University of Chicago. He holds a bachelor of arts degree and a master of arts degree from Fisk and Chicago Universities. A native of this city, Wilson is also a member of the War Fund, the Council of Social Agencies and president of the Colored Orphans Home society.

AUG 28 1943

The Contributions Of The Negro To American Culture Are Traced And Documented By The Library Of Congress

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

AUG 21 1943

The many outstanding contributions of the American Negro to American culture are summed up and documented in a new publication entitled "75 Years of Freedom; Commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," just published by the Library of Congress. The book, which has been over two years in preparation, contains an extensive, selective bibliography, based upon the series of exhibits and concerts held in the Library of Congress commencing December 16, 1940, the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of the Amended which ended slavery.

Like the original music festival and the exhibitions of Negro art, books and manuscripts which provide its substance, 75 YEARS OF FREEDOM is the product of the combined efforts of many prominent authorities, Negro and white. The section devoted to Negro music contains critical articles on spirituals, blues, ballards, social songs, reels and work songs, by such outstanding scholars and folklorists as Dr. Alain Locke and Sterling A. Brown, Negro poets and professors at Howard University, and Alan Lomax, formerly in charge of the Archive of American Folk Song in the Library. The section on the exhibit of graphic art contains an introduction by Alonzo J. Aden, Curator of the Howard University Gallery of Art, and is illustrated in color.

The section final dealing with the exhibit of books, manuscrpts broadsides, music, portraits and other illustrative materials comprises more than half the volume and is divided into seventeen parts dealing with the role of the American Negro in drama, education, history, music, literature, religion, science and invention, and athletics, the social sciences, etc. The largest portion is devoted to historical materials dealing with the anti-slavery movement. Beginning with John Quincy Adams' argument before the Supreme Court vindicating the right to freedom of fifty-three Negroes who had been taken captive at sea in the schooner,AMISTAD, the Library's volume lists, and give sa full biblographical description of, important legal and social documents pertaining to the Negro's struggle for freedam. Here are such items as the first annual report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, published in New York in 1834; the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women held in New York in 1837; Anthony Benezet's warning of the "Calamitous State of the Enslaved Negroes," published in Philadelphian in 17776; the constitution of the Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, published in Baltimore in 1789; James Gillespie Birney's "The Sinfulness of Slaveholding in All Circumstances, Tested by Reason and Scripture, published at Detroit in 1846, and numerous other related items such as collections of songs for anti-slavery meetings, lectures on slavery, proceedings of other abolitionist conventions, etc. Here also are books of protest against slavery from the pens of such well known figures a Frederick Douglass, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, John Greenleaf Whittier, and many others. Among the manuscripts cited are the copy of the Emancipation Proclamation which Lincoln presented to Vinnie Ream While she was at work on the statue which now stands in the Rotunda of the Capitol, numerous bills of sale, receipts and deeds of emancipation for slaves, and such important historical documents as Article No. 2 of the Articles of Association, adopted by the Continental Congress on October 20, 1774, denouncing the slave trade, and the Resolution **"that no slave be imported into anw of the thirteen United Colonies." entered in the Journal of the Continental Congress** for April 16, 1776. Numerous narratives of fugitive slaves, important abolitionist journals, and broadsides, posters, and other fugitive pieces complete the anti-slavery section.

The Negro's direct contribution to American culture is reflected in the books's inclusion of the names of hundreds of Negro individuals

AUG 21 1943

18m-1943

ON THE EXHIBIT OF PAINTINGS:
Mr. Holger Cahill, National Director of the W. P. A. Art Program
Dr. Alain Locke,

Sue to Break Race Ban In Librarian Training

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

AUG 21 1943

BALTIMORE (ANP)—Legal action, was instituted here last week in federal court by the local NAACP branch to force the dropping of a ban against Negro women in a training class for staff positions in the Enoch Pratt library. A suit asking for $60,000 damages, declaratory judgment and an injunction was filed Henderson Kerr, her father, who is suing as a taxpayer.

The complaint charged that Miss Kerr has been refused admission by the association against the trustees of the library and the city on behalf of Miss Louise Kerr, to the course, which opened last here, to the course, which opened last to force the dropping of a ban against Negro women in a training class for staff positions in the Enoch Pratt library. A suit asking for $60,000 damages, declaratory judgment and an injunction was filed Henderson Kerr, her father, who is suing as a taxpayer.

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The slections of material for inclusion in the exihbits and the bibliography based upon them were made by committees appointed by Archibald MacLeish, the Librarian of Congress, and were constituted as follows:

ON THE MUSIC FESTIVAL:

Mr. Harry T. Burleigh	Dr R. Nathaniel Dett
Miss Lula B. Childers	Mr. W. Grant Still
Dr. Alain Locke	

ON THE EXHIBIT OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPT

Professor Sterling Brown	Dr. L. D. Porter
Professor Sterling Brown	Dr. L. D. Porter
Mrs. Dorothy Porter	Dr. John P. Davis
Mr. Henry P. Slaughter	Dr Carter Woodson

AUG 21 1943

18m-1943

AUG 28 1943

race and color.

It is further alleged that Miss Kerr is deprived of equal protection of the law as set forth in the 14th amendment and civil rights as guaranteed by the United States code, and is therefore entitled to $5,000 from the library as a corporation, from the mayor and city council as a corporation, from Joseph L. Wheeler, white, head librarian, and eight trustees of the library, individually and collectively.

SEEK DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

The complaint also asked the court to enter a declatory judgment to protect Miss Kerr's rights to apply for the course without having to resort to legal action in each case, and that the trustees be permanently restrained from refusing to consider her application because of her color and race.

In addition, Miss Kerr seeks to enjoin the city from supporting the library to any extent above $100,000, if the institution is private, as argued by some sources.

Negro's Contribntion To American Culture

Documented By Congressional Library

Age
New York, N. Y.
AUG 1 1943

The many outstanding contributions of the American Negro to American culture are summed up and documented in a new publication entitled "75 Years of Freedom." Commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the proclamation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, just published by the Library of Congress. The book, which has been over two years in preparation, contains an extensive selective biliography, based upon the series of exhibits and concerts held in the Library of Congress commencing December 18, 1940, the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of the Amendment which ended slavery.

Like the original music festival and the exhibitions of Negro art, books and manuscripts which provide its substance, "75 Years of Freedom" is the product of the combined efforts of many prominent authorities, Negro and white. The section devoted to Negro music contains critical articles on spirituals, blues, ballads, social songs, reels and work songs, by such outstanding scholars and folklorists as Dr. Alain Locke and Sterling A Brown, Negro poets and professors at Howard University, and Alan Lomax, formerly in charge of the Archive of American Folk Song in the Library. The section on the exhibit of graphic art contains an introduction by Alonzo J. Aden, curator of the Howard University Gallery of Art, and is illustrated in color.

The final section dealing with the exhibit of books, manuscripts, broadsides, music, portraits, and other illustrative materials comprises more than half the volume and is divided into seventeen parts dealing with the role of the American Negro in drama, education, history, music, literature, religion, science and invention sports and athletics, the social sciences, etc. The largest portion is devoted to historical materials dealing with anti-slavery movement. Beginning with John Quincy Adams' argumet before the Supreme Court vindicating the right to freedom of fifty-three Negroes who had been taken captive at sea in the schooner "Amistad," the Library's volume lists, and gives a full bibliographical description of important legal and social documents pertaining to the Negro's struggle for freedom. Here are such items as the first annual report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, published in New York in 1834; the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women held in New York in 1837; Anthony Benezet's warning of the "Calamitous State of the Enslaved Negroes," published in Philadelphia in 1776; the constitution of the Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, published in Baltimore in 1789; James Gillespie Birney's "The Sinfulness of Slaveholding in All Circumstances, Tested by Reason and Scripture," published at Detroit in 1846, and numerous other related items such as collections of songs for anti-slavery meetings, lectures on slavery, proceedings of other abolitionist conventions, etc.

Here also are books of protest against slavery from the pens of such well known figures as Frederick Douglass, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, John Greenleaf Whittier, and many others. Among the manuscripts cited are the copy of the Emancipation Proclamation which Lincoln presented to Vinnie Ream while she was at work on the statue which now stands in the Rotunda of the Capitol, numerous bills of sale, receipts and deeds of emancipation for slaves, and such important historical documents as Article No. 2 of the Articles of Association, adopted by the Continental Congress on October 20, 1774 denouncing the slave trade, and the Resolution "that no slave be imported into any of the thirteen United Colonies," entered in the Journal of the Continental Congress for April 16, 1776. Numerous narratives of fugitive slaves, important absolitionist journals, and broadsides, posters, and other fugitive pieces complete the anti-slavery section.

The Negro's direct contribution to American culture is reflected in the book's inclusion of the names of hundreds of Negro individuals, among the most prominent of whom are Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes, Marian Anderson, and Dorothy Maynor, in the field of music; Ethel Waters, and Bill Robinson, in the field of entertainment; Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Paul Laurence Dunbar, and Richard Wright, in the field of literature; Benjamin Banneker and George Washington Carver, in the field of science; Eddie Tolson, Jesse Owens, and Joe Louis, in the field of sports, and many others. Other sections are devoted to Negro journalists, educators, inventors, members of Congress, and social and political scientists. The extent of the participation of American Negroes as soldiers in the wars of this country also is indicated.

The selections of material for inclusion in the exhibits and the bibliography based upon them were made by committees appointed by Archibald MacLeish, the Librarian of Congress.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Langston Library Opened In Capital

OCT 9 1943

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The Langston Branch library, located in Langston Terrace housing project area, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Friday night with speeches from governmental civic and educational leaders of the district participating.

This is the first all colored staffed library in the city It occupies a room in the Langston Terrace development and contains at present 10,000 volumes. Although the staff is colored, the library is open to all who care to patronize it. Before the library was opened there were 200 applications for withdrawals of books

Health Packet Service For Libraries Started

Age
New York, N. Y.

To help libraries in their readers' increased requests for books on health and disease. the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association inaugurated a Library Health Packet Service this week.

The service will supply free of charge new books, pamphlets, and research studies on tuberculosis, as they are published, to libraries throughout the borough.

Opening the service, the association today is sending out packets of twelve books and pamphlets to the Queens Borough Public Library and its 45 branches. Similar packets are being mailed to the Queens College Library, and nurses' libraries at Triboro. Queens General, Flushing, and Mary Immaculate Hospitals.

Miss Charlotte E. Murray, circulation librarian at the Queens Borough Public Library, recently reported to the tuberculosis association a rapidly increasing public consciousness of health and disease, which is reflected in requests for health books and information in libraries.

"The tremendous increase in requests for health material seems to be a trend brought about in part by the war. with its emphasis on physical fitness for soldiers and civilians," Miss Murray said.

Included in the introductory packet are three research studies published by the National Tuberculosis Association: "Tuberculosis among Young Women," "Twenty Years of Medical Research", and "Social and Economic Aspects of Tuberculosis"; Leigh Mitchell Hodges' book, "The People Against Tuberculosis"; and pamphlets on various phases of tuberculosis prevention, cure, and rehabilitation.

Atlanta University's Library School Given Rating As Type II

Age
New York, N. Y.

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Atlanta University School of Library Service, which opened for its third year on September 21, was recently accredited as a Type II Library School by the Board of Education of the American Library Association.

The Type II School is one requiring graduation from a standard college before admittance for professional library training. The vast majority of the best library schools in the country belong to this group. Other Type II Schools are located at the University of Southern California, Emory University, Syracuse University, Western Reserve, the University of North Carolina, and Louisiana State University.

The Atlanta University school is the only accredited school for training librarians connected with any Negro institution.

The faculty of the School which, according to the report, rates above many accredited schools, includes Dr. Eliza Atkins Gleason, who formerly was connected with the libraries of Fisk University, Louisville Municipal College, and Talladega College; Mrs. Virginia Jones, at various times librarian at Hampton Institute, Louisville Municipal College and Atlanta University; Mrs. Hattie Beacham Brooks, who served for a number of years as assistant librarian in the Indianapolis Public Library and the library of the Atlanta University Laboratory School; and Mrs. Dorothy Foles, who at various times was librarian at Samuel Huston College, St. Augustine's College, Fisk University, and the New York Public library.

Dr. Gleason, who has been director of the school since it opened in 1941, earned the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Jones has been awarded degrees by Hampton Institute and the University of Illinois; and Mrs. Brooks is a graduate of Butler University and Columbia University. The fourth member of the faculty, Mrs. Foles, holds degrees from Hunter College, Simmons College, and Columbia University.

18m-1943

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON BRANCH LIBRARY CELEBRATES 25th ANNIVERSAY

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala. 43

On October 9, 1918 a branch library for Negroes was opened in a rented store on 3rd Avenue between 17th and 18th Streets. At that time it was the only library for Negroes in Alabama. Now 25 years later, it is the largest branch library for Negroes south of Louisville.

At the opening of this branch Dr. J. H. Phillips, Superintendent of schools turned over to the Library Board a fund of 4,144.17, that had accumulated from entertainments given in Negro schools.

The Washington Library owns 14,530 books and circulated 71, 698 volumes last year to 15,033 members.

Various organizations and individuals have contributed books. Nu Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority gives books annually. For five years this has been their local objective. They have given a total of thirty volumes. The Peri-clean Club has contributed 51 books. Mrs .A. H. Parker gave $25.00 for the replacement of works by Booker T. Washington and other outstanding Negro authors. L'Etude d'Art Club added two magazines to our periodicals this year. The Progressive Matrons Club, The Sorosis Club and many individuals have been donors.

This branch of the Library has had only three Librarians and two assistants. Miss Mattie Herd was the first librarian and was succeeded by Mr. Reginald Gaines. The present Librarian, Mrs. Erline C. Driver was appointed April 19, 1920 and has served faithfully 23 of the Library's 25 years. Of her, Miss Chapman, Library Director says: "There is no one in the Birmingham Library system more interested in her work."

Mrs. L. M. Thomas was employed at the main Library before the opening of Washington Branch, when she became assistant. She was retired on Nov. 1, 1941 after giving a total of 31 years of devoted service to the Birmingham Library system. The present assistant, Mrs. W. M. Moffett came to the branch in Nov. 1930, as supply, and succeeded Mrs. Thomas upon her retirement.

MILES LIBRARY DEDICATED

(BY SALLIE MAE WILLIAMS)

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

The largest gift a Southern white man has ever given to Negro education was given by Erskine Ramsey" aserted Dr. Marvin A. Franklin, pastor of the Highland Methodist Church, in paying tribute to the Birmingham industralist in whose name a library to which he contributed $10,000 for enlarging and remodeling was dedicated at Miles College last Sunday afternoon in the college chapel.

So large was the throng coming to witness this historic event that the 400-capacity campus chapel was without accomodating space for them.

Talks by Dr. J. E. Bryan, superintendent of the Jefferson County Board of Education and serving as chairman of the special finance committee; Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent emeritus of city schools Ed L. Norton, chairman of the executive committee and Bishop H. P. Porter, president of the board of trustees rounded out one feature of the program.

A gift of $500 for new books from the division of home servic of the Methodist Church was announced by President W. A. Bell who served as master of ceremonies.

Bishop Porter related the Biblical pasage, "Whosoever hath, shall be given; whosoever that seems to have," in crediting himsel with a better understanding of the Scripture in alluding to the gift of Mr. Ramsey.

Miss Susie Floyd, a student of Miles College, Sergeant William Long, of Fort Benning and the girls chorus of Miles, rendered music that was enpjoyed by everyone.

After the program, everyone was allowed to inspect the Erskine Ramsey Library. Most striking were the many beautiful paintings on display by the late Howard Augusta Houston, a Negro Artist.

$50 Gift For Paine Library

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 2—A gift of $50 for the Warren A. Candler Library fund of Paine college, was given to Rev. Emory A. Wadlowe, by Holsey Temple, at a meeting last week.

Among the speakers and participants in the program were: Rev. Warlowe, Rev. Amos Ryce, Jr., C. L. Harper, president of the local branch of the NAACP; C. N. Cornell, principal of the B. T. Washington High school and L. R. Harper of Paine college.

Othello Exhibition at N. Y. Public Library

The Worker

"Othello—from Alridge to Robeson" is the title of the new exhibition at the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library, 104 W. 136th St. Large display cases show books, photography, play bills, prints, photostats and photographs of the two famous Negroes who have taken the leading role in Shakespeare's immortal drama.

There is no material on Hurlbavado, another Negro actor who is supposed to have played the part with a not-so-well known English company.

New York, N. Y.

In the Othello exhibition at the Library may be seen the illustrated addition of the play by Ludovic Marchetti, advertisements of Ida Aldridge's appearance in the leading theatres of the British Isles and photographs of Robeson as he looked in the 1930 London presentation as well as in the current production.

The Schomburg Collection is the permanent home of the bust of Ida Alridge done by Pieto Calvi, the celebrated Italian sculptor.

Philly Library to Hire Colored

Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia Library will employ colored librarians, providing the applicants have lived in the city for at least a year and are graduates of an accredited library school.

This assurance was given the Job Adjustment Committee by Franklin H. Price, head librarian, who stated that the Philadelphia library would be open to colored students who needed field practice.

Afro-American

Dr. John H. Brodhead, chairman of the JAC, said that while he felt his organization had won an important victory, it is now faced with the problem of finding colored persons for the position.

School Librarians

Those who qualify, he pointed out, are already employed and the salary of $1300 to $1600 which the Philadelphia library pays is not attractive enough to wean them from their jobs in Southern colleges.

Predicting that the employment of librarians in elementary schools is not far distant, Dr. Brodhead urged that college graduates interested in the field enroll at Drexel Institute. If there are any entrance difficulties, applicants should contact his committee, he said.

Negro Principal Is Named To Public Library Board

Courier-Journal

Appointment of Atwood S. Wilson, Negro, principal of the Central Colored High School, as a member of the Louisville Free Public Library Board, was announced yesterday by Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt.

Wilson, who holds degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science and master of arts, at present is at the University of Chicago working on his degree of doctor of philosophy. He obtained the other degrees at Fisk University and the University of Chicago.

Louisville, Ky.

He has been principal of the high school here for eight years, prior to which he was principal of the Madison Junior High School. He is a native of Louisville, a director of the War Fund, member of the Council of Social Agencies, president of the Plymouth Settlement and president of the Colored Orphans Home Society.

A vacancy in the library board was created by the appointment of Mr. Kavanagh as a member of the Board of Registration Commissioners recently, because the library board law prevents holding of any other City office. Wilson is the first Negro to serve as a member of the board.

Benedict Professor Praised In Saturday Evening Post Story

Willie Lee Buffington, professor at Benedict college, was praised for his efforts toward furthering education for Negroes in an article in the November 27 issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

The article, entitled "Coming in On a Dime and a Prayer," was written by Miss Ethel M. Eaton, a retired school teacher. The story concerning M. Buffington follows:

Willie Lee Buffington stepped up to the postoffice window and put his last dime on the counter. When Willie had been just an ambitious little "poor white" boy in the backwoods of South Carolina, struggling to get an education, his greatest inspiration had been a Negro school teacher called "Uncle Eury" Simpkins, who gave the boy $1 each pay day out of his own meager $45 a month. Now a young man, working in a cotton mill to earn money to continue his studies, Willie had found a way to repay Uncle Eury. With his dime, Willie bought 2-cent stamps and, with a silent prayer, mailed this letter to five likely prospects:

Four out of the five made no reply—not so much as a stamp. The fifth sent 1,000 books. Young Buffington enlisted the Negroes of the community to build a cabin to house the gift. They cut down trees, hewed logs and constructed here no more than 100,000 volumes, covering every

Louisville Library Gets Board Member

Chicago Defender

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Louisville Free Public Library board because of his educational background and experience in the teaching field. Before his service at Central he was principal of the Madison Junior High school here.

The new appointee is at present in Chicago working on his Ph.D. At the University of Chicago. He holds a bachelor of arts degree and a master of arts degree from Fisk and Chicago universities. A native of this city, Wilson is also member of the War Fund, the Council of Social Agencies and president of the Colored Orphans Home society.

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Louisville Library Gets Board Member

Chicago Defender

LOUISVILLE (ANP)—For the first time in the history of this city which he received his degree only Now, at 35, he is one ite men on the faculty a Negro has been named to the t college, Columbia, S. library board. He is Atwood S. husiasm for Faith Cab Wilson, principal of the Central s is undiminished. For Colored High school. The appointries now contemplated, ment was announced by Mayor Wil- to replace wornoutson W. Wyatt. n the existing ones, he Wilson, who has been principal of ks and magazines. He the high school for eight years, is it faith that they will expected to lend valuable aid to the

Howard Gets Gift Of 68 Books By Well Known Cuban Authors

OCT 2- 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Howard University library has received as a gift from the mayor of Havana, Dr. Raul G. Menocal, sixty-eight volumes of the works of Cuban authors. The books were presented by Dr. Angel Suarez Rocabruna, an official of the Havana municipal government and special representative of the mayor, as an expression of inter-American friendship and understanding.

Of special significance is the inclusion of the works of Marti, the Cuban author and patriot. In 1941 Howard University was presented the bust of Maceo, famous Cuban hero, by Teodoro Ramos Blanco.

President Mordecai W. Johnson accepted the gift on behalf of the university. Remarks were made by Dr. V. B. Spratlin, head of the department of romance languages and chairman of the university library committee, and by Dr. Ben F. Carruthers of the Officer of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

OCT 2- 1943

OCT 3 1943

Trustees of the college, special finance committee, and Erskine Ramsay were speakers. Music was furnished by the Women's Glee club and Sgt. William A. Long. Dr. W. A. Bell, president of the college, related that the building on the campus formerly used as a practice school was completely reconditioned and enlarged into a modern library. This was made possible by a gift from Erskine Ramsay.

Pittsburgh, Pa

Displayed in the building were paintings by the late Edwin Augustus Harleston of Charleston, S. C. This remarkable collection has been loaned to Miles college for an indefinite time by the widow of Mr. Harleston, who is now Mrs. John Wheeler of Los Angeles, Cal.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

A. U. Library School Gets Highest Rating

SEP 2 1943

ATLANTA.—The Atlanta University School of Library Service, which opens for its third year on September 21, was recently accredited as a Type II Library School by the Board of Education of the American Library Association. The Type II School is one requiring graduation from a standard college before admittance for professional library training. The vast majority of the best library schools in the country belong to this group. Other Type II Schools are located at the University of Southern California, Emory University, Syracuse University, Western Reserve, the University of North Carolina, and Louisiana State University.

The Atlanta University school is the only accredited school for training librarians connected with any Negro institution.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Atlanta U. Library School Accredited

Norfolk, Va.

SEP 18 1943

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SEP 25 1943

New Library Dedicated

Courier

OCT 30 1943

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dedication ceremonies for the new Erskine Ramsay library of Miles college, Birmingham, Ala., were held in the college chapel on Sunday afternoon, October 17. Representatives from the CME church Board of ent in Chicago, working on his Ph.D., at the University of Chicago. He holds a bachelir degree and a master of arts degree from Fisk and Chicago Universities. A native of this city, Wilson is also a member of the War Fund, the Council of Social Agencies and president of the Colored Orphans Home society.

Teacher's Will Leaves Library To Gary School

Pee (Magazine Section

Chicago, Ill.

JUL 17 1943

GARY, Ind., Dec. 16—On Monday, Dec. 6, the estate of the late Mrs. Margaret Rudolph, veteran teacher in the Gary schools, offered to East Pulaski school her private library. Mrs. Rudolph died while she was a member of the East Pulaski faculty, M. C Bryant, principal. The estate is administered by her husband, Dr Frank S. Rudolph.

DEC 19 1943

The Margaret Rudolph library is the accumulation of many years interest in the teaching profession and includes several volumes acquired just prior to her passing. A considerable portion of it is taken up with professional literature, much of which is still valuable. The biggest portion of it, however, contains material intended for actual teaching. Several teachers state that it has the finest collection of teaching aids in the the city, claiming that the illustrative items alone could hardly be matched.

DEC 7 1943

The preparation of the gift and its cataloguing were entrusted to N. L. Sayles, BEE representative. Many of the volumes will be made available to other schools. The gift will be acknowledged by the recipients.

DEC 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Names First Negro To Library Board

LOUISVILLE, Ky., (ANP) — For the first time in the history of this city a Negro has been named to the library board. He is Atwood S. Wilson, principal of the Central Colored High school. The appointment was announced by Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt.

Wilson, who has been principal of the high school for eight years, is expected to lend valuable aid to the Louisville Free Public Library board because of his educational background and experience in the teaching field. Before his service at Central he was principal of the Madison Junior High school here.

The new appointee is at pres-

Vote by Tuskegee Trustees

Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City Call

Collection to Be Preserved There For Posterity

WASHINGTON. — The outstanding collection of the papers of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee institute has been presented in its entirety to the Library of Congress by unanimous vote of the trustees of the institute, according to information recently received by Archibald MacLeish, the Librarian of Congress, from Dr F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee.

JUL 2 1943

A particular significance attaches to this gift to the nation because it comes at a time when the enemies of America wage war on peoples as well as governments, and because it is a reaffirmation of the faith of this great leader in a unity of national purpose and a common destiny of freedom.

180,000 Pieces

The collection is generally regarded by scholars as perhaps the richest and most important source of information on the history of the Negro. It includes an estimated 180,000 pieces, and will form one of the largest manuscript collections in the Library.

In making the gifts, President Patterson said: "I shall be pleased to have you record our sense of real appreciation to the Library of Congress for its services in perpetuating for posterity the valuable Booker T. Washington materials."

Booker T. Washington, the first principal of Tuskegee institute, not only won international fame as an educational leader, but he also achieved the stature of genius.

As Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, has said of him: "Where others hated, he sympathized; where others argued, he understood; where others forced, he taught." His position as a leader of his race placed him in contact with many political, indutsrial and financial leaders, and he was in great demand throughout the country as a speaker.

Covers 30-Year Period

His papers include correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, William Howard Taft, and many other men of historical importance. When it has been classified and indexed by the Library of Congress, the collection is expected to shed much light on the status of the Negro in politics during the 30 year period from 1885 to 1915.

The papers also contain important information on the Washington family and the work of its various members in organizing and developing Tuskegee institute from its humble beginnings in 1881 "in a dilapidated shanty near the coloured Methodist church, with the church itself a sort of assembly room" to the great educational institute it has become.

At the time of Washington's death 34 years later, it had more than a hundred substantial buildings, owned 2,000 acres of local land, had received from Congress 25,000 acres in northern Alabama, had an endowment of nearly $2,000,000 with an annual budget of $290,000, taught 38 trades and professions and had 1537 students and 197 faculty members, all Negroes.

Much Historical Matter

The collection includes source material on the history of the school, such as clippings of magazine and newspaper articles, correspondence relating to students, records of the sources of its support from various funds and individual donations, correspondence of the trustees and the principal's reports and records of anniversary celebrations.

It also contains much information on Booker T. Washington's career, including records of his many lecture engagements, his magazine articles and addresses, and materials concerning his death and the election of his successor as principal. From the study of his papers American historians will find further basis for the tribute which Henry Watterston wrote to the Tuskegee trustees when word reached him of Dr. Washington's death: "No man, since the war of sections, has exercised such beneficent influence and done such real good for the country—especially to the South."

In order to avoid an interruption to the work of scholars now conducting research in the collection at Tuskegee, the papers will not be transferred to the Library of Congress until this fall.

18n-1943

Howard Cut, Freedmen's Gets Increase in Budget

Washington Tribune

Washington, D. C.

The House, last Wednesday, passed the 1944 supply bill for Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital, containing a reduction for Howard University of $30,260, and an increase for Freedmen's Hospital of $31,690, in comparison with appropriations made for the institutions last year.

The House eliminated an item of $6,200 from the Freedmen's appropriation which was requested to reimburse Howard University for the services of the dean of its Medical School, who serves in the additional capacity of superintendent of the hospital.

The superintendent of the Hospital, who also is dean of Howard Medical School, receives a total salary of $8,000 per annum, of which amount, the hospital had been reimbursing the university $6,000.

In its report on Freedmen's Hospital to the House, the appropriation's committee said:

"The appropriation for Freedmen's Hospital totaling $686,000, are in the amounts submitted in the Budget estimate. In connection with the appropriation bill for 1943, the committee called attention to numerous evidences of irregularities and inadequate administrative control of the affairs of the institution. In the past year the Dean of the Medical College at Howard University has been designated to serve also as superintendent of the hospital and the committee is glad to note some improvement in the management of the business affairs to the hospital, particularly in connection with the collection of bills. A larger proportion of patients in the hospital are now pay patients, or at least part-pay patients, but it appears there is room for further improvement in this direction. After inquiry into the administrative affairs of the hospital, it is the judgment of the committee that, in addition to those consummated, certain adjustments in personnel should be made, looking toward the procurement of the most competent persons available for certain key positions.

"The estimate provided for reimbursement at the rate of $6,200 per annum by the hospital to Howard University so long as the Dean of the School of Medicine of the University serves as superintendent of the hospital. This provision has been stricken from the bill, as it would appear that the two positions are of such importance and require such close attention to detail, that one man should not attempt to serve in both capacities. This action is in no way a reflection on the present dean of the medical school and superintendent, who appears to be well qualified for either position."

Regarding Howard University, the committee said it was reducing the appropriation by that amount said by the university to be needed for additional personnel. The committee said that "in view of the fact that college enrollments are generally lower than in years past, and the prospect is that the same situation will obtain during the next year" the committee felt that it was not justified in granting increased personnel at this time.

Palmer Inst. Remembered In 3 Wills

Norfolk, Virginia Journal and Guide

SEDALIA, N. C.—The president of Palmer Memorial Institute has received recent notice of gifts amounting from $500 to $5,000 in the wills of three persons in the New England area.

One, a Mrs. Agnes Riley, a friend of 40 years, leaves to the institute $5,000; another a Mrs. Layman, leaves one-twentieth of an estate which is valued at about $100,000.

As a complete surprise, the institution has been remembered in the will of a Polish woman in North Hampton, Mass., with an immediate gift of $500 with the understanding that if a certain party does not appear within 18 months, the school is to receive an additional $1,500.

The last named person was influenced through Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Harlow, of Smith College, where Dr. Brown has lectured frequently.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Trustees Approve $60,000 For Palmer

SEDALIA, N. C.—Negro patrons of Palmer Memorial Institute here are meeting 89 per cent of the school's annual $60,000 budget, President Charlotte Hawkins Brown reported at the meeting of the trustee board held in Greensboro recently.

The board met in the offices of the chairman, Col. Frank P. Hobgood, when a distinguished group of Negro and white persons passed on the report of the president, and pledged to raise a proportionate share of the school's budget.

When President Brown pointed out that upon authoritative investigations the percentage of Palmer Memorial's budget met by the patrons was the largest percentage of any budget of this size for private schools met by its patrons, enthusiasm ran high, for it foretold the Negro's appreciation of this type of school and the great need felt for its continuance.

The enlarged trustee board added to its membership such outstanding persons as: Dr. D. Waldo Holt, Greensboro; John Mitchell, regional agricultural extension agent for the Southern States; Dr. Foster Burnett, Wilmington; Dr. B. W. Barnes, Greensboro; Dr. W. H. Foster, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Richmond, Va.; Dr. T. Edeard Jones, Washington, D. C.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College.

Columbia [illegible]
November [illegible]

The state budget commission, which recommends appropriations has now completed its hearings in Columbia and soon will visit Clemson, Winthrop, The Citadel, state Negro college at Orangeburg and the University of South Carolina. Requests heard last week in Columbia were from the school for the deaf and the blind, industrial school at Florence, state training school at Clinton, Confederate infirmary.

Thomas Bill Charges Pay Teachers

Thomas conceded this condition would exist, but said it was better to improve the lot of each race rather than go into the complicated problem of trying to destroy discrimination.

Thomas Replies to Taft.

Thomas, who declared he is almost emotional about his bill, replied to remarks which Taft made on Tuesday, in which Taft charged that the policy of federal funds for common public schools is revolutionary and a bad thing to bring up in wartime.

"There is nothing revolutionary in meeting the demands of the times," Thomas said.

As to the question of such action in wartime, Thomas reminded the Senate that the measure giving federal aid to land-grant colleges was enacted during the Civil War and signed by President Lincoln in 1862. It previously had been vetoed by President Buchanan.

Negro Question Brought Up.

"When he did what his predecessor failed to do," Thomas said, "Lincoln instituted in time of war the greatest educational experiment the country or the world has ever known. It was a war measure then. Aid to education is a war measure now."

Senators Opposed to Hill-Thomas Bill Have Pay Teachers

States Have Surplus Funds to Pay Teachers

Louisville [illegible] Courier-Journal Ky.

Taft Brings Up Negro Question In Attacking Bill

By ROBERT L. RIGGS

The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Senators who oppose giving federal funds to the states for the use of the public schools hammered away at the Thomas-Hill bill today, charging that practically all the States have surpluses in their treasuries which they should use for teachers' salaries before appealing to the United States Treasury.

Said Senator Eugene D. Millikin, Colorado Republican: "Colorado has a general fund surplus of $4,800,000. Every dollar of that surplus will be used by my State to meet the teacher salary emergency before I will vote for federal funds."

Said Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio Republican: "Under the $200,000,000 emergency appropriation carried in this bill, Ohio would get nearly $10,000,000. We don't need it. We have a surplus, just as have forty or forty-five other States."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, spokesman for the bill, in replying to Senator Millikin, intimated that Colorado has shown no eagerness to meet the salary problem.

Teachers Are Underpaid.

"I wouldn't want to say anything about Colorado which the Senator would not want me to say," Thomas said, "but if Colorado has that surplus, I can't believe it would leave conditions as they are. Sixty per cent of the teachers of your state receive less than $1,200 a year.

"The practical aspect of defeating this bill is that every Senator who votes against it is voting against an annual salary increase of from $100 to $200 for the teachers of your state. And they are all underpaid."

To this Senator Millikin replied: "If injustice prevails in the Colorado Legislature can correct that injustice. But I don't consider it my duty, as a federal legislator, to correct those injustices."

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, and Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, the minority leader, declared that the Treasury surpluses are temporarily because the states' school systems, Taft insisted that the question of white and Negro education in the South would compel the Federal Government to insist on a change in their normal school methods.

"Once the Federal Government goes into the question of white and Negro schools," Taft said, "it will never stop until the Negroes and the whites go to the same schools, as they do in Ohio."

The purpose obviously was to cripple some of the Southern-persuade some of the Southerners, who are the strongest advocates of the bill, to turn against it.

Negro Question Brought Up.

"When we begin to legislate about whites and Negroes going to the same school," Taft said, "we will have a fight in this chamber that will make the poll tax fight look tame. Therefore, I don't think we should legislate at all on the subject."

Senator Millikin replied that Senator Taft had previously pointed out that the gift of federal funds would not equalize education for whites and Negroes, but would increase the differential. For example, he said that Louisiana now spends $60 for each white child and $12 for each Negro child, a differential of $48. If Louisiana get sthe proposed federal funds, it willl **spend $76 for each white child and $24 for each colored, thus raising the differential to $53.**

A. E. A. Officials Will Continue Fight For Federal Aid

"The people of Alabama are keenly disappointed by the defeat in the U. S. Senate of the bill providing federal funds for education," said W. E. Snuggs, President of the Alabama Education Association, following the defeat of the Thomas-Hill bill for federal aid to education. "We will continue our fight for this bill which is so vitally needed by the children of our state and nation. We will not give up the fight until we have won."

Snuggs said that the bill would be reintroduced in the next session of Congress and that the Association would continue to work for its passage.

"Although the bill was defeated by a vote of 42 to 37, we feel that we have made progress toward the passage of the bill," Snuggs said. "Last year the bill was defeated by a vote of 2 to 1. This year the vote was almost a tie. We feel that we have made progress toward the passage of the bill."

Snuggs said that the Association would continue to work for the passage of the bill even though federal funds for education are provided as Tydingseach white child and $24 for each colored, thus raising the bill's differential to $53.

Although Senator Taft, however, indicated he would support the bill if it was changed as suggested by Senator Tydings, Senator Thomas, of the bill was against the bill even with the Tydings amendment which provides $200,000,000 as it should be changed as suggested. Although Senator Taft, however, indicated he would support the bill if it was changed as suggested by Senator Tydings, Senator Thomas, of the bill was against the bill even with the Tydings amendment which provides $200,000,000 as a permanent annual suggested.

Maryland Is Self-Sufficient.

"Maryland is able to take care of its own educational burdens," Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, suggested to Senator Thomas that he might win support if he restricted federal funds to the states for the use of the public schools hammered away at the Thomas-Hill bill today, charging that practically all the who votes against it is voting States have surpluses in their against an annual salary increase treasuries which they should use of from $100 to $200 for the for teachers' salaries before ap- teachers of your state receive less pealing to the United States than $1,200 a year.

Said Senator Eugene D. Millikin, Colorado Republican: "Colorado has a general fund surplus of $4,800,000. Every dollar of that surplus will be used by my State to meet the teacher salary emergency before I will vote for federal funds."

Said Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio Republican: "Under the $200,000,000 emergency appropriation carried in this bill, Ohio would get nearly $10,000,000. We don't need it. We have a surplus, just as have forty or forty-five other States."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, spokesman for the bill, in replying to Senator Millikin, intimated that Colorado has shown no eagerness to meet the salary problem.

Teachers Are Underpaid.

"I wouldn't want to say anything about Colorado which the Senator would not want me to say," Thomas said, "but if Colorado has that surplus, I can't believe it would leave conditions as they are. Sixty per cent of the teachers of your state receive less than $1,200 a year.

"The practical aspect of defeating this bill is that every Senator who votes against it is voting against an annual salary increase of from $100 to $200 for the teachers of your state. And they are all underpaid."

To this Senator Millikin replied: "If injustice prevails in the Colorado Legislature can correct that injustice. But I don't consider it my duty, as a federal legislator, to correct those injustices."

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, and Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, the minority leader, declared that the Treasury surpluses are temporarily because the states' school systems, Taft insisted that the question of white and Negro education in the South would compel the Federal Government to insist on a change in their normal school methods.

"Once the Federal Government goes into the question of white and Negro schools," Taft said, "it will never stop until the Negroes and the whites go to the same schools, as they do in Ohio."

The purpose obviously was to cripple some of the Southern-persuade some of the Southerners, who are the strongest advocates of the bill, to turn against it.

Negro Question Brought Up.

"When we begin to legislate about whites and Negroes going to the same school," Taft said, "we will have a fight in this chamber that will make the poll tax fight look tame. Therefore, I don't think we should legislate at all on the subject."

Senator Millikin replied that Senator Taft had previously pointed out that the gift of federal funds would not equalize education for whites and Negroes, but would increase the differential. For example, he said that Louisiana now spends $60 for each white child and $12 for each Negro child, a differential of $48. If Louisiana get sthe proposed federal funds, it willl **spend $76 for each white child and $24 for each colored, thus raising the differential to $53.**

A. E. A. Officials Will Continue Fight For Federal Aid

"The people of Alabama are keenly disappointed by the defeat in the U. S. Senate of the bill providing federal funds for education," said W. E. Snuggs, President of the Alabama Education Association, following the defeat of the Thomas-Hill bill for federal aid to education. "We will continue our fight for this bill which is so vitally needed by the children of our state and nation. We will not give up the fight until we have won."

Snuggs said that the bill would be reintroduced in the next session of Congress and that the Association would continue to work for its passage.

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of the Alabama Education Association, in Montgomery last week " but they are not discouraged. The defeat is only a temporary setback.,, Mr. Snuggs said. "The equity of the proposal to have the federal government equalize educational opportunities in the several states guarantees ultimate success," the school official continued.

"The people of the state are greatly indebted to the superb leader ship of Senator Lister Hill as one of the co-sponsors of this bill, S. 637, in the Senate. Reparts from Washington indicate that Senator Hill made one of the most memorable fights of his career and one of the most successful despite temporary defeat of the measure. Friends and apponents testifyng to Senator Hill's grasp of the problem this skillful handling of the issues in the long debate

According to Mr. Snuggs, the defeat of the bill is the more to be regretted because it was brought about by the injection of the race issue by certain northern leaders who have invariably opposed the improvenment of social, economic conditions in the South. In this shortsighted step these leaders aided and abetted by certain Negro leaders, Mr. Snuggs explained. However, he pointed out that very powerful Association for the Advancement of the Solored people opposed the amendment which killed the measure. According to reports from Washington, Walter White, Secretary of this Association, put himself on record with each Senator to the effect that the amendment did not represent the wishes of his group.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Schools' Income Gains

Income and operating costs decreased at a south Georgia white college, while income and operating costs decreased at two south Georgia Negro colleges during the past fiscal year, State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. has announced.

All three schools—Georgia Southwestern College at Americus; Georgia Normal and Agricultural College (Negro), at Albany, and Fort Valley State College (Negro)—showed surpluses at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1943. Enrollments in all schools decreased, with the white school losing nearly half its study body.

Appropriations Cut.

The regents cut the appropriation slightly at Georgia Southwestern College, and upped the allotment at the other two schools.

With 150 students, as compared with 277 las. year, Georgia Southwestern's income was $77,281 this year, as compared with $91,713 a year ago. Operating expenses dropped from $91,631 to $74,499. There were 22 employes, as compared with 33. The college had a surplus of $11,025.

With the regents providing nearly $20,000 more than in the previous year, the income of Georgia Normal and Agricultural College totaled $85,500, as compared with $67,902. Its operating costs increased from $76,047 to $78,133, with a new home being purchased for the president. The college had a surplus of $9,277. Its student body dropped from 255 to 169, and employes decreased from 32 to 26.

Fort Valley School.

Personal services, supplies, utilities, and replacements caused the operating costs of the Fort Valley school to rise from $156,948 to $162,192. With boosts from the regents and the state department of education, and its earnings, the college's income increased from $156,652 to $165,701. The number of employes were increased from 47, while the enrollment dropped only four, from 302 to 298. There was a $2,181 surplus.

Cedartown, Ga. Standard
December 9, 1943

Income Gain For Negro Colleges

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THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Birmingham, Ala.

"Thou madest man; he knows not why—
He thinks he was not made to die . . ."

* * *

White citizens of Minetr and Selma have organized to raise $50,000 for Emmanuel Brown's Street Manual Training School for Negroes. This is the school to whose fund for replacing a building destroyed by [illegible] Birmingham people contributed $5,000 last Summer. In course of the campaign for that fund the needs and worth of the school were advertised so widely that destiny is pointing it now to the truly substantial and well-equipped future it well deserves. One thing of which we can all be sure at this complicated moment is that there must be excellent and ever more excellent human beings if our democracy is to work and our machine age run. Excellence among the ones calling for free enterprise, among those seeking better lots as working men, among Southerners weary of being a colony—and among Negroes seeking the advancement of their race. Emmanuel Brown is giving his fine life and faith and intelligence to making better human beings of the colored boys and girls he teaches at Minter better in character, taste, responsibility and discipline even as they learn the arts with which they are to make a living. He leaves to others the questions of racial rights and group progressions. For him it is enough to make better and better Negroes with material and rights at hand. For that is a bargain at $50.000.

NEGRO OUTWITS SENATORS

News and Courier

Two of the senators, one of them a Southerner, supporting the bill to appropriate federal funds for schools (funds for the federal treasury are at this time raised by selling "war bonds") when they were struck in the abdomen by the Langer amendment prohibiting discrimination between races in the spending of funds, plaintively said that Walter White, the colored man, was opposed to the amendment. To be sure he would be. White is a person of considerable acumen and well knows that, once the policy of appropriating from the federal treasury for schools were begun, it would be only a question of time when federal dictation of school policies in the states would be the rule. The appropriations would increase and Southern states eventually might even consent to mixed racial schools rather than lose money. The News and Courier suspects that Walter White, the colored man, is much too smart for the average senator, particularly when before the senators is the temptation to dangle a sweet-smelling appropriation under the nostrils of their constituents. As for the constituents, millions of them, many in dear old brave South Carolina, are convinced that white rabbits can be drawn from the federal treasury is not money that they put into it when they paid taxes or bought war bonds.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

$36,723 Granted for School at Fairfield

BALTIMORE—A Federal allotment of $36,723 has been granted for construction of a school for children of the Benjamin Banneker war housing project which recently opened at Fairfield, Md.

The building, designed by Hilyard R. Robinson, Washington architect, will be a concrete structure with three classrooms, a small assembly room and auxiliary rooms.

Wilberforce University, Gets 1/4-Million Dollars !

Defender

Initiates War Training Program

Chicago, Ill.

Wilberforce Universit was granted the use of the former NYA War Training Center located on the University campus. The center was formerl known as the Wilberforce NYA War Production Training Center and offered war training to young men and women from Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky. It was one of the most outstanding centers of its kind in the country. Hundreds of its trainees are in war work throughout the nation today.

President Charles H. Wesley in announcing the acquisition of the NYA training facilities, valued at a quarter of a million dollars, stated that the University would continue to train war workers. In addition to this phase of the program he says that the equipment would be used to integrate vocational subjects into the Wilberforce University High School; for the Pre-Induction training of young men for the armed services and for Teacher Training on the college level.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Shepard Appears Before House Ways And Means Committee; Urges Incorporation Of Sales Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (ANP)—Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina [illegible] Grand Master of Masons of the North Carolina and widely known political and civic leader in his section, was the only Negro appearing before the house of representatives ways and Dr. Shepard, a student of government, urged the committee to incorporate a general sales levy in the 1944 tax program because, he said, it would reach the surplus buying power and at the same time make every person conscious of his individual daily financial support of the war effort and the benefits of American citizenship.

Speaking before the committee on the sales tax which is unpopular in some quarters, Dr. Shepard said, "A sales tax appears to me to be the fairest type of levy. It reaches the people who actually have the ability to pay it, and it absorbes much of the surplus buying power that exists among laboring classes who are making much more money today than the so-called white-collar groups."

Dr. Shepard pointed out that the fixed income group, whose salaries have not been raised appreciably during the past few years, would be done cheerfully now receiving." At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Shepard was congratulated by Rep. Robert L. Doughton and Rep. Harold Knutson, R. Minn., who said, "the many benefits we are receiving from the men and women in the armed services and from the war industries would not unduly burden salary groups are the savers of the country." Dr. Shepard said, "and we would not have had to worry about savers by a sales tax would not unduly burden never had to worry about savers by a

18n-1943

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
August 8, 1943

Emancipate the Colleges

South Carolina's state college system, the University, Winthrop, Clemson, the Citadel, the Medical college, the State college for negroes, have been and are subject to interference and control and degradation by politicians.

The time has come when they can be set free of influences destructive of education, The News and Courier proposes a plan to effect it.

After paying the state debt, exclusive of the highway bonds, the treasury will have a surplus of $4,811,000. The highway department finances itself.

Revenues from inheritance taxes should be segregated and used to create an endowment fund for the colleges.

Inheritance taxes are a levy on capital. They take lumps of money, or property, from the accumulation of the thrifty, the abler and more successful producers and savers. It is wasteful and foolish for the state to spend the revenues from them for current expenses, as it would be for a citizen month by month and year by year to dig into his capital to meet his grocery bills or for a corporation to dig into capital to pay dividends.

Were the inheritance tax revenues invested by the state in stock of itself or in bonds to support the colleges, legislative appropriations for them would diminish as the income from the endowment increased. Years would pass before the endowment would be huge but it would be built up rapidly by annual receipts of $300,000. The inheritance tax revenues will rapidly increase. In a decade they may amount to $1,000,000 a year.

As often as the general assembly meets the college executives are compelled to appear before its committees in forma pauperis, begging for appropriations. Prominent legislative leaders voting the appropriations demand and receive personal rewards. They elect themselves trustees of the institutions alumni and alumnae of the colleges assisting. Some of the colleges are comparatively independent, the Citadel notable among them. In the past, the Citadel also has had unpleasant experiences.

The state could have, as The News and Courier has sometimes suggested, a university system in which the six institutions would be members. It could have a board of twenty trustees, two elected by each house, two appointed by the supreme court, two by the governor, and two elected by the faculties of the six colleges, no member of a faculty being eligible for election. The twenty-first trustee could be chosen by the people voting in the general election.

The trustees should be elected for long terms, eight or ten years, and the terms of office of four should expire at four-year intervals of time.

The income from the inheritance tax endowment would be apportioned by the trustees to the several institutions, which indeed would become one institution. The present loss by duplication of schools in the colleges would come to a speedy end.

For a time, legislative appropriations supplementing income from endowment would be necessary. They would be appropriated to the system, not to the colleges, and should be subject to apportionment by the board of trustees.

The permanency of the arrangement now proposed by The News and Courier should be insured by constitutional amendment. Otherwise, it could be abolished by politicians in office at any session of the general assembly.

Expenditure of inheritance tax revenues for current wants is, we repeat, the burning of capital. Why should the state waste capital in a way that no man in his right mind would waste it?

The state colleges are now the tools, the playthings, the victims of politicians. Until they shall be emancipated, the cause of "higher education" in South Carolina will be hopeless. In the sense that many other states have it, higher education is non-existent in South Carolina, and the people do not know it. Most of the college executives are afraid of their shadows, or rather, of the politicians over-shadowing them.

Unless something shall be done, education in South Carolina will sink lower and lower. be more and more degraded.

Budget Body Near Close of Hearings

Columbia, S. C., State
November 9, 1943

The state budget commission, Governor Olin D. Johnston, chairman, yesterday practically completed its hearings in Columbia for requests for appropriations for the next fiscal year. Hearings yet to be had will be held at the State Training school at Clinton, $278,000 and $293,427.
institutions themselves instead of Confederate Infirmary, Columin a committee room at the State bia, $32,426 and $33,746.
House. The commission plans to visit
At its brief meeting yesterday Clemson, Winthrop, The Citadel, it heard requests from four in- which, with current the state medical college, the stitutions, appropriation and requested appropriations were as follows: state Negro college at Orange-
School for the Deaf and the burg and the University of South
Blind, $110,000 and $135,000. Carolina.
Industrial school at Florence, $78,977 and $81,054.

Wilberforce's Good Fortune

Atlanta Daily World.
JUN 30 1943

Announcement last week by President Charles Wesley of the grant of a million dollars to Wilberforce University by the Ohio State Legislature is heartening news, to be cheered alike by the friends of Negro education, white as well as black.

According to the terms of the grant, $250,000 of the appropriation is ear-marked as post-war expenditure for the construction of a science building; $150,000 will be used for armory and addition to the gymnasium; $36,000 for a new water and sewerage system, and $10,000 as additonal allotment to the University's library. The remaining amount is for immediate improvement, new positions, salary adjustments, and general educational services.

Owned by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilberforce, said to be the oldest continuously-operated institution of higher education for Negroes, has had an eventful past. Her presidential incumbents, for the most part, happened to have been men whose ambitions led them beyond to higher things in the councils of their church. And while undoubtedly achieving some constructive good in their respective administrations, the institution thus became the stepping-stone, rather than the opportunity and challenge. Moreover, partly financed by the state on the one hand, and the church on the other, it not infrequently happened that misunderstandings developed.

JUN 30 1943

However, with the election of Dr. Charles Wesley, an eminent scholar and educator, as president, the institution is facing perhaps its golden age of culture, expansion and service.

And to use the words of the appropriations committee in making known the grant: "The successful and inspiring admnistration of the new president, Dr. Charles Wesley, who addressed the joint session of the legislature and the unprecedented harmony which existed between the church and state boards of trustees throughout the present administration of the new president, Dr. Charles Wesley, factors which contributed to the winning of the fight for larger appropriatons.

JUN 30 1943

We congratulate Wilberforce University and commend the wisdom of the Ohio Legislature.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Federal Aid To Education

The Hill-Thomas bill, which would authorize a grant of $300,000,000 of federal aid to education annually, will meet with general acceptance on the part of Negroes, provided there is ample safeguard in the measure to forestall any attempt to administer the funds on the basis of race and color.

JUN 2 1943

The bill would authorize allocation of 200 million dollars a year to the states on a school-attendance basis during the year and payments of increased salaries and other unusual expenses. In addition, the bill proposes a permanent allocation of $100,000 to equalize teachers salaries and strengthen the school systems of the poorer and more backward states.

On the basis of the present outlay for educational expenditures of the several states, this additional 300 million dollars is bound to have a wholesome and beneficial effect upon the cultural and educational development of American youth. In the southern states, especially not only will this grant enable them to equalize opportunities for all of their pupils with those for the nation, but also, it means that teachers, white and black, will be given equal pay for equal work. Under such an arrangement and interpretation, every means we have should be exhausted in behalf of its final passage. Any other interpretation will serve to create further unsatisfactory conditions in an area which already is beset with its local problems of salaries and educational opportunities for white and black pupils in the south.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILANDER SMITH RECEIVES $22,025

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 16— Philander Smith begins its 76th year of service to the nation September 14, with the announcement of gifts and contributions for special purposes totaling $22,025 during the past five months.

Would Authorize Aid Education

Giving States $300,000,000 For Schools

Money For Teachers

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—A bill to authorize $300,000,000 of federal aid to education annually was approved Thursday by a committee of the United labor committee.

The bill was introduced by Senators Lister Hill of Alabama and Elbert D. Thomas of Oklahoma, both Democrats.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

U. S. Measure To In Senate Mill

JUN 2 1943

Okay Budget For Palmer Memorial

Chicago Ill. Defender

JUN 12 1943

SEDALIA, N.C. — Outstanding Negro educators, officials say, are joining hands with the elite of New England and the aristocracy of the Old South in guaranteeing the continuance of Palmer Memorial Institute, at Sedalia, N.C.

A trustee declared: "It is the most unique Negro school of its kind in the country, serving the best families in 25 states by developing in teen-age youth cultural, moral and Christian characters as a basis of scholarship and achievement."

At a trustee meeting held recently in the offices of the chairman, Col. Frank P. Hobgood, in Greensboro, a distinguished group of Negroes and white people passed on the report of the president, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and pledged to raise a proportionate share of the school's budget. Dr. Brown reported that the Negro patrons of this school were meeting 89 per cent of the $60,000 budget and that it was the largest percentage of any budget of this size for private schools met by its patrons.

The trustee board added to its membership such outstanding persons as: Dr. D. Waldo Holt, Greensboro; John Mitchell, regional agricultural extension agent for the southern states; Dr. Foster Burnett, Wilmington; Dr. B. W. Barnes, Greensboro; Dr. W. H. Hester, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Richmond, Va.; Dr. T. Edward Jones, Washington, D.C.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

The school will graduate thirty-eight youngsters from 23 states. Three hundred persons from different sections of the country have applied for admission to the next term which opens in September.

State Legislature

WILBERFORCE, O.—The Ohio State Legislature set a new precedent by granting the million dollar appropriation for the 1943 biennium sought by Wilberforce University, the oldest continuously-operated institution of higher education for Negroes.

A total of $250,000 of this appropriation is ear-marked as post-war expenditure for the construction of a science building; $105,000 will be used for armory and addition to the gymnasium; $36,000 for a new water and sewerage system; and $10,000 as additional allotment to the library. The remaining amount is for immediate use of plant improvement, new positions, salary adjustments, and general educational services.

Attorney Ray Hughes, chairman of the state board of trustees, took active part in pushing this appropriation bill through the legislature by personal visits to Governor John W. Bricker and legislative representatives known to be opposed to such a large appropriation for a Negro institution.

Under the leadership of Dr. David Turpeau, of Cincinnati, the only Negro member on the finance committee of the Ohio Legislature Attorney Wiley Gillespie, of Cleveland, and Dr. Sandy Ray, the two other Negro representatvies in the Ohio Legislature, continued this plea for larger appropriations to the university within the legislature.

The successful and inspiring administration of the new president, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, who addressed the joint session of the Ohio Legislature on March 3, 1943 the support of Superintendent C. C. Jenkins, and the unprecedented harmony which has existed between the church and state boards of trustees throughout the present administration of Wilberforce University were important factors which contributed to the winning of the fight for larger appropriations.

JUN 28 1943

This Morning

Age-Herald

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Birmingham, Ala.

Without education we lack the taste to demand, the talent to get, and the character to keep, a better standard of living.

* * *

Senate Bill 637 is up this week. That is the Hill-Thomas federal-aid-to-education bill "to assist the states in more adequate financing of their systems of public education during emergency, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools." No Southerner can argue in right mind against the need of what this bill offers. It amounts to from $5,000,000 to $18,000,000 for each Southern state. There is nothing South needs so much. With education still the final answer to its problems and predicate to its opportunities, with more children to educate and less money to do it with than any other region, with educational expenditures per child five times as big in New York as Mississippi, with teacher pay averaging as low as $559 in parts of the South against $2.604 in parts of the North, with even the comparative little we are able to spend in the South representing two or three times as great an effort as elsewhere in terms of economic ability to do the spending—the need is bitter and pressing beyond dispute.

* * *

Southern doubts about this bill have to do with two matters. First, states' rights, whether federal aid may not result in some manner of federal control and interference. Second (and related), the question of a possible dislocation of Southern race relationships and balances.

* * *

What does the bill provide on these? On states' rights, the provisions are specific, plain, and, to my mind, satisfactory. "No department, agency, or officer of the United States," declares Section One, "shall exercise any supervising or control over any school or state educational agency with respect to which any funds are expended pursuant to this act, nor shall any term or condition of any agreement under this act relating to any contribution made under this act to or on behalf of any school or state educational agency authorize any agency or officer of the United States to control the administration, personnel, curriculum, instruction, methods of instruction, or materials of instruction . . ."

* * *

If this leaves anything out, I can't think of it. Given the ironclad provision against federal interfering, and the vigilance which will always be liberty's price for states as well as individuals, I see no threat to our states here. I can see money without meddling.

* * *

On race relations Section Six provides that "in states where separate public schools are maintained for separate races" there must be "a just and equitable apportionment" and this "without reduction of the proportion of

The big thing is that the bill provides an educational bonus for the South as compared with wealthier regions. A large part of the money is to be distributed not on the basis of relative school population but of relative economic condition as indicated by federal income tax payments. That means the South will get more than other regions.

* * *

I am for states' rights and against federal interference in Southern race relations. But I am for this Senate Bill 637, too. It is the biggest opportunity the South has had in a long time, directed at the South's biggest need, containing the South's biggest promise for years to come. As my friend Dr. Joseph E. Gibson, of Louisiana's State Department of Education, told the New Orleans Association of Commerce in an impressive plea the other day, the measure is not to be compared with WPA, NYA, CCC or other so-called 'boondoggling' enterprises of the federal government. Educators themselves have opposed the establishment of a federal system of education paralleling our state schools systems such as was threatened by the CCC and the NYA."

* * *

Federal money without federal meddling. That is Senate Bill 637. It will have trouble getting itself through Congress, but the trouble shouldn't be Southern.

Columbia, S. C., State

October 24, 1943

McKaine Speaks In Behalf of Benedict Drive

O. E. McKaine, executive secretary of the Sumter branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and associate editor of The Lighthouse and Informer, will be the guest speaker at a pew rally to be held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Ladson Presbyterian church in interest of the endowment fund drive for Benedict college.

McKaine who served as a first lieutenant during World War I returned to Europe shortly after the close of the war and settled in Ghent, Belgium, where he was in business for about 20 years. He left during the battle of Dunkerque following the Nazi invasion and returned to his home in Sumter. During his year abroad he traveled extensively in Europe and Asia. Since returning to his native state where he has played a major role in the fight for equalization of educational opportunities for Negroes, he has become recognized as an outstanding civic, labor, and educational leader.

Million Dollars Given University By Ohio

JUN 12 1943

Porters Give $100 To Morris Brown at AME Session Here

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 16 1943

MISSISSIPPI C M E'S RAISE $7,168.50 FOR EDUCATION

TUPELO, Miss., May 27 (ANP)—Responding to the urgent call of Bishop John H. Moore, presiding bishop of the Sixth Episcopal district, and rallying to the aid of Mississippi Industrial college, Holly Springs, the 16 presiding elders of the five annual conferences in Mississippi raised and reported $7,168.50 at the spring rally for education here at Lane Chapel CME church Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. D. M. Montgomery was host-pastor to the big State gathering. The 16 presiding elders of the five conferences, several of the leading pastors, laymen and other Methodist leaders, attended the spring rally.

Two out-of-state visitors were Mrs. E. W. F. Harris executive secretary of the Women's Missionary Connectional council and editor of The Messenger, official organ of the council, Jackson, Tenn., and Dr. C. E. Chapman, pastor of Miles chapel, Tyler, Texas, and general secretary of the general board of public relations. Each addressed the spring rally. Dr. W. M. Frazier, president of Mississippi Industrial college, also addressed the gathering.

JUN 26 1943

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

WILBERFORCE GETS BIGGEST STATE FUND

JUN 26 1943

18n-1943

State Budget Board Cuts Appropriation $750,000 Under '42

Miami, Fla. Herald
February 19, 1943

Contingent Fund of $642,000 To Be Sought of 1943 Legislature

By The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 18.—The state budget commission will ask the Florida legislature in April for $21,105,000 from the general revenue fund to operate departments and institutions during the two-year period beginning July 1.

The amount is nearly $750,000 less than the $21,854,000 appropriated by the 1941 legislature, but this year the budget commission, headed by Gov. Spessard Holland, will ask for a contingent fund of $642,000 to be expended if emergencies require.

In addition, there are $2,634,631 of continuing appropriations made by prior legislators which will be effective against the general fund during the biennium if they are not repealed.

EXIGENCIES CONSIDERED

"Uncertainties and unpredictable conditions for the next two years" caused the request for the contingent appropriation. It is 3 per cent of basic appropriations, but it could be expended only with direct authorization from the budget commission if the legislature approves.

Many state operations were trimmed in the amounts proposed, while for others the commission asked increases because of expanded operations. For example, the conference pension fund is down to $825,000 from $1,050,000, because of the death rate of pensioners, while the state defense council is up to $186,960 from $100,000.

The commission asked $1,092,722 for the state board of health, up from $895,000, but it cut the state prison -60,000 to $1,109,940, and trimmed the University of Florida to $1,940,850, down $50,000, and the Florida State College for Women from $1,338,716 to $1,253,896.

Other major items in the proposed 1943-44 budget include state plant board $464,696, state hospital $3,460,380, crippled children's commission $300,000, industrial school for boys $361,024, A. and M. College for Negroes $380,000, school for deaf and blind $429,078, forestry department $600,000, judicial department $1,142,000, free school textbooks $1,000,000, and general inspection fund $606,138.

Cabinet officers generally cut their budgets, indicating there would be no provision for any general increases in state salaries unless the legislature provides special funds. Gov. Holland cut his own office appropriation from $106,360 to $77,040.

Gov. Sparks Approves Proposal To Provide More School Money

Other Appropriations Asked By Committee Get Executive's Okeh

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Possible increases in proposed appropriations for Alabama schools were indicated Thursday following a conference between the Legislature's interim education committee and Gov. Chauncey Sparks.

A report on the committee's work, presented to the governor Wednesday, recommended additional school funds and retention of all educational funds, proceeds and earmarked revenue sources for exclusive use by the schools. It also opposed transfer to the educational trust fund of certain appropriations currently paid out of the general fund.

Chairman Gordon Madison, of Tuscaloosa, said the conference which followed presentation of the report generally was favorable for education, with agreement reached on several major points.

Sen. Madison said differences remained over a committee recommendation that a $500,000 public school appropriation be paid out of the state general fund as in the past, instead of being transferred to the educational trust fund, and also over opposition by the education group to a plan to take $650,000 from educational fund sources for use in increasing old-age assistance.

The interim committee on finance and taxation proposed at its tentative biennial budget recently that $650,000 be appropriated from sales tax revenues to counties for the purpose of increasing old-age pensions up to an average of $15 monthly.

Among committee recommendations approved by the governor were: $1,500,000 additionally for teachers' salaries; $25,000 more for crippled children's services to be allotted out of the educational trust fund; payment of the proposed $97,700 annual appropriation for expenses of the State Department of Education out of the general fund instead of the trust fund; $25,000 more for civilian rehabilitation service and $200,00 more for vocational education, both to be paid out of the educational trust fund; an "absolute" instead of a "conditional" appropriation of $25,000 from the general fund for the State School of Trades at Gadsden, above the annual grant of $42,500; an increase of $29,000 for white teacher-training colleges, and a 20 per cent increase in educational trust fund appropriations to the University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Alabama College.

Other recommendations included minimum eight-month school term, increase of the educational trust fund appropriation for teacher retirement from $400,000 to $988,000 annually, extension of the free textbook system through the sixth grade by expanding the current trust fund appropriation of $200,000 to $450,000, and increase by $51,000 the appropriation for A. & M. Institute for Negroes, at Normal, Ala., and by $63,500 the allotment for the State Negro Teachers College at Montgomery.

"FOR NEARLY 40 YEARS EMMANUEL BROWN has carried onward a remarkable work of education and training for Negroes at Street Manual Training School at Minter, Ala. He has labored so selfishly, so effectively, so creatively, that he has won confidence and commendation. He was able to obtain certain federal funds for the erection of a badly-needed building. But these funds were shut off before the building was completed.

"Then, facing this great discouragement and handicap, the school's position was made even more critical by the disastrous burning of the building in which it was carrying on as best it could. Now it is still trying to carry on, in whatever makeshift shelter can be devised. But this cannot go on indefinitely.

"Emmanuel Brown is seeking $5,000 with which to finish the new building. It may be that you will want to have a special part in contributing to this particular work. It certainly is of primary importance and vital significance.

"The writers of this letter felt that you were one who would want to help."

Contributions to the fund, welcomed from all persons, should be sent to Street Manual Training School, Inc., Minter, Ala.

Negro School Asks For Funds

Birmingham, Ala. Post
March 14, 1943

Fire Destroys Institution's Class Building; Principal Tells Of Need For New Structure

Fire this Winter destroyed in one night the symbol of a school's 39 years of progress to hold forth opportunity for young Negroes of Alabama's Black Belt.

It broke out after midnight on Jan. 31 in the main classroom building of Street Manual Training School at Minter, near Selma, where Negro boys and girls have been learning regular grammar and high school subjects, manual arts, agriculture and home economics—the groundwork of good citizenship—since 1904.

Beginning with one room, 10 pupils and no money, Street School had made steady progress through 39 years to become an institution of four buildings and more than 200 students.

Now its newest and largest building—the brick "Industrial Building" which housed most of the classrooms—lies in ruins, and pupils are carrying on, without desks and without materials, in improvised classrooms of the boys' dormitory.

Valued at $50,000, the Industrial Building symbolized 39 years of work by the school's founder and principal, Emmanuel Brown.

* * *

TO BEGIN AGAIN FROM THE FOUNDATIONS of his school building, Principal Brown has asked citizens of Alabama to contribute toward a $5,000 fund for erection of a new classroom building.

Signed by Dr. M. Y. Dabney, prominent Birmingham physician, and John Temple Graves II, Birmingham News-Age-Herald columnist, the following appeal has been sent out to several Alabama citizens:

"It is for you and a relatively few others of us to decide to what extent an exceptionally constructive, appealing and timely work shall go forward in Alabama. This work is facing an acute crisis, just when it is most urgently needed.

"It is the kind of work which renews and deepens faith in humankind. It is a work that deals directly with urgent needs and problems. It is a work that is approved by all who know about it.

"The great difficulty is in bringing it effectively to the attention of the people who can help it along. There can be no doubt that all who do learn about it will be greatly moved to help, however, many other appeals they may be answering, however many other loads they may be helping to carry.

"This is a time when no one attempts to put any limit on his efforts to help in holding the world together. None of us wants to put forward the excuse that he is already doing so much. We all want to do whatever we can, to the utmost of our capacities and resources.

Jasper, Ala. Mail
July 29, 1943

LEGISLATURE HELPS SCHOOLS

Gov. Sparks And Legislature Commended As Being School-Minded

Governor Sparks and the Legislature were commended as "school-minded" in a bulletin summarizing education legislation just issued from the office of the Alabama Education Association. The bulletin was the last of a weekly series issued by the Association to educational leaders throughout the state during the recent legislative session.

According to the A. E. A. statement, the annual appropriations authorized for education by the Sparks legislature to date total $5,995,000. This amount does not include certain one-year appropriations for capital outlay for colleges, nor the one allotment of $25,000 ear-marked for a statewide study of education. It does include, however, the appropriation of $2,000,000 voted by the special session last November to add the eighth month to the minimum school term.

Included in the new allotment for 1943-44 is an appropriation of $1,500,000 to be used in increasing teachers' salaries and one for $588,000 to complete the state teachers' retirement system, set up in 1939. The salary appropriation supplements salary increases given teachers last year. The 1942-43 increases averaged approximately 11.5 per cent throughout the state on a monthly basis.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
FEDERAL EDUCATION BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A bill to authorize $300,000,000 of Federal aid to education annually for a year ago, "fared than the six points "pushed" was approved Thursday by a subhands of the legislaciation, four were encommittee of the senate labor comstatement, the highest increase of the county superintendent, piled more than in the history of the state. Negro one changing the school census well at the hands of the public schools will get their pro- period from two to four years tors." Of the six portionate share of the funds appropriated to the public schools, money to the taxpayers, and one One, the exclusive use of educa- tional trust funds for schools, wasby Sens. Lister Hill of Alabama A. E. A. statement points out, school buildings by the state compromised. Another, the much constructive legislation was superintendent of education or Elbert D. Thomas of Oklahoma discussed "parity" bill, was lost both Democrats.

According to the A. E. A. legislative program, com-

JUN 1943

Mr. Ramsey Gives $1000 To Street Manual School

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.
March 27, 1943

Miles College And Parker High School Also Have Received Gifts From Industrialist Prof. Brown Is Encouraged

(BY THE EDITOR)

Under a free enterprise system such as we have in America, Many men of industry, consecration and ingenuity have been able to mass great wealth. I have been one of those who have never opposed people of industry, thrift and character massing and controlling great sums of money.

I have known for a long time that had it not been for such men Negro education in America would have never gotten to the first base. And when I hear of socialistic or communistic ideas which would tend to encourage legislation designed to limit the amount of money a man honestly make. I feel that such efforts means retrogression, destruction of initiative and tribute to parasitism. I see a dark day for education, art, music, scientific research as hate for the rich for no other reason than that they are rich grows in this country. We in this country might as well face the fact that when the system which produces men like Sir Erskine Ramsey passes, that which made America strong and great will have also passed.

Here in Birmingham, we have what is said to be the largest Negro high school in the world. I admit that we ought have not less than three good high schools but for the time I am not dealing with the oughtness of the situation, but the issness. We have Parker High School despite the opposition of many mighty forces, because Sir Erskine Ramsey as president of the Board of Education walked through the firey furnace so to speak against opposition that only a great industrialist could have to see that Parker High School was built.

Sir Erskine Ramsey, just last year gave audience to President Bell of Miles College and looked with favor upon his request for $10,000.

Just this week, even though ill and pressed as all are pressed Sir Erskine Ramsey gave Prof Emanuel Brown a check for $1,000 to rebuild a building at Street Manuel Training School at Minter Ala., near Selma which was destroyed by fire.

During the years I am sure his gifts to various causes have run into the millions. There is not a Negro in the Birmingham area who has not felt the invigorating affect of Sir. Erskine's benefactions.

I do not know Mr. Ramsey personally, but I make bold to say that he has the key which will keep the American system of free enterprise alive if used by others who mass great wealth in areas wherein live so many human beings who by virture of things have help force society to go in for some sort of socialistic or communistic way of life in an effort to survive.

Men like Mr. Ramsey have a right to make all the money their skill permits and Saint Peter is going to be might nice to him at the end.

Starks Expresses Thanks for Help Of White Citizens

By E. L. HERCULES

In a brief message at Benedict college yesterday afternoon, Dr. J. J. Starks, president, paid tribute to the many white citizens of Columbia who have rallied to the support of the institution for many years, including those of the depression. Doctor Starks said the time is not far distant when the Allied nations will achieve victory, and that in order to rightfully participate in the spoils, the Negro citizen should today make up his mind to sacrifice from every standpoint, and bear in mind the fact that no sacrifice is too great to make for the preservation of this ideal democratic way of life.

President Starks saw a progressive trend in the educational realm, and attributed the successful development of Benedict to the contributions made by the many friends of Christian education without regard to denomination.

Declaring that "each community should take care of itself and its own affairs," the veteran administrator added, "no problem in Columbia or elsewhere is ever so great that it cannot be solved amicably."

Benedict college is in the midst of a campaign to raise funds for endowment purposes in order that this institution for the education of Negroes "will forever stand the test of time."

Bennett Gets $175,000 Toward Endowment Fund

MAY 8 - 1943

GREENSBORO, N.C.—The announcement by President David D. Jones that $175,000 toward the $500,000 endowment campaign had been raised and the adoption of the $205,000 budget for next year highlighted the annual meeting of the trustees of Bennett College on the campus, last week.

Sources of the endowment fund include $50,000 from Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, philanthropist, whose donations to the college in the past decade now are more than $700,000. Other donations are: General Education Board, $69,000; Woman's Home Missionary Society, $25,000; graduates, friends, faculty, and trustees, $31,000.

Painting Presented

Other features of the two-day meeting of the board included the presentation of the picture of the late Miss Carrie Barge from whom Carrie Barge Residence Hall was named. The presentation was made by Mrs. W. H. C. Goode of Sidney, Ohio, trustee of the college, on behalf of the Woman's Missionary Society. Mises Helen McLure, senior from Camden, S.C., accepted the picture.

Trustees attending the meeting were:

Dr. W. C. Jackson, Greensboro, dean of administration, Woman's College, U.N.C., chairman of the board; Dr. Silas A. Peeler, Greensboro; Mrs. Julius W. Cone, Greensboro; Dr. Thomas F. Holgate, Evanston, Ill., dean emeritus of Northwestern University, treasurer of the board;

Mrs. Henry, Pfeiffer, N.Y.C.; Mrs. Harry James, N.Y.C.; Mrs. W. Raymond Brown, East Aurora, New York, secretary of the board; Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, Sidney, Ohio; Mrs. Foss Zartman, Lima, Ohio; Mrs. J. N. Rodeheaver, Winona Lake, Indiana; and Mrs. F. C. Reynolds, Baltimore, Md.

Visitors on the campus during the week included Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Pfeiffer of Harvard University; Mr. and Mrs. William Merner of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Dr. Wilford Aikin, Washington, D.C.; Harry James, N.Y.C.; and G. C. Pfeiffer, N.Y.C.

University Education For Negroes Being Made Possible in the South

"There never was a more baseless statement than that the Southern whites are opposed to the educational and moral improvement of their neighbors of African descent, and are unwilling to help bring it about," is a statement made recently in the Southern Methodist Layman.

This publication quoted the Hon. Sam Houston Jones, governor of Louisiana, as pointing out that when he was a student at Louisiana State University 25 years ago, the annual appropriation for that white institution was $100,000. He said that today the annual allocation for Southern University, Louisiana's largest educational institution for negroes, is $300,000. Therefore, the negro is afforded three times the facilities for university education by that state as was available for white youth a generation ago.

These figures illustrate the general trend in appropriations for the education of negroes in all the Southern States.

Sparks Legislature Applauded By AEA, Called School-Minded

Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser
JUL 22 1943

Increased funds for negro colleges totalled 160 per cent and negro public schools will get their proportionate share of funds appropriated public schools.

Gov. Sparks and the Legislature were commended as "school-minded" by the Alabama Education Association in a summarization of education legislation at the recent session.

According to a statement issued by A. E. A. standards of the county superintendents, changing the school appropriations for education by census period from two to four years, also passed and included such outlay for colleges nor $25,000 for capital outlay for negro schools or his agent.

Two points pushed by the A. E. A. did not fare so well at the hands of legislators. The parity earmarked for a statewide study of education.

Included in the new allotment for 1943-1944 is $1,500,000 for increase of teachers' salaries and $588,000 to complete the system, retirement set up in 1939. The salary appropriation supplements increases given last year, which average 11.5 per cent on a monthly basis

Included in the bill was lost and the bill for exclusive use of educational trust State funds for schools was compro-

18n-1943

A Community Chest For Schools

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, calls attention to the ravages which high taxes incident to the war are making upon the schools and colleges which have depended so largely upon philanthropy for their maintenance. In view of the fact that few, if any, of the independent schools have endowments large enough to enable them to carry on, they must depend in large measure upon the generosity of those whose income are now absorbed by taxes.

FEB 11 1943

The difficulties of finance are further increased by the fact that the student bodies are now very greatly reduced by enlistments, especially among males, while war employment has taken many of the women as well.

As a remedy, or partial remedy for overcoming the reduced income, Dr. Patterson suggests that a number of schools might combine their efforts and appeals for funds, thus cutting down the expense of collection, while at the same time widening the scope of the appeal and possibly thereby reaching a larger number of donors and a deeper response.

FEB 11 1943

The suggestion undoubtedly has some merit even aside from the critical situation superinduced by the war for we can easily envision the waste and duplication of effort in all the schools attempting to solicit funds from so many similar sources. The main difficulty at present, however, would seem to lie in the fact that nobody seems to know just what the pattern of education is to be in the post-war period. Unquestionably there will be a complete reorganization of college curricula and administration, and it is barely possible that all the schools, independent and church-related as well, may be forced to call upon the government for assistance, either in grants or loans.

Meanwhile it might be well for several of the schools having the greatest community interest to study some plan of appeal. Several groupings of this kind might be made, and there are many indications of such a move proving superior to policy of "every man for himself."

It seems certain that Negroes themselves must give more largely for the support of schools for Negroes than heretofore. Self respect and freedom of administration would be very greatly enhanced thereby.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

Tucker Draws Annual Budget Up $7,686,741

APR — 1943

Of Rise $6,001,697 Is Ticketed For Schools; More For Pensions

Alabama's pursestrings would be loosened to the extent of $7,686,741 annually above present appropriations under a tentative biennial budget submitted to the Legislature's interim finance-taxation committee yesterday by Finance Director Hayse Tucker.

Tucker recommended that educational trust fund allotments be increased by $6,001,697, and appropriations from the general fund, out of which insane hospitals, other eleemosynary institutions and general activities are carried, by $1,685,044.

The finance director explained that his suggested budget—which outlines expenditures considerably larger than he had recommended earlier was compiled with the idea that present surpluses in the State treasury not be considered a "savings account" but should be used for expanded services.

APR 7 1943

However, he would limit expenditures of numerous State agencies to definite amounts instead of permitting them to spend all revenues received, and his budget calls for apportionment of some anticipated revenues over a five-year period so as to give the next administration a working balance.

APR 7 1943

While the proposed budget was announced following conferences attended by Gov. Sparks, Tucker, and members of the interim finance group, it was described as representing only the views of the finance department. The Governor has authority to suggest changes, but there was no indication yesterday that he would.

Move for Minimum Program

The trust fund budget, under Tucker's recommendations, would give $4,793,778 additional annually to the 1939 appropriation of $8,005,016 to the minimum school program fund, designed to equalize public school opportunities in all counties. The teachers' retirement fund, now $400,000 annually, would be increased to $988,000.

The University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Alabama College would receive flat 20 per cent increases over 1939, and proportionate increases would be made in other educational services.

To broaden the negro education program, the department recommended that the present appropriation of $67,500 to the Montgomery State Teachers College be increased to $131,000, and the $30,000 allotment to Huntsville negro A. and M. to $81,000.

Tucker said the increases would give those institutions regular college standing. A $10,000 appropriation to Tuskegee Institute was retained, subject to change by legislative action. Gov. Sparks has recommended that the State take a larger part than present in the privately financed negro institution's program.

Old Age Pensions Hiked

If the legislature approves Tucker's suggestion, old age assistance will be increased from the present less than $10 monthly average to $15. To do this, he allocated $1,650,000 of sales tax funds to counties, a hike of $600,000, with the provision it be used exclusively for pensions.

No recommendation was included for further increases in teacher salaries immediately, but Tucker said he was considering a recommendation whereby if actual income exceeded tentative estimates—which he thought likely—an additional $1,500,000 annual appropriation would be made for a 10 per cent hike over a five-year period. Teachers were given a rise of about 12 per cent this year, but Tucker said the pay should be higher.

Under present law the Governor may allot $3 to $4 per capita for care of inmates of the insane hospital and school for feebleminded. Tucker would raise the maximum to $4.50, and suggested raising the annual appropriations of the insane hospitals from $975,000 to $1,381,756, the school for feeble minded from $122,000 to $200,000. Funds for the Talladega Institute for Deaf and Blind would be increased by $69,000; the Alabama Boys Industrial School $16,116, and State Training School for Girls $7,700.

More for Health

APR 7 1943

The Health Department would be given $38,400 more; tuberculosis control a new allotment of $74,000; cancer control $30,000; old bonded debt sinking fund $150,000 more than at present.

Tucker predicted that by Sept. 30, 1944, the war emergency fund, suggested by Gov. Sparks to care for various State agencies and functions in cases of need, could reach $5,000,000.

APR 7 1943

A conditional appropriation of $100,000 was made looking toward establishment of a four-year medical school, and the finance director said some arrangement might be worked out to start the courses off in connection with operations of the Jefferson County Hospital. Definite recommendations, he added, must come from the Legislature.

Ready for submission to the legislative committee were budgets for departments operating solely or mostly on fees. Tucker suggested their appropriations be fixed, with any accumulated surpluses being kept for them when and if needed, except where excesses already were placed in the general fund.

He would give the Conservation Department $650,000 annually, continuing a $100,000 general fund appropriation "so as not to curtail the forestry program." His report showed the department spent $669,000 in 1942; collected $690,000, and had asked for $778,000 this year.

The Agriculture and Industries Department would be limited to $431,000; spent $464,000 last year and collected $560,000.

A ceiling of $636,000 would be placed on the Public Safety Department's (highway patrol) expenditures, against $753,000 last year and receipts of $838,000.

The Public Service Commission, which Tucker said had spent only $78,000 of the $171,000 it took in last year, was given a suggested appropriation of $96,000. Unlike most other "fee" operated departments, the A. P. S. C. turns in to the general fund all monies it collects above expenses.

APR 7 1943

The interim finance committee began a study of the proposed budget immediately, with indications that several days might be required to consider all its angles.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

$30,000 RAISED TO PAY SHORTER DEBT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) —Bishop George Curry, presiding bishop of the AME Church, was given $30,000 raised by the AME Ministerial Alliance and lay members of the Arkansas-Oklahoma area, to pay off the bonded indebtedness of Shorter College.

JUN 1 1943

CRISIS IN PRIVATE EDUCATION

On two or three occasions we have referred to the dark future of privately-supported Negro education in a world at war when pupils are becoming increasingly scarce and philanthropy is sharply restricted by taxation.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, brought up the matter a couple of weeks back, and suggested that the privately-supported institutions make a united appeal to the Negro public for support during these critical times.

Pittsburgh Pa.
FEB 13 1943

The late Dr. Kelly Miller once cynically remarked that "The Negro pays for what he wants and begs for what he needs," and this truism has been exemplified in our failure to support adequately the educational institutions not controlled by the State. True, alumni have become increasingly conscious of their responsibility with the passing years, but the fact remains that these privately-supported educational institutions are largely dependent upon white benefactions for their existence.

This indicates that the men and women who received their education in these institutions do not understand their responsibilities nor have they impressed upon their respective communities the value of private education to the group.

FEB 13 1943

Private education is truly free education, and it is doubly important to colored people because here they control administration and curriculum, while in the regions where the bulk of Negroes live they exercise no control whatever over public education.

Colored people have not exercised as much control and less famous but no less valuable

...ately-supported institutions as they could ...e simply because the great bulk of the ...port of these schools came from white ...e who pays the fiddler calls the tune. ...een and is a situation which reflects little ...and it should be remedied at once.

...urgh Courier suggests as a remedy for ...situation the immediate formation of a ...tion board, consisting of outstanding Ne... ...d professional men and women, to or... ...fund-raising campaign with the aid of ... ...s, the church organizations, fraternal ...nsurance and other companies.

The Pittsburgh ... that such a campaign should have as its ... this alarming situation the immediate formation of a ... National Education ... of an annual sum adequate to maintain ...gro business and professional men and women, to or... ...ganize a giant fund-raising campaign with the aid of ... the newspapers, the church organizations, fraternal ... organizations, insurance and other companies.

We believe that such a campaign should have as its ... credit upon us and ... noted institutions as Atlanta, Fisk, ... money for support ... Hampton, Tuskegee, and a large ... people, and "He who ... Dillard, Morehouse, ... This has been a ... number of smaller ...

institutions.

Just as these institutions now appeal for funds to white philanthropy, they could and would appeal for funds to black philanthropy.

Grants could be allotted in the same way by the National Education board as they are by the General Education board, and the control over Negro education exercised by the latter could be exercised by the former.

The time to organize such a national committee and launch such a drive is right now when all Negroes capable of working are employed at good wages and have limited means of spending the money they are making.

With six or seven million colored workers gainfully employed, there is no reason why an intelligently-directed campaign should not net at least five million dollars.

The time has come when colored Americans should support and direct all of their private educational institutions so that we can shape to a greater extent than ever before the minds of the men and women who will be the leaders of our group a generation hence.

It is far better to expand the best than to multiply the second best.

B'ham News
APR 6 1943

"A pattern for the South and the nation," Virginius Dabney calls a recently made arrangement under which the West Virginia Legislature is appropriating funds to permit the state university there to send students to the famous Medical College of Virginia in Richmond for third and fourth-year medical training. Mr. Dabney hopes this may lead "to the development of regional centers for graduate and professional instruction, thus supplanting the often poorly financed and inadequate institutions which some states have been endeavoring to maintain." Both white and colored centers of higher learning might profit from such an arrangement, he thinks, especially in the Southern states, "which are far less wealthy per capita than the more thickly settled and more heavily developed industrial areas of the country."

* * *

In his famous book, "Below the Potomac," Mr. Dabney has already set forth this sensible and immensely important proposal in much detail. He discusses there, too, the possibility of thus complying with the United States Supreme Court decision for equal graduate school facilities for Negroes. In his always careful opinion the decision might be served through regional institutions for Negroes to which the states within the region might make financial contribution.

* * *

Certainly he makes a point—in regard both to white and to colored institutions—which must appeal to those Southern educators and statesmen who are beginning to concern themselves for quality as well as quantity. Education re-

Montgomery Advertiser
FEB 13 1943

Marietta Schools Ask U. S. Funds

MARIETTA, Ga., July 16.—The city board of education has made application for an $87,000 appropriation from the federal government for the maintenance and operation of Marietta schools, School Superintendent Schuler Antley said today.

The State Department of Education has estimated that the school enrollment in Marietta public schools will increase approximately 1,400 during the 1943-44 term, due to the influx of 2,000 or more families arriving in this area to work in the Bell bomber plant.

Possibly 47 new white teachers and five Negro teachers will be employed to meet the expected overflow enrollment, Antley said.

Sharp Rise in Appropriations Threatens State With Deficit

Accumulated Surplus May Be Wiped Out While Revenues From Many Sources May Be Curtailed

By BEVERLY R. YOUNG
Associated Press Staff Writer

Sharply increased appropriations in the face of curtailed revenues may force the state to operate at a deficit estimated at nearly $4,000,000 during the comnig biennium despite intended impoundments of $3,000,000 for that period, a study of the 1943-45 budget report disclosed today.

The anticipated deficit virtually will wipe out an accumulated surplus of $4,598,104 estimated for the general fund at the close of the present fiscal year if available figures hold true to expected form.

Impoundments Foreseen

Appropriations authorized by the recently-adjourned general assembly totalled approximately $54,000,000 and Budget Director William M. Duncan said yesterday that as a result, and despite the accumulated surplus, it probably would be necessary to impound about $1,500,000 annually in general funds "in order to break even" during the next biennium.

He did not indicate from what state departments the appropriated funds would be withheld but did say he did not think it would be necessary to impound monies earmarked for educational purposes.

The new appropriations contrast sharply with the $45,000,000 appropriated by the 1941 legislature to run the state during the current biennium. In turn the 1941 figure represented an increase of about $3,000,000 over the total of $41,928,282 appropriated in 1939 for the 1939-41 biennium.

Less Revenue Expected

Contrasted with the $54,000,000 in appropriations, covering funds earmarked in the general and miscellaneous appropriations bill, the budget director's report to the legislature estimated state revenues slated to go into the general fund for the next two fiscal years at $47,298,000, or nearly $7,000,000 less than the sum appropriated.

Duncan's figures included an estimated $4,000,000 as the state's share of its alcoholic beverage tax, an estimate likely to be higher than actual receipts from the tax because of liquor shortages becoming increasingly prevalent in Tennessee.

Consequently, in making his report to the legislature, Duncan emphasized that accurate estimates of anticipated revenues were difficult to arrive at because they were made during a wartime period "comparable to no past experiences" in the history of the state.

Gas Revenues Earmarked

His budget statement also estimated gasoline tax revenues of $12,600,000 for each year of the coming biennium compared with an estimated $18,600,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. However, whether smaller or larger than the estimated receipts, the actual revenue received from gasoline during the next biennium will have no effect on the general fund since all that revenue has been earmarked for the state sinking funds and highway department maintenance.

Basing his recommendation on anticipated revenue, Duncan proposed general fund appropriations totaling $50,820,538 for the approaching biennium compared with the $54,000,000 actually approved by the legislature.

Among other things, the budget director proposed that a total of $4,440,000 be appropriated for educational institutions such as the University of Tennessee and 11 other educational agencies. The general appropriations bill fixed that exact amount but further sums amounting to $200,000 were authorized in the miscellaneous appropriations bill passed by the legislature on the next to last day of the session.

Largest individual slice of the miscellaneous increase went to the University of Tennessee agriculture extension service with an additional $50,000 appropriation over and above the $350,000 set aside in the general appropriations bill. The 1941 legislature appropriated a total of $340,000 for the extension service.

Sums For Negro Education

The general appropriations bill totaled about $51,000,000 and the miscellaneous measure, covering legislative expenses and miscellaneous items not included in the general bill, set aside about $2,000,000 in addition to a number of items for which unspecified sums would be appropriated. The latter included the state's share of the costs of setting up a permanent registration system, estimated unofficially at $150,000, and an undesignated amount to make available to Negroes educational facilities equivalent to those enjoyed by white students. An additional sum of $32,000 was set aside in the general bill for Negro education.

The miscellaneous bill also included numerous overlapping sums for state agencies and institutions already appropriated for in the general appropriations bill.

Much of the increased appropriation was due to provisions setting aside more than $800,000 to raise the salaries of teachers and earmarking something over $1,000,000 to care for increased grants to the needy.

Miscellaneous Funds

Lumping together school aid obligations, grants to educational institutions and agencies for vocational education and rehabilitation, the new general appropriations bill showed increases of approximately $3,770,000 over those made for the same purpose in 1941. In addition, further sums amounting to $274,000 were set aside for the same agencies in the miscellaneous bill. These miscellaneous sums, some of them appropriated as war emergency measures for several state schools, constituted contingency appropriations which could be used only with the approval of the Governor.

Other miscellaneous appropriations included $68,000 additional for the department of conservation, $50,000 for the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, $150,000 for the department of public safety and two contingency funds of $100,000 and $200,000, respectively, to be used at the discretion of the Governor.

Another item contributing to the over-all increase was an appropriation of $300,000 made for the State Guard and $74,000 for the adjutant general's office. Setting up of the guard was effected during the current biennium by legislation authorizing the Governor to issue bonds for that purpose.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
MAY 11 1943

Says Negro Has Right To Request Better Provisions

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—The Negro "has a right to request of us adequate provisions for the education of his race," declared Gov. Chauncey Sparks, Tuesday in his message to the Legislature as he recommended increase appropriations to State Teachers College at Montgomery and Alabama A. and M. College at Normal, together with a $100,000 annually appropriation to Tuskegee Institute.

He outlined to the lawmakers his plans and policies and took a position calling for a State Department of representation in the State fund, retention of the merit system, a statewide vote on the liquor question, better educational facilities for Negroes and reapportionment of representation in the State Legislature.

While the governor was silent on federal-aid to education and failed to say anything about vocational, mechanical and industrial educa-

Bethune-Cookman
APR 11 1943

The benefit took place at Methopolitan Community church with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as guest speaker. Expenses reported at the committee included: Government tax and programs, $80. public address system, $30; tickets, $14, and tax, $128. The total expense was $252, leaving a balance for the college of $3,261.80.

Chicago Bee
APR 11 1943

Over 3 Thousand Dollars Goes To

Total receipts from all sources with obtained as a result of the many-guest, moth benefit for the Bethune- by the Cookman college, Daytona Beach, ernment Fla., which was held Monday public evening, March 29. Amounted to ets, $14 $3,513.80, according to an- nouncements released by

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18n-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Federal Aid To Race Education Is Recommended

1/19/43

Survey Shows That Group Is Deprived Of Adequate Help

WASHINGTON—(S N S) — Asserting that Negroes in this country are being deprived of adequate facilities for higher learning, the United States Office of Education Monday recommended federal assistance in providing those facilities.

Commenting on a survey of higher education for the Negro race, Fred J. Kelley, chief of the division of education, U. S. Office of Education, says the suggestion of federal participation rests on two basic arguments:

(a) Simple justice demands that equal opportunity be assured to the citizens of the United States, regardless of race or place of birth; and

(b) National welfare demands that human resources be conserved and developed by affording men and women of ability without regard to race a chance to make their maximum contribution to social progress.

1/19/43

The survey showed, the report by Kelley said, that despite increasingly clear evidence that many Negroes possess capabilities of a high order, the opportunities for development of those capabilities are meager.

NO REVOLUTIONARY SUGGESTIONS

It was made clear, however, that while the survey offered ideas for improvement of Negro education, "there is no intention to suggest that radical or revolutionary procedures" should supplant the steady progress which had been made in recent decades.

Kelley said he had these suggestions to make as a result of the survey, which was conducted by Ina Corrine Brown, of Texas, and reviewed by noted college authorities before publication:

1. That the Federal Government might well participate in developing high-grade university education for either or both races wherever in the country it cannot be developed from other public or private funds.

STATES SHOULD CANVASS SELVES

1/19/43

2. That each state might well canvass critically its part in assuring adequate higher education to the people of both races.

3. That the institutions of higher learning, particularly those for Negroes, study data bearing upon their objectives and plan their programs with clear reference to the needs of the students they serve.

"The question is," the author declared in summing up the results of the survey, "whether American democracy, and what we like to call the American way of life, can stand the strain of perpetuating an undemocratic situation and whether the nation can bear the social cost of utilizing only a fraction of the potential contribution of so large a portion of the American population."

The survey contended that the south's economic weakness was reflected in the low per capita expenditure for education, although it conceded that some gain has been made in lifting educational standards.

"The hope of any solution of the problems of the South lies in a recognition of the complexity and in an understanding of basic causes," the survey concluded, "Southerners, themselves, can do a great deal toward solving their problems, but they are no less a matter of national responsibility and concern."

Louisville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
January 8, 1943

Education Bill Passes Senate, Big Increase Is Authorized

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8—(AP)—The Administration Education Appropriation Bill, adding $1,600,000 to the annual allowance for educational purposes, was passed by the Senate today by unanimous vote of 31 to 0.

Andrew Holt, executive secretary of the Tennessee Education Association, spoke briefly to the Senate during a recess while the bill was under consideration, said he had appeared on the floor before in opposition to education bills and he was glad to come this time to defend the bill which was entirely satisfactory to his organization.

Floor Leader Ballew (D-Davidson) spoke briefly in advocacy of passage of the bill, pointing out that it provided more funds for education than ever before in the history of the state. He pointed out that it contains the $850,000 equalization fund for salary adjustment and said another meritorious provision was one making a flat allowance to counties of $125 for each teaching position instead of making this allowance on a school attendance basis as in the past, thus giving the counties a more definite idea of how much money they can expect to receive. Ballew praised, too, the provision requiring 30 days' notice to teachers if they are not to be reelected.

Sen. Buckner (D.-Rutherford), said he would support the bill because his constituents apparently wanted it, but inquired whether it was not true that under this bill rural counties might receive less per high school than under the present law. He pointed out that the proposed bill would allow a larger total amount for high schools but increase the per capita allowance from $8.72 to $10 per pupil and suggested this would leave a smaller balance for distribution to all counties.

HOLT REPLIES

Replying to Buckner's query, Holt said that the present law provides $800,000 for distribution to high schools on the per capita basis and the bill under consideration would increase this amount to $910,000. The residue left for equal distribution among the counties will not suffer at the same time from $343,000 to $350,000, assuring every county more funds for high schools than in the past.

Buckner asked if it were not true that smaller counties with lower attendance might get proportionately small amounts of the total fund, and Holt said this was true, but that the total amount they would receive would be larger and it was felt only fair to give more money to schools with larger attendance because they needed it.

The House adjourned until 8 p.m. Monday night after a brief session this morning devoted largely to introduction of bills and passage of local legislation.

LIQUOR TAX INCREASE

Introduced by Floor Leader J. B. Ragon (D.-Hamilton) was the administration measure to increase the state tax on liquor and wines. Under the legislation, the present tax on wine would be increased from 25 to 35 cents a gallon and on liquor from 70 to $1 a gallon.

The new tax would be retroactive, confined to all liquor and wine in the possession of wholesalers and retailers at the time of its passage.

The legislation, which Governor Cooper recommended, in his address to the Legislature Tuesday, provides that liquor dealers prepare a complete inventory of their stock within five days following notification of the act's passage.

The bill provides that the increased tax shall be entirely for the benefit of the state and paid into the state's general fund and that no county, municipality or taxing district shall have the power to levy the like tax.

The present liquor tax is shared by the state and its local subdivisions.

Representative Allen, (D.-Davidson), introduced a bill which would make it necessary for candidates in general elections to qualify 30 days before the election. The present deadline is 15 days.

The House of Representatives went on record lamenting the recent death of George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist. The resolution was offered by Rep. Murray, (R.-Carroll).

An administration bill introduced in the Senate would subject corporations organized under the law of other states but doing business in Tennessee to the same taxes which are paid by Tennessee Corporations doing similar business in this state.

Another administration bill offered in the Senate would allow the state to bid on property at sale in the same way an individual might, paying for purchases with funds out of the Treasury upon warrant of the Governor.

Gulfport, Miss. Herald
January 19, 1943

Recommend Federal Assistance in Negro Education

Washington, Jan. 19—(AP)—The US Office of Education, asserting that negroes in this country are being deprived of adequate facilities for higher learning, recommends federal assistance in providing those facilities.

Commenting on a survey of higher education for the negro race, Fred J. Kelley, chief of the division of education, U.S. Office of Education, says the suggestion of federal participation rests on two basic arguments:

(A) Simple justice demands that reasonably equal opportunity be assured to the citizens of the United States, regardless of race or place of birth; and

(B) National welfare demands that human resources be conserved and developed by affording men and women of ability without regard to race a chance to make their maximum contribution to social progress.

It was made clear, that while the survey offered ideas for improvement of negro education, "there is no intention to suggest that radical or revolutionary procedures" should supplant the steady progress which had been made in recent decades.

Kelley said he had these suggestions to make as a result of the survey, which was conducted by Ina Corrine Brown of Texas and reviewed by noted college authorities before publication:

1—That the federal government might well participate in developing high-grade university education for either or both races wherever in the country it cannot be developed from other public or private funds.

2—That each state might well canvass critically its part in assuring adequate higher education of the people of both races.

3—That the institutions of higher learning, particularly those for negroes, study data bearing upon their objectives and plan their programs with clear reference to the needs of the students they serve.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 18, 1943

U. S. Asked to Help Provide Negroes With Better Schools

'Reasonably Equal Opportunity' Sought by Office of Education

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(AP)—The U. S. Office of Education, asserting that Negroes in this country are being deprived of adequate facilities for higher learning, recommends federal assistance in providing those facilities.

Commenting on a survey of higher education for the Negro race, Fred J. Kelley, chief of the division of education, U. S. Office of Education, says the suggestion of federal participation rests on two basic arguments:

(a) Simple justice demands that equal opportunity be assured to the citizens of the United States, regardless of race or place of birth; and

(b) National welfare demands that human resources be conserved and developed by affording men and women of ability without regard to race a chance to make their maximum contribution to social progress.

No "Radical" Suggestions

The survey showed, the report by Kelley said, that despite increasingly clear evidence that many Negroes possess capabilities of a high order, the opportunities for development of those capabilities are meager.

It was made clear, however, that while the survey offered ideas for improvement of Negro education, "there is no intention to suggest that radical or revolutionary procedures" should supplant the steady progress which had been made in recent decades.

Kelley said he had these suggestions to make as a result of the survey, which was conducted by Ina Corrine Brown, of Texas, and reviewed by noted college authorities before publication:

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the needs of the students they serve.

Social Cost Cited

"The question is," the author declared in summing up the results of the survey, "whether American democracy, and what we like to call the American way of life, can stand the strain of perpetuating an undemocratic situation and whether the nation can bear the social cost of utilizing only a fraction of the potential contribution of so large a portion of the American population."

The survey contended that the south's economic weakness was reflected in the low per capita expenditure for education, although it conceded that some gain has been made in lifting educational standards.

"The hope of any solution of the problems of the South lies in a recognition of the complexity and in an understanding of basic causes," the survey concluded. "Southerners, themselves, can do a great deal toward solving their problems, but they are no less a matter of national responsibility and concern."

Education Group Favors $53,000 For Adults

The house education committee agreed unanimously yesterday to support the request of the adult division of the state department of education for a $53,000 appropriation after hearing Miss Wil Lou Gray, adult education director, discuss needs of the state's program of adult education.

The division's current appropriation is $15,000, which Miss Gray told the committee was "not enough to do all the work that's necessary to lower our high 14.9 percentage of illiteracy."

She recommended that continuation schools be established as part of the regular school system to provide public education for all persons over 16 years of age, regardless of their previous schooling.

"The 3.1 per cent of all white selectees and 21.4 per cent of all Negro selectees in the state rejected (by the army) because of educational failures reveals the crying need for a more adequate adult education program than we now have," Miss Gray told the committee.

Columbia S. C. State
February 2, 1943

Benedict Will Seek $60,000 On $200,000

Efforts are being launched here and over South Carolina to raise some $60,000 at once for Benedict college to be added to the $40,000 which has already been raised. The local college for Negroes is seeking to secure $100,000 among friends locally in order to lay claims to an additional $100,000 endowment offered by the General Education Board of New York.

The Rev. John J. Starks, president of Benedict announced the offer of $100,000 if a similar sum could be raised to match it at a meeting Sunday afternoon to which Columbia ministers of all denominations were invited. Dr. R. C. Campbell, pastor of the First Baptist church presided over the meeting, held in the Benedict chapel. The Rev. T. B. Lanham, pastor of the Kilbourne Park Baptist church was named to take over the direction of the drive to secure the $60,000 needed. The money to be raised will be by personal solicitation.

President Starke pointed out that the $40,000 already collected had been secured almost entirely among the Negro supporters of the college and he explained that he is now appealing to his white friends to aid in raising the remainder.

Others on the program were Dr. H. A. McCullough, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, and J. B. Felton, state supervisor of Negro education. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Dr. Paul Wheeler of the Park Street Baptist church and the benediction was by the Rev. Lewis N. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd. The speakers all paid tribute to the leadership of President Starke and to the work being done at Benedict college.

The committee named to assist the Rev. Mr. Lanham in setting up a working plan for both local and state-wide solicitations included Doctor Campbell, the Rev. F. Clyde Helms of the Shandon Baptist church, Doctor Wheeler and the Rev. W. M. Whiteside of the Baptist hospital.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
February 4, 1943

State Education Department Gets Grant of $4,100

A grant of $4,100 has been made to the Tennessee Department of Education by the Defense Health and Welfare Service in Washington to help carry out plans for services for the children of working mothers, it was announced today, and will be applied to salaries and travel expenses of five additional staff members to assist in the program.

Part of an emergency fund of $400,000 set up by President Roosevelt, the grant is designed to determine the need for nurseries, recreational facilities, and other extended school services in defense communities.

New members of the staff are: Miss Mary Hall, supervisor of the statewide program; Miss Louise Tarpley, nursery school specialist; Mrs. C. M. Denney, Negro education specialist; Miss Margaret Ladd, field consultant for East Tennessee; and Mrs. Myrtle Cobb, field consultant for West Tennessee.

They were chosen by a committee on Child Care Service of the State Department of Education, composed of H. C. Headden, chairman, R. R. Vance, R. Lee Thomas, Margaret Browder and Ed Turner.

The State Department of Education hopes to replace and enlarge upon WPA nursery schools which are to be liquidated in March.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

FEB 15 1943

"They hired the money."

* * *

Calvin Coolidge is recalled in some of the objections to the Ruml plan. When the question of calcelling war debts to this country was up, President Coolidge opposed it with the simple comment that "they hired the money." To him public business was exactly like private business, subject to the same laws no matter what economic and political balances were involved. That the United States had become for the first time a creditor rather than a debtor nation in foreign trade, that the debts could not be paid save in goods we were not willing to receive, made no difference. They had "hired" the money.

* * *

The same over-simplification and refusal to see that public and private business are not the same characterizes opposition to the Ruml principle. To forget last year's incomes and tax this year's instead is to forgive a debt owed by the people to their government, in the eyes of opponents to the plan. It is to forego a year of revenue. It is to give something away. In this point of view it means nothing that the income of the government would probably be greater this year under the Ruml plan than if last year's incomes were taxed. It means nothing that the "loss" would be merely a book one. It means nothing that a government, unlike an individual, goes on forever and that annual tax revenue is annual tax revenue whether it is put down as coming in because of what citizens earned in 1942 or because of what they earned in 1943.

* * *

Some of our business leaders who want the Ruml plan and are having to meet this opposition should blame themselves. It is partly because of their own habit of thinking of government business in terms of private business, making speeches about the government as a great corporation in which we-the-people are stockholders, etc. So often in the past they have been unwilling to recognize the fact that government and private business differ. A business establishment has as its object the earning of money. A government does not. Government is sovereign and perpetual. Business is not.

* * *

Business and government are not the same. It becomes more important to understand it as activities of each and interrelations increase. They have things in common, especially a need of efficiency. But speeches in which someone proclaims that we-the-people are just one big bunch of stockholders in government are guilty of an analogy that doesn't annal.

FEB 15 1943

* * *

A menace in this Coolidge attitude towards "forgiving" a year's taxes, as Editor J. R. Hornady points out in The Gadsden Times, is that out of it and the real need of a pay-as-you-go plan may come double taxation. "Out of this controversy," he writes, "is likely to come some mixed dose under which the people will be required not only to pay full-scale taxes for 1943, as their income is received, but to make partial payments on the 1942 income, thus imposing burdens that may be quite beyond the ability of many to shoulder. It would be better to let matters stand in the present unsatisfactory manner than to face twofold taxation . . ."

* * *

Dr. Henry Willingham, collector of internal revenue, who is the most gracious gentleman ever to preside over a community's annual financial bloodletting, tells us of an old Negro janitor who complained when the Victory Tax was deducted from his pay. "That's for the Victory Tax," his employer explained. "Vict'ry Tax?" pondered the old fellow. "Boss, did us win?"

* * *

We agree with Mr. Van der Veer, of this paper, that the bad luck which has come to the famous Street Manual Training School for Negroes at Minter, Ala., entitles Principal Emanuel Brown, the founder, to helpful consideration of all who value advancement for the Negro in terms of the individual skill at labor and excellence at human being. Losses from fire and from a decline in federal aid have crippled this fine school which means so much to the whole Black Belt. About $5,000 is needed to complete and equip a trades building without which the daily work is bitterly handicapped.

* * *

Those who are properly resolved that something must be done about bus service to the crowded Crestline Heights, Colonial Hills and Mountain Brook areas would be unfair indeed if they failed to understand the very great difficulties of operation under present conditions. The task is not necessarily one of making the bus people improve the service but of helping them to find ways and means of improving it. But improvement there must be, assuredly.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

MAR 2 4 1943

"The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath . . ."

Emmanuel Brown has won the most famous contributor of them all, and the Street Manual Training School for Negroes which he has built with three decades of labor in the Black Belt has won a promise of new life. You can guess who the contributor is. Erskine Ramsay, of course. Erskine Ramsay, whom his fellow citizens have come to call "Sir Erskine" because of the true nobility with which he has put into the service of his state and his fellow creatures the wealth his inventive and business genius earned him. With a gift of $1,000 he has placed Principal Brown and his co-workers who have been trying to get Emmanuel Brown started here. Commenting on efforts to get this money for the school, Editor Ed Field, of The Selma Times-Journal, declares: "There are none who know better than the people of this section the fine work that all the others of all far-seeing Alabamians."

* * *

Congratulations to Mr. Van Der Veer. Dr. M. Y. Dabney and remove the causes of relief rolls and work projects. In this endeavor they deserve and undoubtedly will have the strong support

18n-1943

'Political Trickery' Will Cause Southern Students And Teachers to Suffer

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Washington, D. C.—Hiding behind an amendment whose wording gave the impression "discrimination" was being fought and Negroes were being "protected," the Federal aid to education bill (S. 637) killed the measure, here October 20 by sending it back to committee where it will rest, perhaps, until the Congress session is ended.

The bill would have appropriated $300,000,000 from the Federal treasury to aid the states provide better education, and a goodly share of the money would have gone to southern states.

Senator Robert A. Taft, republican of Ohio, led the fight on the bill and on October 14 waved a red flag in front of southern senators by a speech in which he asserted that if the bill passed, the Federal government eventually would abolish segregation in the schools of the South.

The bill was actually killed, however, by Senator William Langer, republican of North Dakota, when he proposed an amendment designed to bar discrimination in the handling not only of the Federal money sent into the states, but in the handling of the regular state moneys for educaion. Such action by the Federal governmen is clearly unconstitutional and Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, co-sponsor of the bill, charged on the Senate floor that those who voted for the Langer amendment knew it was unconstitutional, but simply wanted to kill the bill itself.

Senators Vote

The senators who voted for the Langer amendment (28 Republicans and 12 Democrats) are, with one or two exceptions, known opponents of the bill, who wanted it killed and who seized upon the "no discrimination" clause as a smokescreen for their action.

The NAACP wired Senators Langer and W. Warren Barbour, Republican of New Jersey, that their "well-intentioned" amendment, would not add strength to the bill, since he amount of money Negroes would receive in states having separate schools was protected by Section 13, sub-section (d) which read as follows:

"A just and equitable apportionment, allotment, or distribution of the funds provided under this Act for the benefit of a minority racial group in a State which maintains by law separate educational facilities for such minority racial group, means any plan of apportionment, allotment, or distribution which results in the expenditure, for the benefit of such minority racial group, of a proportion of said funds not less than the proportion that such minority racial group in such state bears to the total population of that state."

The NAACP wire also cited Section 6, sub-section (f) as a safeguard reading as follows:

"(f) in States where seperate public schools are maintained for separate races, provide for a just and an equitable apportionment of such funds for the benefit of public schools maintained for minority races, without reduction of the proportion of State and local moneys expended for educational purposes during the fiscal year ended in 1942 for public schools for minority races."

Miss Mary L. Williams, president of the American Teachers Association, composed of colored teachers, also wired asking that the bill be passed without amendment.

Money Allocated

Walter White, NAACP secretary, pointed out that under Section 13, if one-third of the population of a state was Negro, one-third of the Federal money would be allocated, mandatorially, to Negro education in that state. Under Section 6, no state could reduce the amount of money paid out of its own treasury for Negro education to less than that expended for the fiscal year ended in 1942. Thus, a state receiving this new Federal money could not cut off whatever state money it is now spending for Negro education and let the new Federal funds bear the whole burden of Negro education within the state.

Most southern senators were for the bill as drawn, without amendments. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, was co-sponsor of the bill. The southerners did not raise debate, even when Senator Barbour proposed his "no discrimination" clause relating to Federal funds only.

But when Senator Langer went farther than the Barbor amendment and proposed that the Federal government regulate state school funds, the final blow to the bill was delivered.

"Millions of Negro children in the South and thousands of Negro teachers will suffer because of this political trickery," said an NAACP statement. "The men who killed this bill are hiding behind the pretense that they were fighting for Negroes and against discrimination. We are convinced that on the discrimination point the bill as drawn gave as adequate protection as could be secured while still remaining constitutional. There were powerful forces against this bill, but they would have been defeated. They knew that when debate opened so they dragged out the race issue, which was the only move that could stave off defeat. The politicians have won and the Negro and white children and teachers of the South have lost."

Alumni Give Tuskegee $1,050 In War Bonds

People's Voice

New York, N. Y.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute accepted war bonds in the amount of $1,050 at the northeastern tri-state regional meeting of the Tuskegee alumni association at Abyssinian Baptist Church recently. The occasion closed a two-day conference called to study ways and means of establishing a foundation to the memory of the late Tuskegee scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver.

R. R. Clemons, vice president of the regional district, presented the war bonds to Dr. Patterson who accepted them with the remark that the gift was another expression of the loyalty and devotion Tuskegee graduates held for their alma mater. Witnessing the ceremony besides members from New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and other cities were Rackham Holt, Dr. Carver's biographer, a representative from Doubleday Doran Co. who published the best seller, *Dr. George Washington Carver*, and Frank Chisholm, field secretary of Tuskegee. Isaac Webb, president of the region, presided.

Report Reveals Inequalities Of State Education

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Disparity in State expenditures for the education of Negroes and whites were brought to the attention of the public through an open letter to the newspapers of South Carolina as another step in the equalized pay fight now being waged by the State NAACP organization.

The fight was climaxed last week when Attorney Harold R. Boulware of Columbia filed suit in the U. S. District court against A. B. Rhett, superintendent of city schools of Charleston, and seven trustees of the Charleston city system. The suit was filed in behalf of Miss Viola Louise Duvall, an instructor in chemistry at the Burke Industrial school here.

Listing the expenditures as presented by the State Superintendent of Education in his 74th annual report (1941-'42), the letter, signed by O. E. McKaine, executive secretary of the Sumter branch NAACP, underscored the tremendous inequalities in the state-wide educational program.

FIGURES SPEAK

It was first brought to the attention of the newspapers that the Negro, according to the most recent census, constituted 43 per cent of the population of South Carolina. The report revealed the following figures:

	White	Negro
Classroom teachers	9,439	3,383
Pupils enrolled	262,580	212,630
Average salary	$ 1,023	$ 458
Total salaries	9,657,298	2,680,483
Daily cost, per pupil	63.84	18.48
Value of property	408	7,560,506

"In the foregoing figures," the letter read, "we can readily see that although there were only 49,950 more white pupils enrolled than Negro, it appeared necessary to have 3,583 more white teachers than Negro to teach them; that there is a difference of nearly $7,000,000 between the salaries paid to white teachers and those paid to Negro teachers; that the white schools are valued at $41,385,902 more than Negro schools, although Negroes constitute 43 per cent of the population; that for every dollar spent on a Negro pupil, more than three times as much is spent on a white child.

"EVEN UGLIER"

"In the matter of school bus transportation the disparity is even uglier," the letter continued. "Last year 84,134 white children were transported to school and back home and only 551 Negro children. The authorities paid for the transportation of these white children $1,222.27 and only $6,691 for Negro children. And this despite the fact that the State Agent for Negro schools stated in his last report that practically 50 per cent of the Negro children are lost between the 7th and 8th grades because they are given no opportunity to enter high school for the lack of transportation."

Whites Seek $50,000 To Aid Negro School

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va

SELMA, Ala.—(ANP)—A group of Dallas county white people have launched a campaign for $50.000 to re-model the 39-year old Street Manual Training school of which Emanuel Brown is principal.

Judge William R. Roundtree is chairman of the finance committee. The money will be used to replace buildings, modernize the industrial departments and fully equip the school to play its role in post-war education.

Located in Minter, Dallas county, the institution has suffered recent disasters. A fire destroyed

Charlotte, N. C.—Rallying to the at Simpson Memorial Church. cause of education the N. C. Confer- Thus $7000 of the 10,000 goal set ence of the Methodist Church report by the conference to be raised in ed $5502.03 or Bennett College at the three years is already reported. Plans recent annual conference held here were set up to complete the pledge

The Union Cincinnati, Ohio

a portion of the buildings, and some others were condemned by officials as hazardous.

$5502.03 For BENNETT!

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

with an additional $3[illegible] at a roll call held at the co[illegible] in Greensboro, December 21, at which time the college will also observe Founder's Day.

A Highly Commendable Scholarship Plan

THE establishment of a scholarship fund to aid the State's "worthy and deserving young Negroes" in obtaining medical educations, has been recommended by the Negro Memorial Commission as part of a plan to commemorate "fittingly the arrival of the first Negroes on these shores and to symbolize the great progress they have made on American soil." The action is in accordance with a joint resolution adopted by the 1942 General Assembly. Journal & Guide

The other half of the program provides for the erection of an "impressive but simple and dignified monument" at Jamestown. It is significant and worthy of note that the scholarship aid is to be conditioned upon the recipient agreeing to practice his or her profession in a rural area for at least five years following graduation from medical college.

In attaching this proviso to the scholarship aid plan the commission is approaching the problem of trained Negro medical personnel from a purely common-sense angle, and apparently with a sincere desire to remedy a situation which has seen the hospitals and medical centers in our cities as well as the cities themselves professionally overstaffed in many instances, while residents of our rural areas have had little or no access to the physician, while hospital facilities, in most cases, were entirely out of the question. Norfolk, Va

As outlined by the sub-committee on design and finance, the scholarship program proposes that a minimum of $5,000 be raised by popular subscription and that another $5,000 be appropriated by the State to defray the cost of the plan. In accordance with the provisions of the legislative resolution creating the commission, its findings will be transmitted to Governor Colgate W. Darden, Jr., by William A. Wright, chairman of the commission, and of the State Conservation Commission.

In proposing the scholarship plan the Memorial Commission is, in reality, killing the proverbial two birds with one stone, so to speak. While it is taking official cognizance of the arrival of the first Negro Americans at Jamestown, it is also making a far-sighted and common-sense approach to a problem of many years' standing. The Journal and Guide feels that the members of the body, all of whom are distinguished Virginians of both races, should be highly commended.

$3,000,000 Federal Funds Erect Schools In Tidewater

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

RICHMOND, Va. — Federal funds amounting to nearly $3,000,000 have been allocated through the Federal Works Agency for the construction of 23 new schools and four school additions in the Hampton Roads area to take care of the huge overflow of pupils for whom desk space could not be found in exisiting schools, Kenneth Markwell, FWA regional director, announced.

Sixteen new buildings and four school additions have been completed and put into operation, Mr. Markwell said, and seven additional schools for which Federal allotments were approved recently are under construction in Norfolk County. The 23 new schools and four additions represent an increase of 300 classrooms, with accommodations for more than 12,000 pupils.

In addition to regular classrooms, many of the buildings contain kindergarten rooms, multi-purpose rooms, libraries, cafeterias, kitchens and other facilities, Mr. Markwell said.

Nineteen of the 23 new buildings, including the seven buildings in Norfolk County on which work was started August 26, are located on or adjacent to Federal public housing sites in the vicinity of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News. Twelve of these buildings were assigned by the Federal Works administrator to the Federal Public Housing Authority for construction. They are temporary structures, similar in design to the housing projects which they serve.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION

The cost of constructing and equipping the 23 schools and four schools additions is estimated at $3,231,362, Mr. Markwell said. The Federal contribution amounts to $2,993,042. The remainder, $238,320, was supplied by local school boards.

The completed structures include a 4-room and cafeteria addition to the elementary school at Buckroe and a 3-[illegible] addition to the Armstrong [illegible] at Hampton; a 6-classroom and gymnasium addition to the Morrison High School at Morrison, and an addition to the Huntington High School for Negroes at Newport News; a 15-classroom elementary school for pupils in the Camposella section of Norfolk, known as the Richard A. Tucker School; a 21-classroom school in Warwick County, near Hilton Village, known as the Parkview elementary school; a 25-room school at Cradock; a 10-room elementary school at Langley View, in Elizabeth City County.

Two combination high school and elementary school buildings at Newport News to serve Federal housing projects; two school buildings, each containing 12 Portsmouth, and two schools for Negro pupils whose parents occupy housing projects in the vicinity of Portsmouth, and six schools to serve the Liberty Park and Roberts Park housing communities, the Highland Trailer Camp, Broad Creek Village and other Federal housing projects in classrooms for white children living at Alexander Park, a Federal housing development near and near Norfolk. (Liberty Park School is expected to be completed in three weeks.)

The seven schools under construction in Norfolk County are located at Riverdale, Norview, Westhaven, Crestwood, Portlock, Churchland and Coleman Place. The latter are being built under the direction of the FWA regional office.

Kansas City, Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Hampton Alumni in Drive for $[illegible],000

RICHMOND, Va. — Officers of the Hampton Alumni Association met Saturday at the home of Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey, first alumni trustee and chairman of the alumni house committee, and full time executive secretary, to plan for the launching of the $50,000 to be known as the Alumni Development Fund.

to employ a full time alumni executive secretary and to consider how the "moorings", the former home of the wife of Alexander Purvis, former treasurer of the school should be used.

Mrs. P[illegible] daughter of Robert C. Ogden, former chairman of the board of trustees will present the home to the alumni association on January 9.

INADEQUACY OF FUNDS AT LINCOLN ALARMS BOARD OF CURATORS

May Have To Close Journalism And Law Schools

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., 11,— The Board of Curators of Lincoln University (Jefferson City Missouri) in regular session December 11, 1943, released the following statement of its action in reference to the operation of the divisions of the University during the Biennial Period 1943-44:

"After most careful deliberations, and with every intention to act with sound discretion within its province of authority and responsibility, fully realizing, and regretting the probable limitations in educational opportunity which shall be imposed upon the Negro people of the State and the possible embarrassment it may create for the State itself, but seeing no other discreet and respecable solution to the problem created by [illegible]inadequacy of available funds, the Board of Curators in consideration of the full circumstances and all conditions, decided that the College of Arts and Sciences of the University with its graduate courses and its summer sessions shall be maintained for the period of the biennium at standards approved by the North Central Association, and that the School of law and he School of Journalism shall be mainained at standards approved by the Association of American Law Schools and the National Council on Education for Schools of Journalism, respectively, for the period ending February 1, 1944, provided that there are eligible students admitted to attend these professional schools at the opening of school in September 1943. It is the intention of the Board, however, that in the event additional funds are provided on or before the expiration date of February 1, 1944, the work of the School of Law and School of Journalism shall be continued for periods thereafter as long as the funds will permit, provided that there are eligible students attendance.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Because no students were enrolled in the School of Law, located at St. Louis, during the period of registration, this professional unit has been placed on an active status since the beginning of the academic term in September.

The School of Journalism is in full operation at present with 14 students enrolled

J. E. Perry, president

18n-1943

Legislature Appropriates Funds For Enlargement At Prairie View

AUG 7 1943

By NAPOLEON B. EDWARD

Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas — The Legislature of Texas during the closing hours of the last regular session made substantial appropriations for the advancement and interest of Prairie View State College. Of the appropriations made for the constructive program of the college, Principal W. R. Banks said: "It is indeed gratifying to announce that the last Legislature made an appropriation to Prairie View State College covering these items: Library building, $150,000.00; **Books, periodicals, and binding for graduate courses, a year, $10,000; Professors for graduate courses, additional amount in the fields of education, English, social sciences, homemaking, a year, $15,600.00; Fellowships, graduate assistance, a year, $3,000.00.**"

New Library

The new library building will afford accommodations in the arts and science building where the library is now located. The appropriation for books and periodicals will meet the needs of the college in its expanding program. The fellowships shall be awarded to students selected by the graduating committee. Students desiring fellowships should make applications before the "dead line" August 25, 1943.

Prairie View State College is now in the cycle of its greatest expansion. In speaking of the objectives of the college, Principal W. R. Banks, said, Prairie View has gone forward with the philosophy that the education of Negroes must have for its objective the making of a worthwhile life and a respectable living. To these ends the institution plans and strives to serve the colored citizens of Texas at the point of their greatest need, and to bring the student's training into closer relationship with life's occupations and problems.

Napoleon B. Edward, secretary, Conference [illegible] Arkansas after cabinet of the 2 white Methodist which $4,500 was pledged to the Emergency Fund of rehabilitating the 2 Dormitories for freshmen men and women.

Philander Smith College

St. Louis, Missouri

AUG 7 1943

Receives Sum Of $22,025

Argus

Philander Smith begins its 76th year of faithful service to the nation September 14 with the announcement of gifts and contributions for special purposes totaling $22,025 during the past 5 months. The source of these gifts represents the varied types of interests and appreciation for the constructive and thorough work which has characterized the efforts of this institution through the years. True to its tradition, all publicity of its activities is subordinated to the supreme ideal of "a good job well done."

In early July President M. LaFayette Harris announced the pledges to [illegible] joint

18n-1943

ATTRACTIVE FELLOWSHIPS OFFERED BY U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PM
New York, N. Y

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation has made funds available to the U.S. Public Health Service for fellowships leading to a master's degree in public health at the University of North Carolina. Yale University and the University of Michigan, according to an announcement made by the Health Service this week.

The stipend allows $100 a month for 12 months, tuuition fees and travel for three months of field experience. The applicant, however, must pay his own travel to and from the university to which she is assigned at the beginning and end of training.

Minimum educational qualifications for the fellowships follow: Bachelor of Science degree or its equivalent from a recognized college or university, with major emphasis upon the basic health and medical sciences such as physics, chemistry, biology and physiology; education with an emphasis upon educational psychology; the social sciences.

Applications should be mailed, complete with a transcript of college credits and photograph to the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service. Washington, D. C.

A LIBERAL PRONOUNCEMENT

DEC 1 1943

Senator Lister Hill, speaking in his own State of Alabama at Birmingham, has recently made a pronouncement that can certainly be fairly described as liberal. He said: "I shall never be satisfied until federal aid to education is the law of the land." He criticized those responsible for the recent defeat of the bill providing for federal aid to education and added: "The failure or success of democracy depends upon the ballot being in the hands of educated, intelligent citizens. Therefore it is important that the federal government help states provide adequate education for its children." It would be interesting to know Senator Hill's views on the matter of the ballot for the admittedly educated Negroes of Alabama. Let us hope that he is just as liberal on this question.

DEC 8 1943

Raise $3,216 For Bethune-Cookman

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa

DEC 25 1943

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (ANP) —A grand total of $3,216.75 was reported by Bethune-Cookman college students, faculty, alumni and friends when the audience gathered Monday night in a closing session of the annual drive for the institution. Honors were shared by Mr. Carr, chairman of the community group, and Prof. Forte, head of the student body.

A highlight on the program was a speech titled, "A Student Looks at the Annual Drive," by a freshman, Miss Juanita Jones. The young woman cited from her experiences the values that come to students who enter wholeheartedly into the experiences of sharing with the alma mater, and of helping to preserve a great heritage.

The Campbell Street High school faculty and student body again laid claim to the beautiful trophy which has been theirs for the past year. This year's report from the school amounted to $576.62, surpassing by a large figure the amount raised last year, which amounted to $241.

180-1943

Mrs. Fletcher Founded Camp Which Serves State

Weekly Review

BY ROBERT DURR

Some years ago Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher gave up her work as Nurse for Jefferson County to establish what until a few weeks ago was known as Camp Margaret Murray Washington, but which is now known as Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher. In the early effort to establish the camp Mrs. Fletcher sold her home, using the money to build a camp for the under-weight girls and has since served in making it perhaps the most outstanding and practical piece of welfare work among Negroes in Jefferson County, established and kept going by one of our group.

The citizens of Jefferson County are proud of Mrs. Fletcher for what she has done for her people and the inspiration set by her life of service.

More of the adults should visit the camp and enjoy the rich rustic air out among the pines. If you desire your daughter to spend two weeks at the camp conact any of the officers of the Girls' Service League—Mrs. Lula J. Smith, 1302 Avenue L., Ensley; Phone 6-5819 or Miss Nora Martin, Phone 7-0591. Camp Address: Route 3 Box 346, Bessemer, Ala.

Throughout the years various individuals and citizens groups have cooperated with Mrs. Fletcher in making the camp service possible for our people, but for the most part the people as a whole do not begin to realize what a tremendous sacrifice Mrs. Fletcher has made in making the camp possible ,therefore it goes without saying that none should miss the opporunity to encourage her in her efforts and let her know at all time that her services to the group are appropriately appreciated.

Very ofen we accept the good things which come to us out of the sacrifice, toil and pains of others without stopping to express appreciation so richly deserved.

It goes without saying that the citizens of Jefferson county are deeply indebted to the officers and members of the Girls' Service League and other civic, educational and religious organizations who have helped and are helping Mrs. Fletcher to carry one.

You will remember that the camp serves various groups such as The Hi-Y Club, Girls Reserve, The Boys' Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Crafters, and miscellaneous campers from various schools and Industrial centers. Not only does the camp serve these groups, but it has accommodated groups from the Tri-Cities, from Talladega, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Columbus, Ohio, Atlanta, Georgia, Decatur, Athens, Nashville, Tenn. Selma, New Orleans, La.. In giving you this information, I am trying to let you now that the camp is not confined to Jefferson County alone and not even the State of Alabama. The officers of the Girl Service League are as follows:

President, Mr. Norman S. Rand all ;Vice-President, Mrs. Alma Johnson; Recording Secretary, Mrs Lillian Stone Moore; Assistant Secretary, Mrs .Anita McIntosh; Historian, Mrs. Rose Terry Brown; Reporter, Mrs. Lucy Eankersley; Organizer ,Mrs. Ruth Jackson Odum; Extens on Agent Prof. John W. Mitchell; Publicity, Professor P. D. Jackson and Mrs. Mattie P. Rowe; Treasurer, Special Fund, Mrs. A. H. Parker; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. A .M. Brown; Chapla n, Rev. S .J. Mashaw; Camp Director, Pauline Bray Fletcher; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nora H. Martin.

In 1926 we had forty (40) campers and in 1943 we had 983. I hope that the information that I am sending will be of some value and whatever you will do about it will be appreciated.

WHAT IS THE GIRLS' SERVICE LEAGUE?

It is an organization of FAR SEEING men and women whose interest is centered on the essentials for betterment of our race.

THE AIM:

To conduct a recreation camp for boys and girls and undernourished children.

LOCATION OF CAMP:

23 miles from Birmingham, 10 miles below Bessemer, 3 miles from McCalla. The Lew George Settlement; 500 acres owned by Colored people; 57 acres purchased for the Camp site. 5 buildings complete. Situation ideal, good water, good drainage, beautiful scenery.

WHY A CAMP?

Disease is making dread inroads in the Negro race. The children are the hope of any race. Malnutrition is a forerunner of Tuberculosis, and many other diseases. Let's use the proverbial ounce of prevention and save the children. The recreating power of sunshine, fresh air, good food in the country under wise supervision will send the children far on the road to health, happiness and a more useful life.

CAMP NOW OPEN

Pauline Bray Fletcher, R. N., Director.

Camp Fees $3.50 per week for children. Adults $6.00. Boys camping period is the month of June. Trucks will leave for camp from the First Congregational Church 15th Sreet and 7th Ave., North.

Children may observe Camp schedule on the School Bulletin Boards and in the Display Window on corner of the Masonic Building, 17th Street and 4th Avenue, North.

Advisory Board: (Negro)
Prof. B. H. Hudson, Chairman
Prof. Noah Wills
Miss B. C. Hill
Prof. W. B. Johnson
Mrs. Ferd D .Bradford.

ADVISORY BOARD: (White)
Miss Ola Mae Jones
Miss D. R. Price
Miss [illegible] C. Clement
Miss Alma Lamar Bachman
Mr. George L. Simcox

PLANNING COMMITTEE
Prof. R. C. Johnson, Chairman
Mr. James Whitehead
Mr. R. E. Bolden
Mr. Robert Durr
Rev. L. B. Bascomb
Mrs. Nona Powell.

CAMP COMMITTEE
Mr. C. J. Green, Chairman
Mrs. Lula J. Smith
Mr. A. G. Gaston
Mrs. Odessa McKinney
Mrs. C. W. Brooks
Mrs. Clara Wilson
Mr. Roy Hargrove
Mr. C. W. Askew

SOCIAL COMMITTEE
Mrs. Minnie Howard, Chairman
Mrs. Mary Russell
Mr. Paul T. Brown
Mrs. Richard Neeley, Sr.
Mrs. Leola Goodrich

JUN 19 1943

Foster Homes Aid 596 Kids

Amsterdam Star-News

NYC Foster Home Service Helped Both Whites and Negroes Find Homes

New York, N. Y.

The New York Child's Foster Home Service relates in its Annual Report just issued, that it cared for a total of 596 white and Negro children last year in foster boarding homes scattered over the five boroughs and on Long Island

One hundred and twenty new babies were admitted and all but 15 were under one year old, while 24 were infants under two months old. During the same period, 180 children were discharged, of whom 105 returned to their own people because their own home problems had been solved.

The children live in foster boarding homes under the guidance of foster parents, but they always remain under the supervision of the agency. This supervision necessitated 1,593 visits by case workers to the children's own families and 4,528 visits to the foster homes. To safeguard the babies' health, the agency's own nurses made 2,089 visits to infants in their foster homes. Local doctors made 441 calls on sick children while 1,352 regularly scheduled examinations were made in their own clinic.

"There are always more babies wanting homes than there are homes to board them in," said Miss Margaret Barbee, the executive director. She further reported that the increasing birthrate and the increasing number of illegitimate children to be cared for have created new demands upon the agency.

The New York Child's Foster Home Service is a member agency of the Greater New York Fund.

JUN 19 1943

Blind Negroes To Meet For Training in Trades

All blind persons of Atlanta's Negro community have been invited to meet at the Mt. Sinai Baptist church, 177 Butler street, at 3 p. m. tomorrow to organize and establish a workshop for training and employment of its members.

Courses in making brooms, mops, mattresses and chairs in leathercraft will be included. P. J. Woods will be in charge.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
September 23, 1943

Safety Measures Recommended at Negro Institution

City Fire Marshal Chester A. Harrison, in a letter to Acting Fire Chief H. D. Demonbreun, stated today that following an inspection of the premises of the Buva College and Rescue Home, a Negro institution located at 1201 Laurel Street numerous recommendations were made for the correcting of existing conditions.

Harrison ordered Dr. M. F. Mullins, manager of the institution, to have rubbish removed from the premises; provide proper, approved fire extinguishers; install exit signs and markers; provide a stairway for the rear of the building; and have the heating equipment made safe for use.

Fire drills have been recommended for the institution, inasmuch as there are approximately 30 children in the building.

JUN 19 1943

Macon, Ga., Christian Advocate

September 24, 1943

Miss Rosie Ann Cobb Heads Methodist Home For Negro Children

Miss Rosie Ann Cobb has been appointed superintendent of Sugar Brown Home and Godman School, in Baldwin, La., it is announced by Miss Muriel Day, executive secretary for educational institutions for the Woman's Division of Christian Service. Miss Cobb succeeds Miss Eva D. Galloway, who resumes her work as kindergarten teacher at Lessie Bates Davis Neighborhood House, East St. Louis, Ill., after serving for four years as superintendent of the Baldwin institution, the only home for Negro children operating under the Methodist Church.

Miss Cobb formerly taught science, mathematics and home economics in the Godman School. She holds her Bachelor of Science degree from New Orleans University, and attended Clark College, Atlanta. She has been prominent in church and school activities, having served as superintendent of the church school in Baldwin and as secretary of Student Work for the Woman's Society of Christian Service in the Louisiana Conference.

Oxford, N. C. Ledger

September 23, 1943

Colored Orphanage Appeals for Help

BY SUPT. T. A. HAMME

As a result of the drought which hit this section, it has been necessary for officials of the Colored Orphanage to make a careful study of what damage the drought has done on its farm. Very little hay will be produced on our farm this year, not a fourth as much as last year. The same thing is true with the small grains, corn and garden crops.

The Orphanage has found itself in a desperate need of food for the children and feed for the livestock, which should have been raised on the farm. Due to the dry weather, which is no fault of the institution's we have to call upon the citizens of North Carolina to help us out of this desperate situation. We feel that since we have done our best

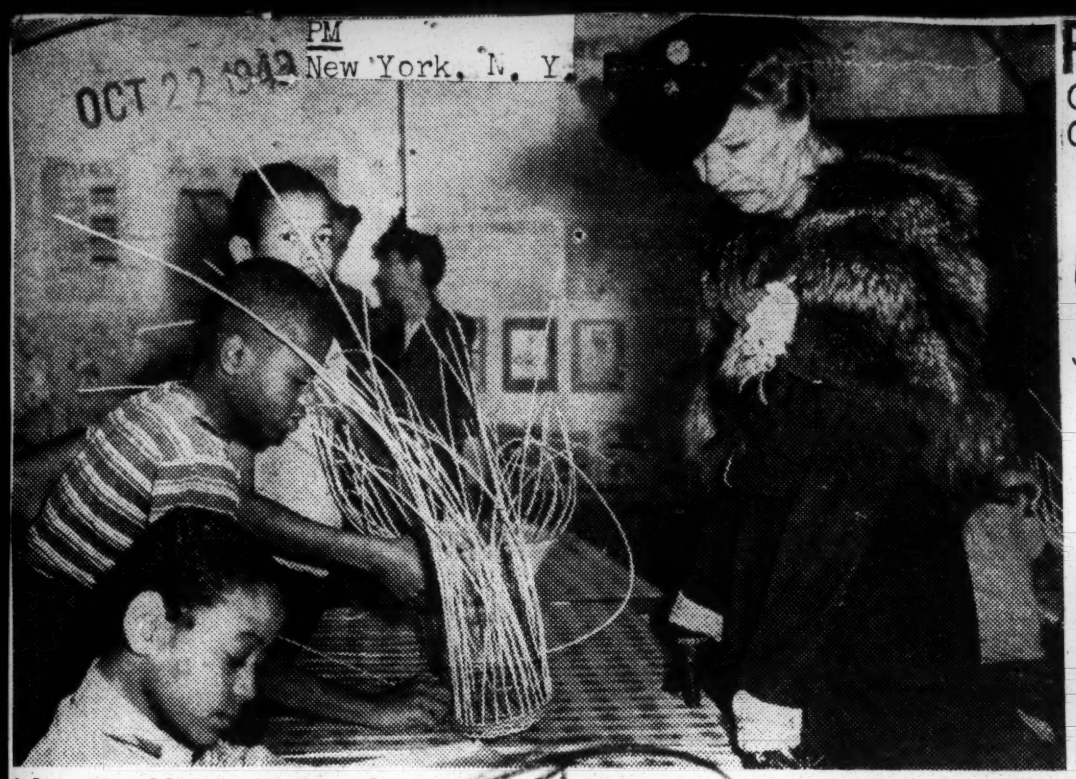
Benefit of Colored Children, Pal-saving to send Christmas parts a
ades Ave., Riverdale, today, and 100 former residents now serving
was directed by 190 children who overseas.
sang for her.
The President's wife chatted
with John Wade, 15, who made a
presentation of a $25 war bond
to the school on behalf of the
boys and girls who had earned
the money through scrap metal
and Assn. for the collecting. The children also are

New York, N. Y. World-Telegram

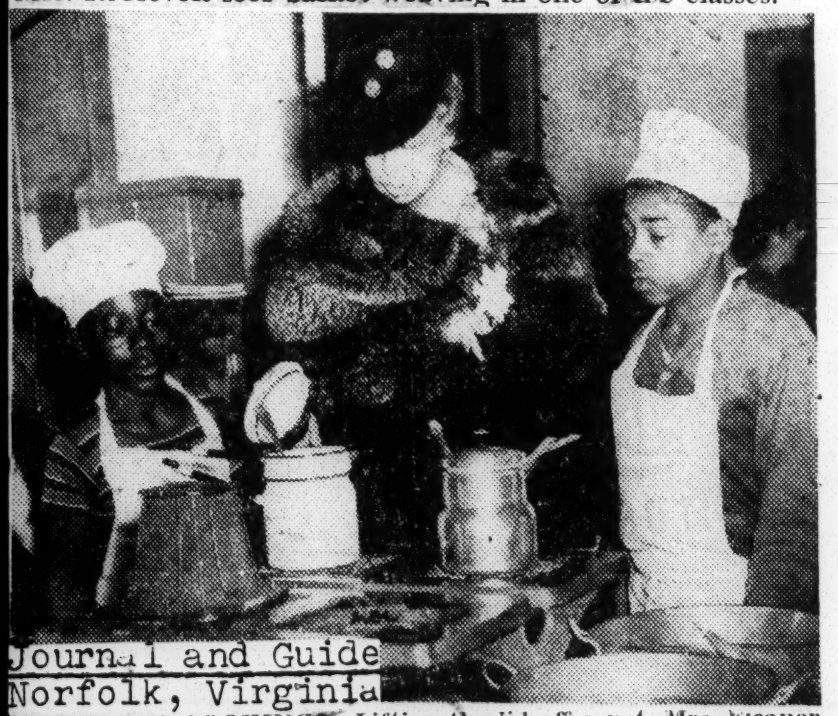
First Lady Greets Colored Orphans

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to curtail our production of hogs, religious organizations, state have always responded readily
ture teachers, The American Le- Masons, parent-teacher associations, to this institution.
gion, Division B, the Interdenomi- because of the lack of grain be- circumstances and we recognize that and individuals have volunteered
national Ushers Association, the cause the liberal citizens of our Orphan Asylum we have many friends who are will- their services in helping the Or-
ing and anxious to do whatever they phanage out of this distressing sit-
can for our institution. It is believed that we shall
uation. It is believed that we shall
The New Farmers of America not have to sell or kill our dairy
under the supervision of S. B. Sim- cows which will deprive our boys
mons and the vocational agricul- and girls of milk, nor will we have

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82



Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt went to the Colored Orphan Asylum, Riverdale, yesterday, to receive a War Bond in behalf of the institution. The children saved up for the bond as a memorial to the Asylum's boys killed in North Africa. Here Mrs. Roosevelt sees basket weaving in one of the classes.



Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

WHAT'S COOKING?—Lifting the lid off a pot, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt peeks in to see what's cooking as she visits the kitchen of the Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale, N. Y. The First Lady toured the institution, the largest and oldest of its kind in the country, on October 21. The asylum was founded in 1836 by the Quakers.

First Lady Guest At Orphanage Reception

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the recent reception launching the Harlem Activities Committee sponsorship of the Colored Orphan Asylum. Left to right in this group at the reception are (front): Mrs. Willard Parker, Chairman, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; (Rear), Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Mrs. Louise Morris, Mrs. Etta Floyd, Mrs. Lillian Sharpe Hunter and Mrs. Fannie Robinson. All are active on the committee.

ORPHANAGE GETS GIFT FROM NFA

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer
December 20, 1943

Over $5,000 in Cash and Bonds Presented to Oxford Institute at Rites

Oxford, Dec. 19.—Gifts of over $5,00 in cash and war bonds were presented to the Colored Orphanage of North Carolina by representatives of the North Carolina Chapter of New Farmers of America and the 930th Field Artillery of Camp Butner, in exercises at the Orphanage today, at which Governor Broughton was speaker.

"I wish to commend and praise publicly the New Farmers of America for their magnificent work," Governor Broughton said, after Billy Bland of the Lee County Training School presented the State gift of $4,659.39 to Superintendent T. A. Hamme of the orphanage.

"When the roll is called of those organizations having a part in our war effort, the New Farmers of America will have a proud and honorable record," the Governor said.

Herbert Love of Mill Grove School, Durham County, president of the State organization, presided. S. B. Simmons, State advisor for NFA, told the assembly that NFA had accepted the suggestion made two years ago by Superintendent C. K. Proctor of the Oxford Orphanage, and over a 10-year period would establish at the Colored Orphanage a memorial to the late George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist.

Lt. Col. Wendell T. Derricks presented $470.77 in behalf of the 930th Field Artillery, proceeds of a football game between the unit and A. and T. College "In appreciation of the fine spirit which the people of this section have manifested toward members of his command and others at Camp Butner."

In behalf of the trustees, Dr. E. E. Toney expressed thanks for the gifts. War bonds were presented to each of the eight former NFA teachers now in the armed forces.

It was Governor Broughton's first visit to the Colored Orphanage during his administration. He was presented by Mrs. W. T. Bost, State welfare commissioner.

The executive paid tribute to the agricultural record of Granville County and added: "One of the most significant things for agriculture in America is the fact that the President of the United States sent to Granville County to get Frank Hancock to become general director of the Farm Security Administration in America. He will put common sense into at least one government bureau."

The Governor recalled that he had used his efforts for the improvement of Negro educational facilities in North Carolina and added that white and Negro leaders in this State would work out their problems without the aid of outside "agitators".

He praised the work efforts of the State on the farm and in the factory and said "So far as North Carolina is concerned we don't believe in strikes while war is going on".

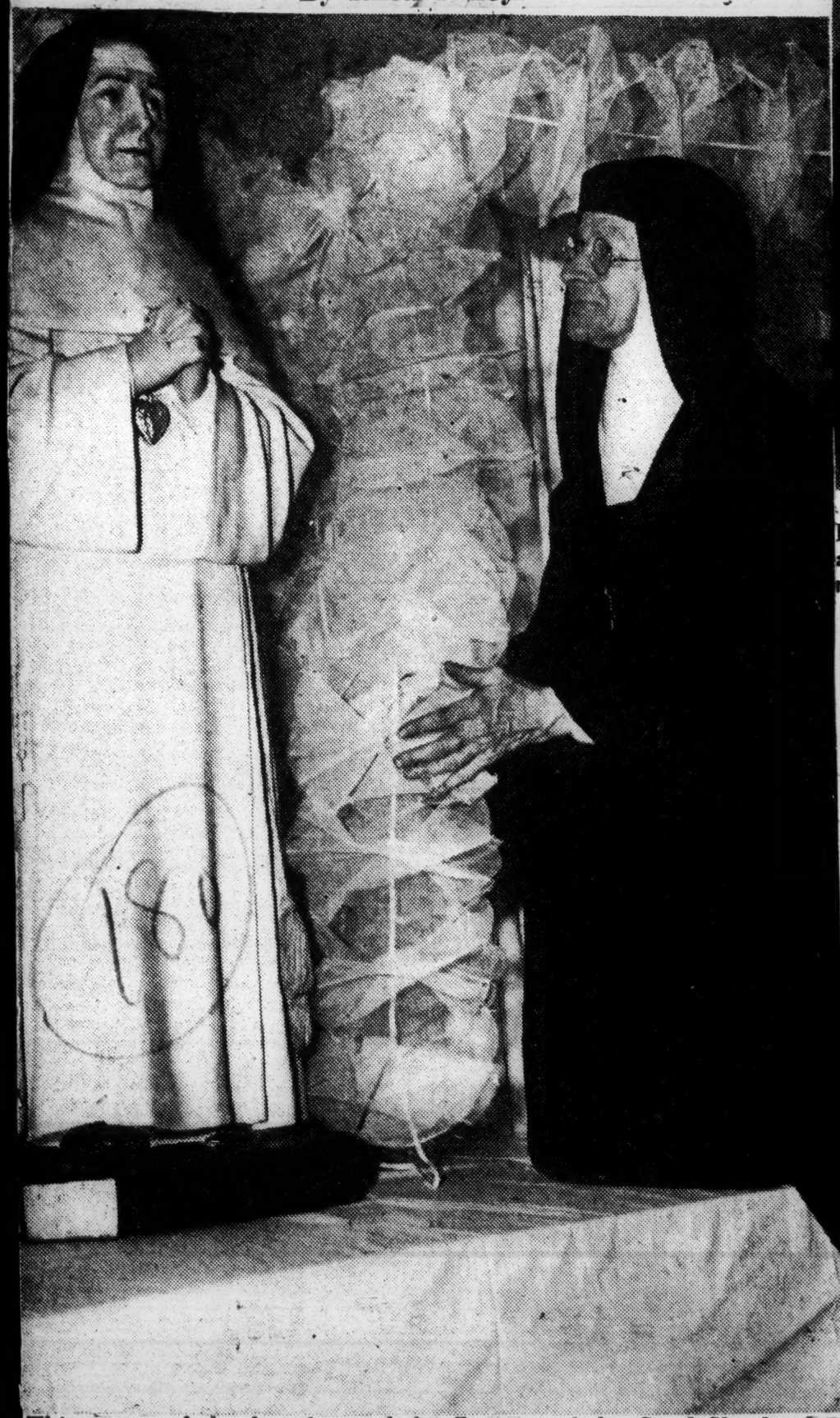
180-1943

CONVENT WILL CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL TOMORROW

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

By Rhea Talley



This statue of the foundress of the Convent of the Good Shepherd on Eighth Street is part of the convent's 100th anniversary celebration. Sister Magdalen of St. Michael has been in the convent forty-four years.

Donors of all faiths built the new altar as part of the anniversary celebration. Sister Rosaleen, who arranges the flowers, has been there thirteen years.

Sister Magdalen of St. Bernadette and other nuns make altar bread for all Catholic churches in Louisville.

C.-J. Photos

Idell is one of the Negro girls who lives at the convent's home for dependent children, of which Sister M. Margaret Mary is instructress.

BEHIND the walls of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at 518 S. Eighth Street a life removed from the restlessness about it has gone on for 100 years. Tomorrow the sisters of the convent will celebrate their 100th anniversary in that spot.

At 3 o'clock a program will be given in the convent, during which the Negro girls for whom the sisters care will present a tableau. The archbishop of Louisville, the Most Rev. John A. Floersh, D.D., assisted by other clergy, will present a solemn benediction at 5 o'clock. Solemn high masses of thanksgiving will be sung Monday and Tuesday at 9 a.m. and a community mass will be celebrated at 6:30 a.m. Wednesday by Archbishop Floersh.

For the first time the public will see the altar given the sisters by the people of Louisville. The contributors included all races and creeds . . . "When we pray, we pray for everybody," says one of the sisters, "and when we take in these colored children, we don't ask if they're Catholics."

SINCE 1897 the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have cared for 5,000 Negro girls. Some of the children come to them, recommended by courts, from broken homes, and are children who might early be delinquent if left in their environment. Most, however, come directly from their homes, because they have no one else to keep them, and many are definitely maladjusted. Up to 1933 the Sisters took delinquent children, but those proved too difficult for the nuns to handle.

The Eighth Street Convent was the first of its order in the Western Hemisphere, and from it have grown fifty-eight in the United States, including one on Bank Street in Louisville. In 1843 five sisters came from the mother convent at Angers, France, at the invitation of the first Bishop of Louisville. Those chosen were young, so that they might learn English readily, and they had visions of Kentucky as a wild place where Indian arrows flew from thickets.

As a reminder of the days when only white children were taken, a little old lady lives in the convent. She is about 100 years old, the sisters think; nobody knows her real age. She was one of the children they cared for, and having no place to go when she grew up, she stayed in the convent.

AT FIRST white children alone were taken into the convent school, not because of any prejudice against Negroes, but because the Negroes were in slavery and their masters cared for them. Emancipation brought new

the order of the Good Shepherd leave the convent. One another community: The sister has been there forty-four years ns. This is a Carmelite order, and has gone into the outside world sisters wear the brown habit four times. In all her fifty-two years as a nun, she has been outside convent walls exactly six times.

TO GO to the hospital, or to "Yes, I notice changes when I go dentist or oculist, do the visit the den

but," she says, "but I know about the changes even when I'm in here. Don't think I don't know when there's some change in the outside world. I feel it in here," and she taps her breast.

Catholics throughout the archdiocese know the Magdalens for their altar breads, for they make all that is used in the churches here. And chaplains in the armed forces come to them for the Sacred Hosts. "Our altar breads even embark for North Africa," say the sisters proudly.

Each week they make 2,400 large Sacred Hosts and 70,000 small ones, all by hand.

Besides this, the Magdalens embroider and paint and tend to their own duties. They live in a three-storied building in the convent, separate from the Good Shepherd nuns. This building was financed by the first Magdalen postulant, Magdalen of St. Augustine, who was Jane Raney of Springfield, Ky. She took her first vows the day the building was occupied.

REGULAR SCHOOL instruction is given the Negro girls in the school room on the convent grounds through the eighth grade; older children go to the Catholic Colored High School.

Randall Home for Negro Boys Opens Sunday

Chicago Tribune

Chicago, Illinois

BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS.

The formal opening Sunday of Randall hall, 2103 West Washington boulevard, as a foster home for Negro boys represents the realization of a life long dream of the home's pastor, the Rev. Leonard C. Anderson.

The center, which will occupy a former 21 room Washington boulevard mansion, is named in honor of Suffragan Bishop Edwin J. Randall of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago. The house was purchased thru the sale of old St. Andrew's church nearby, and former members of St. Andrew's ,an dof the new center spent their spare time and skills in remodeling and decorating the center.

Bishop Wallace E. Conkling will be the principal speaker at the opening and reception which begins at 5 p. m. The boys will live at the hall on a coöperative basis under a rule of "work, worship, and study." This plan is the outgrowth of the coöperative work developed at St. Thomas church where, under Father Anderson, a group of boys pooled their resources for summer camp.

Randall hall will be open to various neighborhood organizations, with classes in dramatics and music offered twice weekly. Offices of the Urban league and of the Youth Protective association will be housed there.

Georgia School for Deaf Is One of Nation's Best

Atlanta, Ga. Journal

October 22, 1943

Many Improvements Have Brought Institution Up to Date in Every Way

(Pictures on Preceding Page)

By REBECCA FRANKLIN

CAVE SPRING, Ga., Oct. 21.—The Georgia citizenry, smarting under the unsavory exposures of some state institutions, can look with pride at the Georgia School for the Deaf, located here in the pretty, rolling hills of Floyd County.

Here in two modern, efficiently operated plants, 214 white boys and girls and 51 Negroes are being equipped to live normal, happy lives. Children who have never said a word, having been born deaf, are able to talk—yes, and sing—after a few years' instruction.

A visitor to the school is immediately impressed with the progress made by its pupils. Many do not know their own names when they enter the institution at 6 years old. Within three years they have a vocabulary of everyday words, they can put short sentences together, and they can cheer the school football team with the familiar yells "fight, team, fight" and "v-i-c-t-o-r-y spells victory."

School Deteriorated

The School for the Deaf, established in 1846, had in 1936 deteriorated to a point which provoked its president emeritus to say the situation "distressed and humiliated" him. Buildings were coming apart, and were said by experts to be "fire-traps." Due to an inadequate budget, there was no organized course of study beyond the primary department—not in 25 years had a Georgia deaf boy or girl been prepared to enter Gallaudet College in Washington, the Federal Government's institution of higher learning for the deaf.

Then, in 1937, during the Rivers administration, approximately $600,000 was spent to bring the institution up to date. A new primary building and a new dormitory for girls were constructed. New water, sewer and heating systems were installed. The old dormitory for boys, the main administration building and the industrial building were completely remodeled. Two new buildings were erected for Negroes. Vocatitonal education equipment was added.

Now the school, entirely tax supported through the State Department of Education, and free to any deaf child in Georgia between the ages of 5 and 21, is ranked among the top schools for the deaf in this country. Complete high school training is afforded, and last year for the first time in 25 years two graduates successfully met the competitive entrance requirements for Gallaudet College.

Hollingsworth at Helm

Two men have directed these improvements. They are C. H. Hollingsworth, the superintendent, a former public school teacher who became head of the institution seven years ago, and Roy G. Parks, the principal. Both men took special training at Gallaudet. Under them is a staff of 25 academic teachers and 11 vocational teachers, also specially trained.

Emphasis is placed on transforming the deaf child into an active, self-supporting man or woman, able to cope with the busy world in which they must live. An elaborate vocational training program takes care of the pupil's future, but first he must usually be coaxed from the private little world into which he has withdrawn.

"A great many are misfits when they come to us," Mr. Parks explained. "They have either had the choice of fighting society, or withdrawing from society, and often the latter is the case. We try to break this down during the first year, and generally we succeed."

Helpful Activities

An interesting program of extra-curricular activities is utilized to tear down the deaf child's reserve, but the association with other boys and girls similarly handicapped also accomplishes much. Dances are held once a month for the boys and girls 14 years and over—dances at which there is no music, the boys and girls supplying their own individual rhythm. Parties with games are held once a month for the younger children. Old-time silent films are shown each Sunday night.

There are also a number of hobby groups which meet regularly: A dancing club, a glee club, knitting club, a dramatic club, an airplane model club, and a toy-making club. There is also an active unit of the Red Cross, and here's something new—three-fourths of the boys signed up to make bandages.

Religious instruction is not forgotten. Every Sabbath, Sunday school is held at the chapel, an inadequate room in the high school building. Afterwards children are encouraged to attend Sunday school classes in Cave Spring, where they are able to associate with hearing boys and girls. Once a month the group is taken en masse to a church in Cave Spring. The sermon is interpreted in sign language by a teacher.

(This is the first of two articles on the Georgia School for the Deaf.)

Negro Orphanage Committee To Meet Here

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch

The annual meeting of trustees and officers of the Aged and Orphans Industries Home of America Inc., will be held at Mt. Zion First Baptist church, 12th St., 13th avenue West at Cordele, Ga., Dec. 5th and 6th, 1943. The meeting will convene at noon.

The full board of Trustees and Directors, also Finance Agents and Representatives of the organization are expected to be present at noon to participate and register in the opening of the session. This Session of the organization is expected to be a marvelous one. It is expected that $5,000 if not more will be raised at the meeting. Evry colored citizen of Crisp County is expected and requested to make a donation to the Aged and Orphans Industrial Home of America Inc.

This institution being located in Crisp County owns more than 4,000 acres of fertile land for establishing permanent and temporary homes for the aged and infirm, underprivileged children and orphans of the colored race. One hundred acres of the land is to be set aside for a campus ground upon which will be established buildings for dormitories, schools, industries, vocational training and agricultural activities.

November 22, 1943

The organization makes a special appeal to the white citizens of the South, and the officers feel sure of your support, especially those of you who are interested in the welfare of the negro. A special invitation is extended to the white citizens. A missionary institute will be conducted each day from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. There will be night sessions, and addresses by prominent citizens and educators of both races.

Journal and Guide

112 Enrolled For Virginia Blind School

Norfolk, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children will open Tuesday, September 14, with a capacity enrollment of 112 children, and a waiting list of 100. The six-year building program, when completed, will make it possible to accommodate all handicapped children in Virginia.

New faculty members for 1943-1944 are: Mrs. Annie B. Jones, B.S., and graduate work in special education, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Wilma James, B.A., West Virginia State College and one year of graduate work at Ohio State University; Miss Estella J. Walker, B.S. (home economics) Hampton Institute, dietitian and teacher of foods.

Each member of the teaching staff, including one supervisor and teacher of clothing attended summer school and pursued courses on the graduate level in specialized education.

PRE-VOCATIONS

Conscious of its obligation to these handicapped children, and keeping abreast with present trends, Virginia State School, is placing new emphasis on pre-vocational courses.

It is important to point out that manual training and other subjects are offered the younger pupils more as a vocational than as pre-vocational work.

Classes in sloyd, manual training, and handicrafts are open to the students as soon as they can handle elementary tools without danger to themselves.

COURSES OFFERED

Vocational offerings for the 1943-1944 session will have increased emphases in the field of agriculture, beauty culture, barbering, broom making, chair caning, handicrafts, home economics, home nursing, mattress making, poultry culture, shoe rebuilding, wood work, and typewriting.

In order to meet the present rising cost of commodities, and to aid national defense, the school has canned approximately 800 gallons of fruits and vegetables produced on its farm; increased its poultry, dairy cows and hogs.

The most recent and unique feature of the program at Virginia State School is the placement and follow-up of its graduates.

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier

November 17, 1943

Bond Plan to Aid Jenkins Orphanage

Forty negro men employed at the bond, and Charleston navy yard have launched a movement to aid Jenkins orphanage, for negro children, which they hope will spread to other groups, it was learned yesterday. The men bought a $25 war bond, which they made payable to the Dorchester road.

The group which purchased the bond was headed by J. J. Taylor. The Rev. Paul C. Daniels, president of the Orphan Aid society, confirmed the receipt of the bond, and said that any other individuals or groups which want to help the orphanage may choose the same method. The bonds should be made payable to the society, whose address is Navy Yard, S. C.

The orphanage is on the Dorchester road.

Orphan's Aid society for the benefit of the orphanage.

180-1943

COLORED WOMEN PLAN HOME-FOR-AGED FUND

The projects of raising funds to establish a home for aged colored women was the subject o discussion at the meeting of th City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs Monday evening at th Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

It was reported that $225 ha been raised for the fund. Mrs. E B. Morrisey, president, announce that all clubs and the public ar asked to assist in the project an donations may be made throug her o rsome membe rof the club.

The federation meets each mont the first Monday at 7:30 p.m.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Marian Anderson Aids Girls' Home

FEB 13 1943

PHILADELPHIA

A contribution of $100 was made to the Philadelphia Federation of Women's Clubs by Marian Anderson to help maintain the Mary Tribbitt Home for Girls, 1510 Catherine Street, at its meeting on Wednesday.

Other contributors to the home operated by the club included: Wingfield Relief Club, Hotel Brotherhood, First African Baptist Church, Eastern District Missionary Society, the Corrinthians Missionary Service, Committee Wingfield Club, and Mesdames Marie Scott, Jennie Squirrell, Mary Ware, Lillie Williams, L. Parrish, Henrietta Jenkins, Merrill Fisher and L. Warrington.

Miss Wood Speaks

The guest speaker at the meeting, Miss Mary Wood, general secretary of the Smith West Branch of the YWCA, spoke on the life of the late Dr. George W. Carver.

Elected to serve on the board of the Tribbett Home were the following: FEB 13 1943

Misses Alyce Anderson, Annabelle Wilson; FEB 13 1943

Mesdames Edith Hurley, Sarah Brown, Agathy Lawson, Lydia Bell, Harriett Hawkins, L. M. Thomas, Julie DeShands, M. V. Smith, Luke Jones and D. W. Haggard. FEB 13 1943

March 22, 1943

ROCK OF AGES

Descriptive writing, writing that stirs the emotions and grips the imagination, is not a lost art among Alabama newspaper editors, as witness this from the pen of Tom Abernathy, editor of the Talladega Daily Home:

"Several score Negro children, totally blind, stand massed before a building, huddled close against the bite of a frigid wind.

"The bus pulls into the school yard, stops and there are the first quick movements toward the front as the doors swing open. Then the men on the bus catch a sound that rises above the wind. They stop and listen.

"'Rock of Ages . . .'

"The words come clearly. The music holds the ancient rhythm . . . the shading of notes that belongs exclusively to the Negro . . . the shadows of old sorrows.

"But it holds, too, an ancient faith, a faith of childlike simplicity in a personal God over yonder somewhere who understands and who will bring the light to darkened eyes after a while.

"'. . . cleft for me . . .'

"The buzz of conversation has stopped, completely, and men step gently, quiet as they move out of the bus for better hearing.

"'. . . let me hide myself in Thee.'

"Without being conscious of what they are doing, several of the men begin singing the hymn, softly, almost under their breath.

"The song moves along, with one clear soprano voice rising magnificently.

"'. . . In my hand no price I bring. Simply to Thy cross I cling.'

"There was no thought of the deliberately dramatic in the minds of those who arranged that welcome for the members of the legislative committee who visited the School for Negro Deaf and Blind.

"But several eyes were wet as the legislators moved on to inspect the buildings.

"In the rush of state affairs, in the tumult of a world gone mad with war, it had remained for blind Negro children to bring the solemn reassurances of a God who is greater than war and more enduring than the everlasting hills."

Toma

Ganey Is Re-Elected Superintendent Over Alabama Institute For Deaf And Blind

Annual Meeting Board Of Trustees Is Held Tuesday Afternoon

Dr. J. S. Ganey was re-elected superintendent of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind here Tuesday afternoon during the annual meeting of the board of trustees.

Governor Sparks, who was accompanied by his secretary, George Bliss Jones, was present for the meeting of board and spoke briefly to the student bodies of the three schools of the Institute.

The only major faculty change involved appointment of John W. Haynes as principal of the School for the Blind.

Mr. Haynes succeeds A. Abrams who resigned after five years of service and who will take over Mr. Haynes' former post of field agent.

The board accepted Mr. Abrams' resignation with expressions of appreciation for his work at the school.

Other officers named were J. F. King, purchasing agent; Miss Juanita Eubanks, secretary; F. R. Manning, librarian; Miss Sue Lyons, nurse; Dr. C. L. Salter, physician; Dr. B. B. Warwick, eye and ear physician; Mrs. T. T. Harris, dean of women, and Miss Mattie L. Coker, night nurse.

Miss Eugenia Thornton was re-elected principal of the School for the Deaf and C. E. Jones again was elected principal of the School for Negro Deaf and Blind.

The full roster follows:

School for the Deaf

Academic Teachers: Eugenia Thornton, principal; Catherine Riser, supervising teacher, Intermediate department; Katherine McMillan, supervising teacher, primary department.

J. H. McFarlane, Mary L. Gordon, Ruth Sims, Mrs. Alice B. Allen, William F. Grace, Mrs. Myrtle H. Lonard, Nannie Golden, Mrs. Maude D. Kyser, Martha Davis, Emily Asbury, Mrs. Nelle S. Griffith, Mary Skehan, Erin Tubbs, Marion Franks, Troy Thweatt, Mrs. Lola Hurst;

Irma Johnson, Mrs. Virginia Allcott, Mrs. Louise Hammett, Martha Bruner, Mrs. A. F. Toole, Mrs. S. G. Fisher, Mrs. Dorothy Cleveland, Mrs. Marie P. Hofstetter, Mrs. Jessie S. Wood, Archer P. Bardes, Mrs. Mary V. Snell, Glennice Hicks, Mamie Sparks, Olen Tate .

Mrs. Grace Tatler, piano accompanist.

Vocational Teachers:

B. Q. Scruggs, Harry L. Baynes, Printing and Physical Education; L. E. Clifford, W. S. Whatley, Roy K. Patton, Shop and Coach; Mildred Albert, Frank Johnson, Irene Nelson.

Other Employes:

T. C. Collins, laundry; Calvin Dye, dairyman; O. L. Jackson, nightwatchman; Ira Freeman, repairs and alterations; C. D. Akers, curator of museum.

School for Blind

Academic Teachers:

John W. Haynes, principal; Mrs. Rice Woodward, Mrs. W. T. Burns, Lillian Ricks, Mrs. B. P. Autrey, Mrs. W. C. Dowdell, Mrs. Virginia C. Roepke, Lucile Mahan, Bessie Priester, Mrs. Emmie F. Williams, Mrs. Tom R. Williams, Daisy McKinnon, Emmie Belle Mullins, June Woodward.

Vocational Teachers:

G. S. Hamm, Charles B. Grider, Eugene Landredth, Doris Smith, Mrs. Kent Riddle.

Other Employes:

Mrs. John W. Haynes, matron; Billie LeFoy, nurse; G. E. Warren, nightwatchman.

School for Negro Deaf and Blind

C. E. Jones, Principal; Mrs. J. H. McFarlane, Mrs. G. A. Morgan, Harry Hulsey, Wright S. Gilchrist, George Shaw.

Vocational Teachers: Joe Ledbetter, H. F. Beverly.

Other Employes: Mrs. C. E. Jones, matron, Mrs. R. A. King, dietitian.

Department for Adult Blind

Mrs. J. C. Smith Director; J. F. King, purchasing agent.

Atlanta Constitution
April 11, 1943

Gave Away $1,000 a Day for 52 Years

FOR 52 years, the former Miss Katharine Drexel, beautiful daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel, partner of J. Pierpont Morgan in the banking house of Drexel, Morgan and Company, has been living on 41 cents a day, or $150 a year.

For those same years, she has been giving her income of $1,000 a day to the institutions she heads as Mother Katharine, foundress and Superior General of "The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People."

And this year, Mother Katharine will be 85 years old, proving, perhaps, that a life of asceticism and stoicism and devotion to a cause is good for the body as well as for the soul.

Miss Drexel's personal fortune was $6,000,000 in the late 1890's, and that was thought of as even more money then than it is today. That personal fortune is today only a part of the vast estate that has grown up.

Scattered throughout America are schools, convents, houses of social service, community houses, retreat houses and institutions like the $2,000,000 Xavier University of New Orleans, all devoted to the education and advancement of Negroes and American Indians.

St. Elizabeth's Convent, the Motherhouse for nuns of the order, a school for Negro children, and a score of other buildings on the gently sloping acres at Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania, not far from Philadelphia, are w n, conservatively speaking, about $2,000,000.

An idea of the size of the estate can be gained from the fact that, in Louisiana alone, Mother Katharine has built and is financing the maintenance and operation of the University at New Orleans, a college, a preparatory school, five grade schools and a score of rural schools.

Miss Drexel renounced all worldly possessions when she took the vow of poverty on Feb- ruary 12, 1891, in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Pitts- burgh. Born in Philadelphia in 1858, she was the second of three daughters of the Drexels. Eliza- beth, who became Mrs. Walter George Smith, died in 1890, and Mary Cassidy, the well- educated and devout Catholic, lim family. Miss Cassidy inspired her charges ed simply and with reverence for the faith in e the wife of girls were in- addition to a knowledge of Latin, overness, Miss French and the classics. estate adja- One day each week, the girls homestead. received the poor in their ultra-

fashionable Philadelphia home. They were presented to society and did attend a few parties, but it was noticeable that their chief interest was in charity and the down-trodden.

After Custer's last stand, General Grant, then President, and a close friend of the Drexel family, launched his famous "Peace Policy," which encouraged missionary work among the Indians.

Father O'Connor, later Bishop of Omaha, sent two missionary priests with an appeal to the Drexels. With her sisters, Katharine accompanied Bishop O'Connor on a tour of the wild Indian territory. On her return to Philadelphia, she gave $150,000 to establish missions among the Indians and engaged an architect to draw up plans for boarding schools on Indian Reservations.

There were many difficulties in "taming the wild Indian." Grant agreed that the Government would pay $125 a year for each Indian brought into a school. Katharine set up a number of schools. Then she set about getting teachers, priests and nuns who would dedicate themselves to getting the Redmen to come to the White schools.

Katharine Drexel began establishing schools for Negroes as well for Indians. When it became increasingly difficult to find teachers who would volunteer to give their services, Katharine Drexel decided to found an order of teachers who would be devoted to the amelioration of conditions among colored people.

Then her father died and willed his estate of upwards of $15,000,000 in trust to his three daughters, reserving $2,000,000 for his own favorite charities. The will also states that if the three daughters die childless, the money is to be divided among certain charities which he specified.

The result is that when Mother Katharine dies, the vast network of institutions which she has created will not be able to benefit from the estate her father left, for her sister, Mrs. Smith, as well as Mrs. Morrell, died without children.

ASYLUM FOR NEGROES PROPOSED BY CRUMP

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal

Feeble-Minded, Cripples, Incurables Need Help

JOBS FOR ALL OBJECTIVE

E. H. Crump, Shelby County political leader, yesterday declared that "eventually we will be able to give employment to all who are able to work—white or colored" in a discussion of the Memphis workshop for the blind and the need for an institution in Shelby County for negro feeble-minded, incurables and cripples.

School Purchased

Already the old Clay Street School at St. Paul and Fourth has been purchased by the state and is being remodeled at a cost of approximately $10,000 for the workshop for the blind.

Mr. Crump said negroes should be asked to contribute to an institution for the negro feeble-minded, incurables and cripples, and suggested that they "form an organization," for this purpose.

The 1943 General Assembly placed all sight conservation work under the direction of the State Welfare Department and $39,000 was appropriated to the department to set up and equip workshops."

The Memphis workshop will turn out such items as brooms, ironing board covers and simple articles of clothing while the blind employes are being trained to handle machinery.

Mr. Crump said, "whenever the urgency is great enough and the desire for accomplishment is sufficiently strong, something is usually done.

Waiting Patiently

"We will have a Blind State Institution here—have been waiting patiently a long time. Governor Cooper has assisted us in doing more for humanity than ever before. There is no affliction as great as the blind. We have a good building, grounds, carekeeper's house, and everything will be well equipped.

"The blind institution here will be on the state's appropriation list.

"Every little bit added to what you've got makes just a little bit more. Eventually we will be able to give employment to all wh are able to work—white and colored.

"There is another thing that is very much needed and I am sure Mayor Walter Chandler and Commissioner Will Hale will get around to it before long—the colored feeble minded, incurables, and correcting the crippled, particularly the youth. The colored people themselves should be asked to contribute to an institution of this kind. They should recognize their obligation—form an association, in order to do their part. When every group, men and women, are doing something helpful and useful, we will all know the happiness that comes through helping.

"If we want a better world, we will have to be better people and do better things."

World Opened to Children In 1st Deaf-mute Class Here

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier

Ten deaf-mute negro children who formerly were cut off from other persons by reason of their infirmity have learned to play and get along with each other this summer, in a special class maintained by the Charleston county welfare department, at Shaw school.

Not only have they been happier, in consequence, but the parents of some of them have been persuaded to let them attend the negro section of the school for deaf-mutes at Cedar Springs during the coming winter, where they will be taught to communicate in the deaf-and-dumb sign language, and to read and write, so that they can lead more normal lives.

Two of the children who have already attended Cedar Springs, expect to return this winter.

The class, which is the first of its kind here, is taught by Arabelle Harris, who has been both a kindergarten and grade school teacher, and for four years was a social worker for the welfare department.

Most of the children are of preschool age, and a program has been worked out which includes the use of toys, physical exercises simple handicraft and art work, games lunch, and a quiet period.

Some have proved nimble with their fingers, and have made ash trays from sea shells, pot-holders and other small objects. The materials have cost little, and old Christmas cards are favorites, the pictures being cut out and pasted on a variety of objects. The furniture used was lent by the negro welfare board.

Deaf-mutes are not truly mute, being unable to speak only because their deafness has kept them from hearing and thus from imitating the speech of other persons. They are sometimes unjustly considered stupid when they are merely handicapped by their lack of hearing, which can be compensated for by specialized training.

August 22, 1943

One negro girl in Charleston county, a Cedar Springs graduate, is now making good wages in a canning factory, when without such training she would probably be dependent on her family or charity.

The class, which opened June 21, closed Friday, but will hold a party and exhibit tomorrow, when the work of the children will be shown. The welfare department hopes to continue the class next summer.

Negro Home Trustees Meet

Trustees and officers of the Aged and Orphans Industrial Home of America, a Negro organization sponsoring the establishment of a farm and home project in Crisp county, will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday in the chapel of the Holsey Institute in Cordele.

J. B. Johnson, president and director of the organization, has been in Macon for several days in connection with the work of the institution.

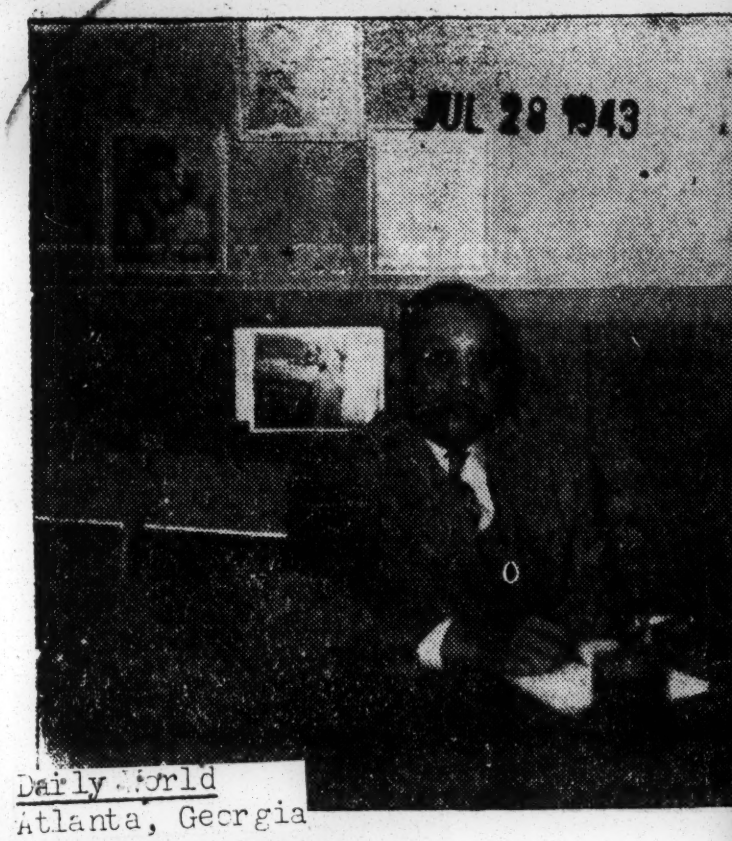
The trustees and officers are expected to work out details of a plan whereby the institution will be able to obtain gifts for the advancement of the program. The group will visit the site of the home, which contains 4,212 acres of land. It is located in Crisp county near the Sumter line.

Plans for opening the school in the fall will be considered by the Thursday meeting.

Dillon, S C., Herald
September 2, 1943

The following has been received from Paul G. Daniels, president of Jenkins Orphanage, a worthy colored institution in Charleston: "To the white and colored pastors of South Carolina: The Co-operative Baptist State Convention has named the 3rd Sunday in September as Jenkins Orphanage Day, for all churches within the bounds of said convention. On that day the churches, large and small, are asked to take a special collection as a contribution for this institution, that will celebrate its 52nd anniversary December 16, 1943. It is the desire of the management that in connection with this effort, that all pastors of churches in and out of this state reading this notice will do likewise. It is believed that the charitably inclined of all denominations appreciate the work that this institution has done and would deem it a privilege to give some assistance by cooperating with the sponsors of this movement. Donations may be sent direct to the Jenkins Orphanage, Navy Yard Post Office, South Carolina. The management wishes to thank in advance all who may participate in this effort."

Publisher Heads State Institution



JUL 28 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

EDWARD L. GOODWIN, Sr.
Publisher, Oklahoma Eagle, Tulsa Oklahoma

TULSA, Oklahoma — July 7 — Edward L. Goodwin, Sr., publisher of the Oklahoma Eagle, and associated papers in Oklahoma, was appointed by the Governor to the post of business manager at the State Institutions at Taft, Oklahoma, last Wednesday.

JUL 28 1943

Mr. Goodwin, who has owned several businesses in Tulsa during the past sixteen years, and has been owner and publisher of the Oklahoma Eagle, Tulsa, the Muskigee Independent, Muskogee, and the Okmulgee Observer, Okmulgee, for the past seven years, is a graduate of the Tulsa Public school system and the Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburgh.

JUL 28 1943

He is married and the father of five children, three of whom are students in the Tulsa schools.

The Taft institutions which are located at Taft, Oklahoma, is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the United States and is wholly operated by Negroes.

The number of inmates will exceed a thousand, with several hundred employes.

JUL 28 1943

An all-Negro town, incorporated, Taft has its own city government with a mayor, city council, judiciary, peace officers and postmaster. Greater Taft has a population of more than 3,000, counting the outlying districts and inhabitants of the three institutions referred to. These institutions include the D. B. and O. Home for deaf, blind and orphan children; the State Training School for girls, a home for delinquent girls, and the State hospital for Negro insane.

Mr. Goodwin's plans for the institutions are to establish a system of vocational training in tailoring, bricklaying, farming, home economics and other types of industrial training.

180-1943

Children's Shelter: One-Half a Home, the Other a Jail

PM
New York,

Heckscher's Building Houses Joy and Grief for Youngsters

By Evelyn Seeley

The Children's Bldg. on upper Fifth Ave. is one of those contrasts you come upon in New York and can't believe your eyes.

The line, which could be an accidental and haphazard demarcation, runs sharp and straight right through the middle of the building between 104th St. and 105th St.

On the south side 1000 neighborhood children play and work in cheerful and normal surroundings geared for their emotional security. On the north side several hundred children live in a prison-like atmosphere, geared only for their physical detention. On the south side it is a matter of well-planned activities for the physical and emotional well-being of underprivileged children. On the north side it is a business of heavily screened windows and locked doors and an isolation "cell" in the basement.

To understand New York's child shelters—what they are now and what, with limitations, they could and should be—study the Children's Bldg.

Donated by Heckscher

This is the building the late August Heckscher gave to the city's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in 1922 as "the world's biggest home and playhouse for friendless children." Presenting the $2,000,000 building on the million-dollar site, along with $1,250,000 for SPCC running expenses, Heckscher said such idealistic things as:

"No little child is depraved; no little child is bad. . . . The child is not to blame for the evil habits he is permitted to drift into; the fault lies with the grownups who have him in charge or with society, if it permits the grownups to be derelict in their duty. . . .

"Is it not a fact that if we had taken care of the children—taken care of their minds and their morals and their bodies—there would be far less need of hospital facilities? . . . of prisons? . . . of institutions for the insane? . . . of poorhouses?"

In the light of what has happened to his building, the northern half of it, Heckscher was either sentimental or away ahead of his time. Because several years later, pained and angered, the philanthropist withdrew the SPCC's gift of money and left them half the building without his blessing.

'Itinerant Policeman'

"The SPCC is no longer what its name implies," he charged. "Conceived in pure charity and benevolence, laws have gradually evolved—largely through its instrumentality—that have turned it into an itinerant policeman. . . .

"Personally, I have tried an experiment and have failed. I have given a magnificent building to this city and they have turned it into a jail . . ."

The children come in and out of the southern half as if it were their home. White and Negro boys splash in the green pool. Puerto Rican and Austrian and Irish girls make themselves school dresses in the sewing room. Boys and girls print a neighborhood sheet in the print shop. Nursery school youngsters, mostly Negro children of working mothers, play in the court. Gymnasiums and rooftops are alive with games.

Black Maria

To the shelter entrance on the north, children are driven up in a sort of Black Maria which all tenement districts know and shout at. "A" children, "B" children and "C" children, as they designate them at the Manhattan shelter, are transported in this miscellaneously.

The "As" are the dependent, homeless and neglected youngsters. They have not themselves offended, but have been offended against.

The "Bs" are behavior delinquents, many of them brought to court for the first time, and whose "offenses" range from running away from home to purse-snatching.

The "Cs" are more serious offenders, including sex-delinquents.

These children, who add up to 250 and more many days, stay here while the home situation is cleared up, while a foster home is found, while commitment to an institution is arranged, or while court procedure is pending. It is supposed to be a short stay, but some children stay for weeks and even months. Particularly this is true of Negro children.

Obviously, an approximation of a normal life would be the greatest help to these youngsters. Instead, there is no recreational program, very little activity in play or work, just a sort of shepherding into crowded quarters while they wait to go home or somewhere else.

Custodial is the word social-worker critics most often use. It prevails from the roof, where you sometimes see children taking the air—but seldom see healthy organized exercises—to the basement, where the occasional unruly or hysterical child is isolated in "the cell."

"The cell," which has become the symbol of the archiac type of custody handed out to these children, is an empty cubicle in the basement. There is no bed, and there are no toilet facilities.

The attitude of warmth and friendliness that prevails on the other side of the building does not penetrate the shelter walls. Sometimes groups of the "better" shelter youngsters are brought over to accept the invitation of the Foundation to a weekly movie or show in the Children's Theater. All shelter children—"better" or "worse"—are brought to the Foundation chapel once a week.

Backward

Now, 21 years after Heckscher's denunciation, Judge Justine Wise Polier of the Children's Court says:

"Instead of moving ahead, beyond the purely custodial to the deeper needs of the children, the shelters have been moving backward.

"In all my years on the bench not one positive forward suggestion regarding a child has come from a shelter where they have the best opportunity to study and know him.

"The child in the shelter is at a crisis in his life when a moment may mean he is saved or lost. If he finds friendliness and understanding, he may be saved. If he is shunted about and frightened, he may be forever lost."

The shelter remains "shrouded in impenetrable mystery," as far as the public goes. When I went over to the shelter from the Foundation and asked for an appointment to see their work, I was told they were under quarantine for measles and the quarantine would last a month. It is true the shelter is often under quarantine—contagious diseases often prevail. I have learned that other persons or groups, after careful arrangement to visit the shelter, have been given the same answer. Either the health situation, as far as preventing the spread of contagion, is bad, or quarantine is the best excuse to keep those interested out.

No Report

The New York SPCC used to issue an annual report. None has been issued since 1936. It was in 1936 that Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard issued and made public a report on the New York shelter that charged, for instance, that:

¶ The qualifications of John F. Smithers, then and now superintendent of the shelter, did not extend beyond his experience as real estate manager for the family of the late Elbridge T. Gerry, founder of the SPCC.

¶ Political pressure, more than any other factor, had effected the appointment of agents whose previous experience with children or social work had ranged from riveter, butcher, grocery clerk, bank clerk, to policeman and fireman.

¶ The New York society pays only lip service to the theory of case work.

¶ Funds contributed, unrestricted as to use, were indicated as "capital income" instead of being used for operating the shelter. That the expense of running the shelter was being charged to the fund the City gives the SPCC for law enforcement.

¶ It is a dangerous thing to operate a shelter for children on a private basis which prevents the public power of inspection.

The Mayor, aroused by the Blanshard findings, asked the shelter to change its ways—to name more qualified personnel from Civil Service rolls, and to use its unrestricted funds for shelter development.

The Mayor's suggestions were not followed. The only result of the investigation was that the City's appropriation and some services were cut.

Now Worse

According to those who know the shelter's workings well, the situation described in the Blanshard report is the situation today. Except it has grown worse.

Overcrowding brought about by the increase in delinquency and neglect of wartime means putting beds in rooms that might be used for recreation.

It means that some kids sleep on the floor.

It means that children—especially Negro children, taken in for temporary shelter, sometimes stay weeks or months.

It means that the children's feeling of prison is intensified, and their opportunity to enjoy healthy outlets which they need more than others, is accordingly less.

The shelter, which prides itself on being the only haven open day and night, is challenged now by the tremendous need for its services. It has not faced the challenge.

The recommendations of the New York State Board of Social Welfare, based on an investigation of the New York shelter completed more than six months ago, bear this out.

Recommendations

Its recommendations, submitted to the New York shelter and other agencies concerned with the welfare of children—but not to the press, are that:

¶ Boarding homes, visiting housekeepers to take care of dependent children could reduce the shelter population by 25 per cent.

¶ A committee of public and private agencies, *including representatives of Negro groups,* meet with the SPCC board.

¶ The director of the shelter should be a person professionally trained in social work beside being a good administrator.

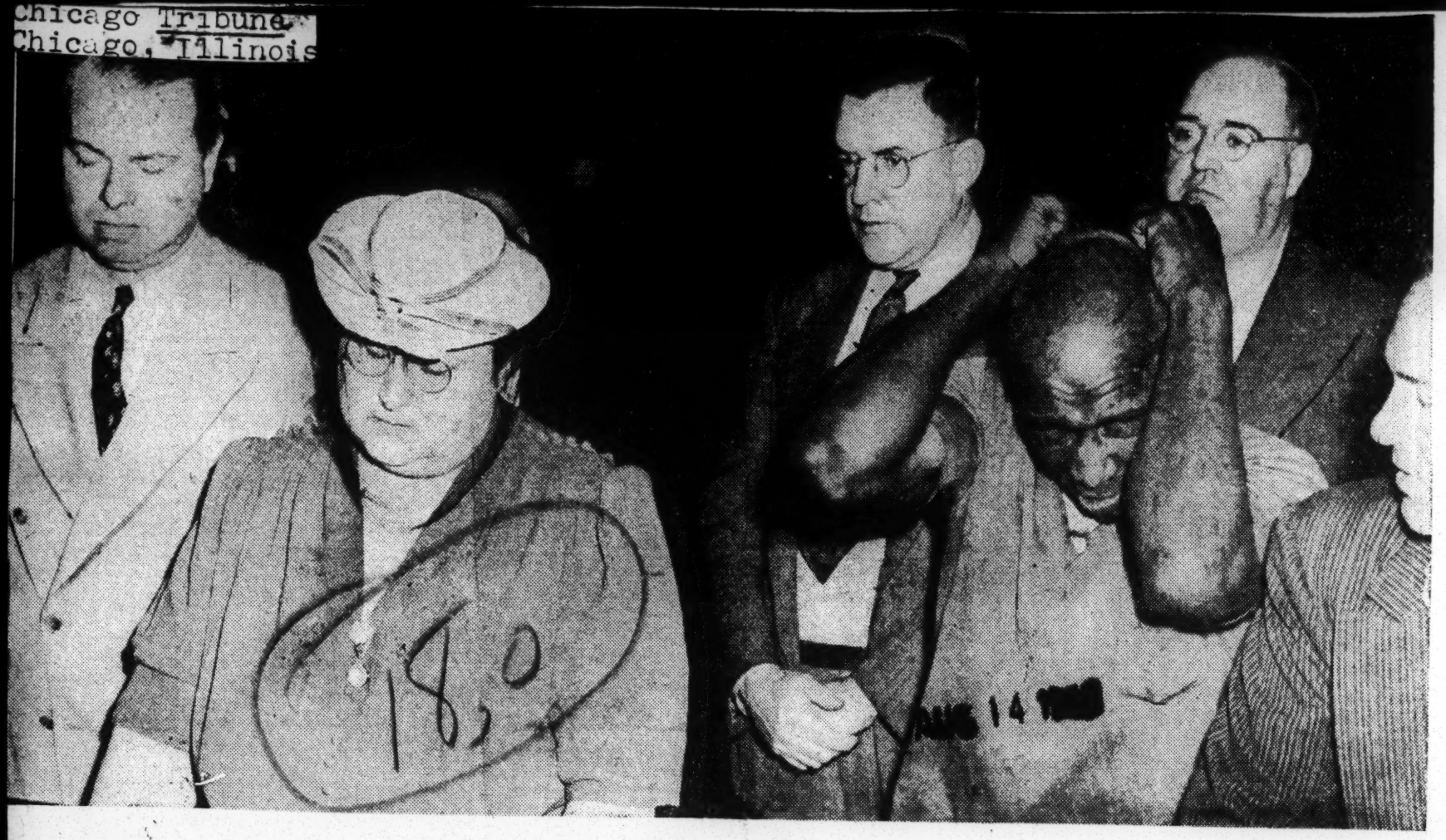
For Training in Trades

All blind persons of Atlanta's Negro community have been invited to meet at the Mt. Smai Baptist church, 177 Butler street, at 3 o'clock tomorrow to organize and establish a training and employment center for training and employment of its members. Courses in making brooms, mops, mattresses and chairs in leathercraft will be included. P. J. Woods will be in charge.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Blind Negroes To Meet

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois



[TRIBUNE Photo.]

Atty. James ', Byrnes, Mrs. Agnes Peele, and Herschel Booker, her houseman, as he accused her of beating him over the head and demonstrated how. Mrs. Peele, operator of a home for aged, has also been accused by one of home's inmates.

AUG 14 1943

DEMAND STATE ACT TO OVERSEE HOMES FOR AGED

AUG 14 1943

Legislators Condemn Profit by Misery.

Rep. Edward A. [illegible] [R.] of the 31st senatorial district, in which the Aristocrat Home for Aged Persons, 566 Stratford place, is located, demanded yesterday that some form of state supervision be worked out, and that periodic inspections of convalescent homes and homes for the aged be made.

"I am very much incensed over the treatment accorded elderly persons in homes for the aged," he said. "I know of a few such cases personally. There is no greater crime than making money out of human misery, and I cannot express my outrage too strongly. The state is closely supervising the new nursery homes and day schools springing up as a result of mothers working in war plants. I believe the state should also show equal interest in the supervision of convalescent homes for the aged."

Others Assail Operations.

Other legislators joined in the denunciation of unlicensed convalescent homes, which came to police attention after the arrest of Mrs. Agnes Peele, operator of the Aristocrat Home, on two charges of assault and battery and one of assault with a deadly weapon. She was also found guilty last week on five charges of operating a convalescent home without a license and refusing admission to license and health inspectors, and has posted $4,000 real estate bond while her attorney, Emmett Byrne, appeals.

Two former patients, removed from the Peele home in a wasted condition as a result of malnutrition, have died in hospitals.

Rep. David I. Swanson [R.] of the 11th senatorial district, who is chairman of the committee on judiciary, said that at the first propitious moment, the legislature, whether in regular or special session, should enact regulatory measures to curb the activities of convalescent homes and to ward off similar occurrences in the future.

City 'Neglected Duty.'

"It is unfortunate that calamities must occur before the public is aroused," Swanson remarked, "but it took the Iroquois fire to warn us of the necessity of asbestos curtains, and now we can plainly see that convalescent homes must be closely regulated. The city has negelected its duty and it looks like the problem is squarely up to the state."

Rep. Noble W. Lee [R.] emphasized that since the functions of convalescent homes are similar to those of hospitals, it is obvious that the same regulations should be enforced.

The Chicago crime commission has been following reports of the case with interest, Virgil W. Peterson, operating director, said as he assigned an investigator to attend Mrs. Peele's trial, which is scheduled for jury court next Tuesday.

"By hearing this trial, we may garner ideas to help in a solution of the problem posed by these various homes which seem to be flourishing without licenses," Peterson said.

Ordinance Held Adequate.

Herbert A. Ellis, assistant corporation counsel who is working with City Prosecutor Michael L. Rosinia on the Peele case, said that office is now starting a licensing drive.

"We know where all these convalescent homes are located," he said, "and we are inspecting them to see that they are complying with the regulations. I feel that the present ordinance governing such homes is adequate, and we must simply see that it is enforced. It is Mr. Rosinia's contention that all homes should be licensed so that the tragedies of another Peele place cannot be repeated."

AUG 14 1943

PM
New York, N.Y.

Dim-out Deadline Tonight . . . 6:59

NEW YORK

OCT 8 1943

6 Cops Posted at Shelter After Rioting by 'Big Boys'

11 'Ringleaders' Sent To Tombs; Justice Cobb Cites 'Restlessness'

A police sergeant and five patrolmen were on 24-hour duty today at the Manhattan "shelter" of the SPCC (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children) after a riot of "big boys" Wednesday night.

Eleven of the boys, described as the ringleaders, are in the Tombs, segregated from regular inmates there.

The riot came at a time when two investigating committees were looking into the reported cruel and inhuman conditions at the "shelter"—one by three justices of the Domestic Relations Court, the other by a group headed by Welfare Commissioner Arnstein and Investigation Commissioner Herlands.

'Restlessness'

The riot occurred at 11 p.m., and, according to W. Bruce Cobb, acting Presiding Justice of the Children's Court, the immediate cause has not yet been established. Cobb did point out that there has been a "state of restlessness" among the children, "intensified by the fact that several shelter employes have suddenly quit the SPCC or have been discharged."

Sixty boys took part in the riot on the fourth floor, running amok in the dormitory, overthrowing beds, tossing shoes through the windows and yelling defiance. Authorities then put in a call for police, who restored order.

Resignations

Police said nobody was hurt, that property damage was slight, that the riot resulted from "unsteady help."

Since exposure of conditions at the "shelter" at 1 E. 105th St. had been committed by the Children's Court to the institution and resignations there have included three night supervisors and the director, Katherine Flynn. One supervisor quit last night, saying he was "fed up with conditions there."

Cobb assured "shelter" officials that there would be plenty of police on hand to take care of possible future trouble.

Of the 11 boys in the Tombs, one was to be taken today to Bellevue for observation, and two will go to Warwick State Training School for Boys. The two already committed by the Children's Court to the institution and

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18 o-1943

Reception For First Lady Launches New Drive For Orphanage

The beautiful home of Judge and Mrs. Hubert T. Delany, 467 West 144th street, was the gathering place on Sunday afternoon for 150 community leaders, when a reception for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt marked the launching of the Harlem Activities Committee of the Colored Orphan Asylum of Riverdale.

In the photo—front row, left to right, are: Mrs. Willard Parker, chairman of the Asylum; and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, guest of honor and main speaker. Back row, left to right: Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Mrs. Louise Morris, Mrs. Etta Floyd, Mrs. Lillian Sharpe Hunter and Mrs. Fannie Robinson, all of whom are active on the committee.

Age
New York, N. Y.
NOV 20 1943

New Drive For Riverdale Orphanage Launched

At Reception For Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt At Home Of Judge And Mrs. Hubert Delany

NOV 20 1943

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared Sunday at a meeting to launch the opening of the Harlem Activities Committee of the Riverdale Orphan Asylum at the home of Judge and Mrs. Hubert T. Delany, 467 West 144th street, "I hope that there will come a time when we will cease to say 'this is something we do for Spanish-American or colored American children' and that we will say that we help all children."

Mrs. Roosevelt was guest of honor at a reception which was attended by 150 leading Harlem citizens and campaign workers about to participate in the second annual Harlem drive for the Riverdale Orphan Asylum.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that while she does not necessarily approve of institutional care, she was very favorably impressed with the institution at Riverdale which she visited a few weeks ago. She said that she very much approved of the fact that most of the Riverdale children were in foster homes throughout the community.

"Remarkable Institution"

"It is really a remarkable institution and I am glad that you are trying to place the right child in the right home. This is a great step forward, because it will mean giving each child the right start in life."

In thanking Mrs. Roosevelt for coming to this meeting of the Harlem Committee and the board of directors of the institution, Judge Delany said "We especially welcome you, Mrs. Roosevelt, because we have a feeling in this part of the City of New York that you are not interested in white, black, brown, yellow people, but are interested in all people, and want them to have a full, happy, wholesome life. When we get discouraged about how democracy is working—and we often get discouraged—we find great hope in the knowledge of your devoted interest in all human beings who need to share on equal basis in the democratic way of life."

Mrs. Willard Parker in behalf of the Board of Trustees, thanked Mrs. Roosevelt for her interest in the work. She said that it was a great achievement to launch the Harlem campaign for $20,000 as part of the city-wide goal of $125,000.

Among those who attended were Judge and Mrs. Francis E. Rivers, Dr. and Mrs. Channing Tobias, Mrs. Myles A. Paige, Judge Justine Wise Polier, Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgman, Judge Charles E. Tony, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Burley, Miss Constance Curtis,

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sims Campbell, Miss Sue Canagata, Mrs. Harry Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. George Cohron, Mrs. Henry K. Craft, Dr. and Mrs. Henry B. Delany, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Delany, Miss Sarah L. Delany, Robert Douglas, Miss Wilhelmina Easterling, Mrs. Etta Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Griggs, jr., Miss Dorothy Hendrickson, Mrs. Lillian S. Hunter,

Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, Claude H. Mason, Mrs. Louise F. Morris, Henry R. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar N. Parks, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Patrick, Mrs. A. Philip Randolph, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, Mrs. Fannie E. Robinson, Rev. and Mrs. Shelby Rooks, Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schiffman, Rev. and Mrs. Samuel H. Sweeney,

Mr. and Mrs. Maceo Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Totten, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Thomas, Mrs. Roy Wilkins, Mrs. Frost Wilkinson, Mrs. Robert Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow W. Werner, Mrs. Josephine Hare, Dr. and Mrs. Farrow Allen, Mrs. John West and Mrs. Malvin Proctor.

Also Dr. and Mrs. Peyton Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence G. Paterson, Mrs. Frederick Garnjost, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Heimerdinger, Mrs. Lawrence Orton, and Mr. and Mrs. Willian H. Wortham.

NOV 20 1943

John W. Poe Becomes Director Of Riverdale Orphanage; Position Effective November 1

John W. Poe was appointed director of the Riverdale Orphanage on November 1st, it was announced by Henry R. Murphy, executive director of the Riverdale Orphan Asylum.

This represents a promotion for Mr. Poe from assistant superintendent to the directorship of the home and was established to free Mr. Murphy from responsibilities at the orphanage so that he will have more time for the over-all community job which takes in the Foster Home Department in Harlem, 306 Lenox avenue, and the Fund Office, 122 East 22nd street.

Mr. Poe was born in Huntsville, Ala., graduted from Howard (B. S.) in 1930, worked for the "Association for Study of Negro Life and History" until he became a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Department of Public Welfare, and in 1938 he became unit supervisor. He remained in that position until he came to Riverdale as case-worker in February, 1941. In September, 1941, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Riverdale Orphan Asylum at Riverdale, where he had a large contribution to make from his experience in working with people. He is popular with children and staff alike, and has broad acquaintance in the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Poe will occupy the Superintendent's cottage on the grounds at Riverdale. Mrs. Poe, the former Miss Frances Thornton of Little Rock, Ark., has been a case worker on the staff of the Foster Home Department of the Riverdale Orphan Asylum, since July, 1939. Previous to her employment at the Riverdale Orphan Asylum, she had worked as research assistant for the New Jersey Legislative Commission studying conditions of the Urban Negro population. Mr. Poe is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi.

OVER $5,000.00 IS PRESENTED TO COLORED ORPHANAGE SUNDAY

Governor J. M. Broughton Praises Record of State Institution Here and Also Agricultural Progress—NFA Leaders Heard on Program

Military and civilian dignataries of North Carolina assembled at North Carolina Colored Orphanage here Sunday aftrenoon for the presentation of over $5,000 in cash and war bonds to the institution's superintendent, T. A. Hamme, and to recognize oustanding work among New Farmers of America and their instructors.

Herbert Love of Mill Grove School, Durham County, president of the state organization of NFA, was master of ceremonies, at which Governor J. Melville Broughton was the principal speaker. Billy Blount of Lee County Training School represented the state NFA in presenting gifts of cash and war bonds in the amount of $4,659.39. Lt.-Col. Wendell T. Derricks of Camp Butner, represented the 930th Field Artillery in presenting a gift of $470.77 in behalf of his outfit, representing proceeds of a benefit football game played three weeks ago.

Governor Heard

"I wish to commend and praise publicly New Farmers of America for their magnificent work," Governor Broughton said following his introduction by Mrs. W. T. Bost, State Commissioner of Public Welfore. "When the roll is called of those organization having a part in our war effort, New Farmers of America will have a proud and honorable record."

As he paid tribute to Granville County as "progressive in thinking and in agriculture and in other lines," Governor Broughton commended Frank Hancock to the state and nation as an agricultural leader. "One of the most significant things for agriculture in America is the fact that the President of the United States called Frank Hancock from Granville County to become general director of the Farm Security Administration in America. He will put common sense in one government bureau."

In presenting the Governor, Mrs. Bost praised the record of the Colored Orphanage and Superintendent T. A. Hamme. S. B. Simmons, state advisor of NFA, told the assembly that Negro farm boys of North Carolina had caught a vision given them by Superintendent C. K. Proctor of Oxford Orphanage and that it was the intention of NFA members to establish at the Colored Orphanage a worthy memorial to the late George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist. Dr. E. E. Toney, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Orphanage, expressed appreciation to the NFA and to the 930th Field Artillery for their gifts to the Orphanage.

Col. Derricks presented the cash gift from the 930th Field Artillery "in appreciation of the fine spirit which the people of this section have manifested toward members of my command and others at Camp Butner."

Dr. Spaulding Absent

Dr. H. S. Davis, principal of Mary Potter School, gave the scripture reading, the invocation was by Rev. N. A. Cheek and special music was rendered by Orphanage children and by a quartet from Coon Creek Farm in Vance County.

A note of sadness entered the meeting when announcement was made that Dr. C. C. Spaulding of Durham, was unable to be present because of sudden illness. Governor Broughton paid tribute to the Durham man, president of N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company stating that he was one of the nation's outstanding Negro leaders.

The Governor said with leaders like Dr. Spaulding, problems between the races could be settled on lines of good will and friendship and "without outside agitators." The Governor said that during his administration salaries of Negro teachers in the state had been increased by more than a million dollars and that he had directed that a study be made leading to the consolidation of Negro schools in the state. He paid tribute to the state's agriculture and industry in contributing to demands of nations at war and as he spoke of loyalty of the working man, he asserted: "So far as North Carolina is concerned, we don't believe in strikes while war is going on."

He said NFA taught "principles of independence and self-help" and added that "America did not become a great nation on the dole, gratituties and gifts, but became great through independence and self reliance. Our people only asked that the Government protect them against monopoly and unfairness."

Plaque Presented

Roy H. Thomas of the State Department of Vocational Education, presented to Lee Allen Yates of Bricks, Lee County, the H. O. Sargent plaque for having conducted the most outstanding farm program among former NFA members in the United States during 1943.

Prof. K. A. Williams of Winfall, in behalf of Negro vocational teachers in the state, presented a war bond to each of the former teachers now in the armed forces. Receiving bonds in person or in absentia were Harven Hargraves of Chadbourn, J. Jones of Fayetteville, Richard Jones of Ellerbe, Richard Bradnax of Williamston, Glenn Rankins of Landis, and Earl Simmons, all graduates of A. and T. College, Greensboro.

189-1943

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 18, 1943

NEGRO SCHOOL PROPOSED

Columbia, March 17.—(AP): Senators Henry R. Sims, of Orangeburg, and W. Brantley Harvey, of Beaufort, introduced a bill today to create a state industrial school for negro girls. The bill would provide a $30,000 appropriation for operating expenses of the school.

The state maintains industrial schools for white boys and girls and for negro boys but has no school for negro girls.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 2, 1943

Negro Girls' School Bill Passes Senate

Upper Chamber Also Votes Funds For State Textile School at Belmont—Speed Necessary to Prevent Withdrawal Of Machinery Installed.

RALEIGH, March 1.—(AP)—The Senate passed a House bill today authorizing the establishment of a training school for delinquent Negro girls and appropriating $25,000 for its maintenance, and sent to the House a Senate measure calling for the appropriation of $75,000 to purchase machinery for the textile school at Belmont.

Moving to keep abreast of its calendar, the Senate held two sessions during the day, at noon and at 2:30, and reconvened at 8:30 tonight to consider an accumulation of legislation sent over from the House.

No funds were earmarked for setting up the Negro girls' school, which will be governed by the board of directors having control of all the State's correctional institutions, but Senator Carlyle of Forsyth expressed the hope that an abandoned prison camp or CCC camp could be acquired for the school. The $25,000 will be spent only for operation.

Negro girls under 16 years of age may be sent to the school if they are convicted in juvenile or other courts. They will be given correctional and constructive training.

The bill authorizing the school was introduced by Representatives Stoney of Burke, Gass, Hudson and Gobble of Forsyth, Everett of Halifax, and Price of Rutherford.

Senator Cherry of Gaston introduced the Textile school bill and explained that machinery must be purchased within 90 days to put the school in operation, or the Federal government may withdraw more than $30,000 worth of machinery it has already installed.

House bills passed on second reading would authorize the State to lend $651,000 to the North Carolina railroad, $200,000 for improving roads, and the remainder for funding its bonded debt.

A legal question was clarified by another measure, which Senator Sanders of Alamance described as "one of the most constructive pieces of legislation to come to the Senate from the House." The bill validates the conveyance of real estate by heirs within two years of the death of the owner, providing that no action has been instituted in the courts during that time. At present, Sanders said, all conveyances during the two-year period are void under North Carolina statutes.

Activated at Last

Macon, Ga., News
August 14, 1943

The State Department of Public Welfare has finally gotten around to laying plans for the immediate activation of Macon's too-long-idle Training School for Negro Girls.

A superintendent has been hired, according to word from Atlanta, and the school's personnel selected. No definite date has yet been set for the institution's opening, however.

It is to be hoped that those responsible will get the facility into operation without further delay. It has been seven long months now since Governor Ellis Arnall gave the go-ahead signal on the project.

This continued delay has not set at all well with those of us who have held that the state was criminally negligent in not activating the school long ago. For four long years the magnificent building, erected through contributions of hard-working Negro women throughout the state, has stood as a monument to Georgia's failure to keep faith with those who sacrificed to build it.

The fact that neither Ed Rivers nor Gene Talmadge would appropriate the funds necessary to put it into operation—although it was built only after assurances that the state would take it over and operate it—is a blot on both their administrations.

We had hoped, when one of the current governor's first official acts was to sign a special appropriation setting up funds to put it into operation, that it would have been doing the job for which it was erected long ere now.

Macon, Ga., News
August, 1943

Negro Girl School Is Due To Open After Five Years

The Georgia State Training School for Negro Girls, built by contributions from Negroes all over Georgia more than five years ago, but never set into operation, will be opened within the next 30 days, A. J. Hartley, director of the state department of public welfare, said here today.

With the naming of Ruth Stevenson as superintendent and with the large dormitory now being furnished, Hartley said the school will definitely be set into operation. The new superintendent, who is a Negro, holds a Ph.D. degre in social work from the University of Pittsburgh and has been a staff member of Morrison's Training School for Negro Girls at Hoffman, N. C., for the past six years.

The school consists of one large building with a capacity of 50 girls and is located just off the Camp Wheeler road on 131 acres of land donated by Bibb county. The state recently appropriated $30,000 for the operation of the school.

Vocational training will be taught to the Negro girls not over 18 years of age who are committed by the courts to the school for rehabilitation, Hartley said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ga. Club Women Thank Gov. Arnall

The Georgia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, in annual session at Albany, Ga., June 20-21, extended thanks and appreciation to Governor Ellis Arnall for signing the petition presented to the Georgia legislature for funds for maintenance of the Training School for Delinquent Colored Girls at Macon, Ga.

Thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) was authorized for furnishings and current expenses of the school.

"The need for such institutions is growing more and more apparent. The rendering of this service to the colored youth of Georgia by our noble and fairminded Governor will not be forgotten," the federation said in a statement signed by the following:

Mrs. George S. Williams, Savannah, Executive Board; Mrs. M. D. Singleton, Macon, Publicity; Mrs. W. A. Scott, Atlanta, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. W. Boddie, Milledgeville, Music; Mrs. C. H. Douglas, Macon, Executive Board; Miss J. L. Bank, Athens, Executive Board; Mrs. H. M. Reese, Albany, president; Mrs. J. S. Williams, Macon, treasurer, and Mrs. H. A. Hunt, chairman of the Training School Board, Fort Valley.

JUN 28 1943

St. Louis, Missouri
Argus

WHAT WILL GOVERNOR DONNELL DO?

Characterizing Missouri's penal system as the "worst in the country," Representative O. K. Armstrong of Green County has confirmed the report of the Star-Times about brutality of the medieval days kind which is being imposed upon the inmates of the state's penal institutions.

Representative Armstrong was making his investigation long before the Star-Times exposed the barbaric treatment of the Negro girls at Tipton. And by the way, it may be proper to state here that Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, a supporter of Governor Donnell, and his exposing of the rotten conditions at the state penal institutions cannot be charged to partisan politics. He puts human treatment above political expediencies.

Governor Donnell poses as a Christian gentleman, a lawyer and a Sunday school teacher. In fact, many of the people of the state thought him to be a nice man—but where is his human heart? Where is his sense of right and wrong? Why does he aid and abet the brutal treatment of the Negro girls at the state Industrial Home at Tipton? Has his political aspirations blinded his sense of right and justice?

Unfortunately, they must parties to the cruel treatment of the unfortunate girls of their race. Both of them applied the lash or suffered it to be put the girls of their race in dark dungeons—seased. They follow the line of slavery days and with applying the leather lash to the tune of lashes for mere infraction of the rules. In the of those girls, the McMahons followed their mistreatment of the Negro girls own instincts, desires or purposes, or they were forced to do deed by "higher ups." Unfortunately, they must this mean deed

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either obey their masters or lose their jobs. Loyd I. Miller, director of penal institutions in the state, is said to have given the management the green light. Governor Forrest C. Donnell is backing the whole mess which stinks to the high heavens.

What will Governor Donnell do?

The killing of the bill to investigate the rotten conditions behind the bars by the committee can never cover up dirt.

Milledgeville School Has Band, No 'Picks'

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

September 26, 1943

By M. L. ST. JOHN.

While a special session of the legislature attempts to reform Georgia's prison system this week, Governor Arnall pointed to one existing place of confinement in Georgia which is operated in direct contrast to the present chain gang system.

It is a place where all inmates are "trusties" until proved otherwise, where discipline is enforced by taking away honor privileges instead of putting leg picks and a lash on the offender.

It is a place which has no fences, bars, nor guards—but instead has school teachers and vocational training plants, playgrounds, libraries and a band; a place which has daily chapel services with inmates participating in the program, instead of the penal system which only recently employed its first chaplain.

Rehabilitation.

It attempts to rehabilitate its inmates to such a degree that only 5 per cent ever return, or go to other institutions—instead of following the penal system which degrades its convicts and sees many of them back in prison shortly after their release.

This place, highly commended by the Governor, is the State Training School for Boys at Milledgeville. The new buildings went up in 1940, and its rehabilitation program has been greatly intensified during the past six months.

Bill Ireland is superintendent of the school. It is operated under the supervision of the State Department of Public Welfare, of which A. J. Hartley is director.

Boy Inmates.

Inmates are boys, white and colored, under 21 years of age. They are sent here, instead of to public work camps and Tattnall, at the discretion of judges trying their cases. The only boys whom the judges cannot place in the school are those under death or lifetime sentence.

The judges must give the boys an indeterminate sentence. This enables them to be paroled as soon as they have made sufficient progress in their social attitude and in their vocational training, Director Hartley pointed out. The average time spent at the school by boys is 15 months. The average population is 500.

LEARNING—A boy at the state training school is shown here at work in one of the many work shops.

Boys leaving the training school now are entering war industries, while many "graduates" already have responsible positions with large corporations.

School Classes.

Regular school classes are conducted for the younger boys through the eighth grade.

Older boys are taught mechanical drawing, woodwork, metal work, tinsmith, radio repair, machine work, auto mechanics, printing, barbering, laundering and shoe repairing in the school's modern equipped plants.

The boys are given many privileges, including movies twice a week and freedom of the grounds, on the school's honor system. If they violate rules, these privileges are taken from them as punishment—there is no corporal punishment in the school.

One of the nation's outstanding Boy Scout troops is composed of boys in this school. The 16 members were awarded 180 merit badges during the first six months of 1943, setting a national record. Harold S. Shuptine, of Milledgeville, is scoutmaster.

Modern Dormitories.

In place of cells which house adult prisoners, the boys in this school stay in modern dormitories —without bars. Thirty boys live in each dormitory, with a teacher. In each building is a library and a recreation room.

They are fed a well-balanced diet and given medical and dental attention. Menus include such breakfast offerings as bacon, sausage, stewed fruits, grits, hot cakes and milk; dinner offerings such as vegetables, beef, fish, potatoes, slaw, desert, bread and milk; supper offerings, such as liver hash, vegetables, milk and bread. Chicken is served on special occasions, Hartley said.

Ireland gave the following as a typical day at the Boys' school:

A Typical Day.

Arise at 6:30 a. m.; calisthenics for 20 minutes; breakfast at 7:20; assigned to schools or shops until 11 a. m.; chapel for 20 minutes; dinner at 12:05; back to schools and shops until 4:15 p. m.; play until supper at 5:30 p. m.; after supper the facilities of the playgrounds, auditorium and recreation halls are available until bedtime at 9 p. m.

The school operates a farm which provides much of the foodstuffs for its tables.

Annual cost of operating this school is $135,000, Hartley said.

Similar rehabilitation programs are being put into operation at the State Training School for Girls in Atlanta and the Training School for Negro Girls at Macon, Hartley asserted.

The girls in Atlanta are being taught beauty culture, nursing, typing and home economics so they may earn a living when released. They also are given academic school work through the eighth grade, and the school is operated on the honor system.

Budget Group Gets Requests For Funds

Columbia, S. C. State

October 26, 1943

The state budget commission yesterday began preparatory work on its recommendations for 1944-1945 appropriations which will be submitted to the general assembly when it convenes in January.

This morning, the hearings will continue when the commission visits the Girls' Industrial school; goes thence to the Reformatory for Negro Boys and then to the state penitentiary where lunch will be served following the hearing.

Yesterday afternoon, the commission went out to the State hospital where it held a hearing. The institution asked for $1,800,000 for the next year as against $1,740,000 current appropriation, while at the State sanitarium, which was next visited, request was made for $415,000 for the next year as against $384 000 for the current year.

Departments and institutions yesterday generally asked increases for next year with the exception of the state tax commission which, because of operating economies reduced its needs by $2,650. The commission asked $312,288 for the 1944-45 year compared with $314,938 appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal

October 30, 1943

Training School for Negro Girls Ready

A campaign begun 20 years ago by Georgia Negro women Saturday had achieved its goal— establishment of a state training school for Negro girls.

The Georgia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs announced that the school will be dedicated at Macon Tuesday.

Ten acres were bought in 1929, and by 1936 the tract had grown to 101 acres. A grant of $35,000 from the Federal Government was used for a building.

Funds to operate the school, however, were not available. Governor Eugene Talmadge vetoed an appropriation by the 1941 General Assembly. This year Governor Arnall approved the Legislature's appropriation of $25,000, and provided $5,000 more for equipment.

The school will accommodate 30 girls. Instead of being sent to jail, as formerly was done, a Negro girl under 18 may be sent to the school at a judge's discretion.

Training School to Be Opened In Macon

Savannah Ga. News

October 30, 1943

Will Have Capacity For 30 Negro Girls

ATLANTA, Oct. 29 (AP).—A State Training School for negro girls will be opened Tuesday at Macon, climaxing a campaign begun more than twenty years ago by a group of Georgia's negro women.

Director A. J. Hartley of the state welfare department said today, in announcing the dedication program, that in 1922 the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs began to raise funds for such a school. Nickels, dimes and larger contributions trickled in from negroes throughout the state.

By 1929 the women had enough money to buy ten acres of land near Macon and by 1936 they increased this to 101 acres. Then, with the help of a $35,000 grant from the federal government, a building was erected.

But lack of operating funds stalled the project. In 1941 the General Assembly authorized a state appropriation but this was vetoed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge. A similar bill was passed this year, however, and Gov. Ellis Arnall has approved a $25,000 annual appropriation for the school and provided an additional $5,000 to equip it.

Now, said Hartley, the school is ready to operate and it will be formally dedicated Tuesday in a program in which whites and negroes will participate. The director said numerous white women had encouraged the negroes in their long campaign.

Initially the school will be able to accommodate about thirty girls— young girls who previously could be sent only to jail for their infractions of the law. Now judges, in their discretion, may commit negro girls 18 or under to the school. A similar institution for white girls is maintained here by the state.

Ruth Stevenson has been employed as superintendent of the school.

Board O. K's Negro Reformatory Opening Soon

Jackson, Miss. News

November 3, 1943

Opening on a small scale of the agent for negro juvenile reformatory at Oakley, for which the last state legislature appropriated $60,000, been authorized "within a few weeks' by the sub-committee of the board of trustees, and quarters for the housing of 25 to 30 inmates are now being prepared for occupation. It was revealed by Dr. P. H. Eason, state superintendent of education and chairman of the board, that Dr. Eason has been named superintendent of the reformatory. Oakley is a former state prison in Hinds county.

18p-1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

GIRLS' SCHOOL BILL GOES TO GOV. ARNALL

Senate Follows House In Passage Of Fund Measure

Capitol Attache Says Signature Appears Certain

A bill authorizing the state to support a colored division of the Georgia State Training School for girls in Macon, which passed the House last week and was approved Monday by the Senate, was in the hands of Governor Arnall Tuesday.

An attache in the Governor's office said Mr. Arnall had signed all bill sent to him by the Senate Monday and that he felt sure that this particular measure received the Governor's signature.

It was pointed out further that Governor Arnall favored the bill and said he would sign it if passed by the House and Senate.

The legislation would permit the Governor, as director of the budget, and the budget commission "to support and maintain" the school from any available funds. No specific amount is mentioned.

DREAM OF 30 YEARS REALIZED

Passage of the bill enables members of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs to realize a dream of more than 30 years. It was 30 years ago that they set out to establish a home for delinquent colored girls.

As time passed, they acquired a large plot of land and in 1937 they dedicated buildings which they hoped some day would house unfortunate colored girls.

Realizing that they alone could not operate the home, these women turned the buildings over to the state. An effort to have the state operate the home failed in 1941 when an appropriation was made for establishment of the school but vetoed by Governor Talmadge.

READY FOR OPERATION

The school is practically ready for operation now. After erecting the buildings, the club women filled them with necessary equipment.

Many of the club workers have died since starting this worthwhile project. Mrs. Henry A. Hunt, Sr., of Fort Valley, in a statement this week said:

"I wish the good members who worked faithfully might be here to rejoice with us."

Thomasville, Ga. Daily Times Enterprise
February 16, 1943

SENATE PASSES HOUSE APPROVED BILL TO FINANCE NEGRO SCHOOL

Atlanta, Feb. 15. (AP)—The senate today passed a house approved bill authorizing the state to support the negro division of the Georgia training school for girls in Macon.

The legislation would permit the governor, as director of the budget, and the budget commission, to "support and maintain" the school from any available funds. No specific amount is mentioned.

Knoxville Journal
February 18, 1943

Spencer Man Named Head Of Negro School

NASHVILLE, Feb. 17 (AP)—Professor H. E. Scott of Spencer, Tenn., has been appointed superintendent of the Pikeville Training and Agricultural School for Negro Boys, according to an announcement today by Dr. W. O. Baird, state commissioner of institutions. The appointment became effective Monday.

Professor Scott, formerly a county superintendent, a principal of elementary and high schools and president of Burritt College at Spencer, succeeds W. P. Chandler who resigned to become a state senator.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
May 8, 1943

Funds Allotted For Augusta, Macon Schools

Governor Arnall yesterday made funds available for replacement of buildings and equipment destroyed by fire at the Gracewood School for Mental Defectives, near Augusta, Ga., and for the operation of the Negro Girls' Training School at Macon.

He authorized expenditure of $25,000 for construction at the mental defective school and ordered a similar figure set aside for annual operation of the Negro school. He also set aside $5,000 for the purchase of equipment at the Negro school.

The property at Macon was purchased by Negro women and given to the state with the understanding the state would provide funds to operate the school, Arnall said.

In 1941, he added, the general assembly enacted a measure to authorize the state to support the school but the bill was vetoed by former Governor Talmadge. The general assembly this year likewise authorized Arnall to provide funds for the operation if he could obtain the money. By doing so, he said he was "keeping faith with those Negro women who gave this property to the state."

His action on the replacement of the property of the mental defective school followed a trip to Augusta, earlier in the week, where he addressed a chamber of commerce meeting. He said he visited the institution and was "horrified" by conditions.

Mobile, Ala. Register
July 7, 1943

Juvenile Court Pay May Receive Slight Increase

County Board Also Studies Raises For Detention Homes

Slight salary raises may be made possible for workers in the juvenile court and for the superintendents of detention homes in Mobile, when the Mobile County board takes action two weeks from today on proposed increases of minimum and maximum pay.

In a letter read to the board at its meeting yesterday, H. T. Pillans, director of personnel, concurred in the pay raise recommendation levels of E. B. Bowman, chairman of the juvenile court commission, and also approved the appointment of a stenographer to handle office duties.

Changes Deferred

The county board, as the budgeting authority for the juvenile court commission, must, however, approve any changes in salaries. This action was deferred until the next meeting.

The minimum and maximum salary schedule, as recommended by Bowman and Pillans, are: Superintendent of the Boys' Detention Home, $190-$225, no change; superintendent of the Girls' Detention Home, $140-$170, $160-$190; assistant superintendent Girls' Detention Home, $60-$80, $70-$90; superintendent of the Colored Detention Home, $90-$115, $100-$125; assistant superintendent of the Colored Detention Home, $60-$80, $70-$90; chief probation officer, $150-$190; $190-$225; juvenile court officer, $150-$175, no change; juvenile probation officer, $100-$140, $120-$160.

Bayou La Batre Library

A letter from Cecil Bates, county attorney, was read before the board in which it was stated the commission was without legal authority to appropriate any funds for the Bayou la Batre public library unless a county library board was first set up.

According to Bates' letter, the library board must consist of five members which is expressly given the authority to govern and supervise all funds appropriated for library purposes. The board of commissioners voted to study Bates' suggestion further and to notify Bayou la Batre citizens of the attendant legal angles.

Will Attend Meeting

Members of the board approved a resolution submitted by Commissioner Joe Mitternight, authorizing the attendance of all members, the clerk, attorney, engineer and superintendent of maintenance at a meeting of the Association of County Commissioners of Alabama, in Montgomery, July 21, 22, 23. Upon presentation of proper expense accounts, expenses will be paid out of any road and bridge funds in the treasury.

The Montgomery conference will deal with the construction and maintenance of good roads by means of educational lectures, exhibits and demonstrations.

Seek Priority From WPB

A resolution by Commissioner Mitternight and seconded by Chairman A. B. Jefferies asking that application be made to the War Production Board for priority to purchase four Caterpillar patrols or equivalent for road grading, was unanimously passed.

It was pointed out that several of the county's most important and heavily traveled dirt roads leading to industrial plants that have war contracts, are virtually impassable because of lack of grading.

In conclusion, the board voted to confer with Sheriff William H. Holcombe concerning designation of the rooms on the northeast corner of the jail building as the permanent meeting place of the grand jury of Mobile County.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
MAR 20 1943

N. C. OKens Negro Girls School For

RALEIGH, N. C.—A bill authorizing the establishment of a training school for delinquent girls was passed late last week by the state senate, at the same time approving the hope was expressed that an appropriation of $25,000 annually for its maintenance. No funds were earmarked for the CCC camp could be acquired for the project. The $25,000, it was made clear, would be spent only for operation of such a school. Authorization of such a training will be governed by the board of directors having control of all the state's correctional institutions, but convicted in juvenile or other Price, of Rutherford. Burke; Gass, Hudson and Gobble of Forsythe; Everett of Halifax and age and over, of Rutherford.

time, thin but no less acid, etched a perpendicular line between Marty's new-moon brows.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Beating Of Colored Girls

MAR 20 1943

Promotes Two Teachers

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Brutality was rewarded instead of punished here last week when a white physician and his wife were given a promotion immediately following a published investigation of charges they had whipped two girl inmates of the Jackson County Home for Negro Girls.

The couple, Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Griffin, were named by the Jackson County court to take charge of all Negro institutions in the county following an order by Judge Ray D. Cowan that they be questioned concerning the whipping of the two girls and repeated persecution of nine others, ranging in age from 10 to 16 years.

MAR 20 1943

Judge Cowan, before placing the case before the court, had conducted an inquiry of his own. This action was taken when Dr. J. D. Hendley, superintendent of the county home for Negro boys, took the girls before Judge Cowan. For seeking what he thought was justice, Dr. Hendley was dismissed in the same shift that elevated the Griffins.

MAR 20 1943

Admitted Whipping Girls

Judge Cowan reported that his inquiry disclosed that Mrs. Griffin, matron of the girls' home, called her husband to help her control the girls after they had become unruly. Testimony, he said, was that Dr. Griffin punished two of the girls with a leather strap in the presence of other girls of the home.

Dr. Griffin, appearing before the court, admitted he had used "a small leather strap" to strike two of the complaining girls "three or four licks each." He denied any brutality, saying the punishment had been inflicted because the inmates had been "unruly." He told of instances in which they had fled the home and other infractions of the rules.

MAR 20 1943

Said They "Stayed on Job"

A. F. Price, superintendent of the Jackson County Home for the Aged and who previously exercised authority over all Negro institutions in the county, told the court much of the trouble was due to the failure of Dr. Hendley to cooperate with the Griffins. He charged Dr Hendley with "not putting in his time' 'at the boys' institution and added that the Griffins were reliable and "always on the job."

Judge Cowan, who did not attend the hearing, said: "I am surprised that the court did not make a more thorough investigation to determine the seriousness of the charges. I do not intend to permit wards of the juvenile court to be punished in that manner."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
June 20 1943

Bauman Plans Improvements For Home

City Commissioner J. W. Bauman promised today that "whatever corrective steps that are necessary" to improve health and personnel conditions at the city juvenile detention home will be taken as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Bauman said he felt that some charges which have been made regarding improper operation of the home and alleged mistreatment of inmates were "partly true" but declared he had as yet no official reports on which to base any action.

Dr. T. V. Woodring, city health director, said complete medical examinations of every child and employe at the institution were being started today. In addition, he declared, a public health nurse has been assigned to visit the home at frequent intervals for health check-ups.

Dr. Bauman said Welfare Director J. T. Tipps was devoting a large amount of time to the home and was visiting it "about three times a day" in order to secure first-hand information on treatment of the children.

"We've inherited the operation of this institution from the former humane and juvenile court commission," Dr. Bauman pointed out, "and it has been our responsibility for only a short time. We expect within two or three months to alleviate to a great extent any unsuitable conditions which may be found to exist."

Dr. Bauman explained that this is the first time the health department has ever been called upon to assist in operation of the home.

Mrs. Janie Tharpe, matron of the home, has been accused of mistreating the children but has denied the charges, insisting that they have been made by "people who want to get my job."

The commissioner expressed the opinion that specially-trained welfare workers should be assigned to operate the home but pointed out that the position now pays only $50 a month. Perhaps the best possible management could be secured by employing a man and his wife—both professional welfare workers—to live at the institution, he said.

The humane and juvenile court commission designated one of its members to conduct a special investigation of the home last year, following charges that a child had been severely beaten with "a blunt instrument," but the report recommended no changes at the institution.

Mrs. Tharpe denied that she had beaten the child but the commission decided to transfer her to supervision of the Negro detention home—a move which was postponed following what one member described as a "political protest."

Members of the commission explained that they considered Mrs. Tharpe "at least temperamentally unsuited" to perform the duties required at the home for white children.

City Councilman U. M. (Red) Williams denied today that he had taken a delegation of politicians to a meeting to defend conditions at the home. "It was my understanding," said Williams, "that there was a political move on to have Mrs. Tharpe transferred to a home for Negroes. That was what I opposed. I knew nothing about an injury to a child nor about other conditions at the institution. I took no delegation to any meeting."

Sparks Accepts Tucker Budget With Revisions

He Will Transmit It To Legislature Virtually As It Was Compiled

Gov. Chauncey Sparks announced yesterday his adoption of budget recommendations for the fiscal year 1943-44 and 1944-45, for submission by him to the legislative session which convenes May 4, within five days after start of the session.

The "Governor's budget" followed substantially the tentative budget prepared by Finance Director Hayse Tucker, and carries also approval of the interim committee on finance and taxation. Gov. Sparks announced that he would hold hearings on the budget as provided by law, though this angle has already been threshed out before the finance and taxation committee.

The budget provides for expenditures totalling more than $30,000,000 annually, including several million dollars additional for schools and more money for old age pensions. It follows recommendations made by Mr. Tucker, in providing $650,000 additional for counties, from sales tax revenue, to boost old age pensions, and a 20 per cent increase for higher institutions of learning. It also provides $1,500,000 for school teacher salary increases, this appropriation, and another of $200,000 for expansion of vocational education services, being conditioned "upon there not being used in any fiscal year more than $3,000,000 of the surplus, as of Sept. 30, 1943, in the Alabama Special Education Trust Fund, Surplus Account."

The budget provides for general fund expenditures of $8,949,876 for 1943-44 and $9,149,189 the following year, against actual expenditures of $11,711,631 last year. Several allotments formerly paid from the general fund, however, were transferred to the special education trust fund, whose budget for the next two years was fixed at $19,533,631 annually, against 1941-42 expenditures of $11,019,234.

The most considerable change in the Governor's budget, from the tentative budget of the finance director, was addition of $100,000 annually to the military department, for paying the State Guard for drill. This pay would be at one-half the Federal rate, or $1 per day for privates and other ranks in proportion.

The Governor's budget also gave an additional $5,000, above Mr. Tucker's original submission, to the State Reform School for Negroes, a like increase for the Public Library Service, and $2,500 more for the Southern Industrial Institute at Camp Hill.

There was a severe slash in appropriation to the State Aviation Commission, from $31,500 in the tentative Tucker budget to $11,500 in the Governor's budget.

A feature of the budget is the placing of ceilings on expenditures of certain departments receiving earmarked fees, with any surplus to be retained by the department, to be available in case of emergency on approval of the Governor. The department of agriculture will be limited, assuming adoption of the Governor's recommendation, to $464,000 per annum; Alabama Public Service Commission, $96,252.50; Alabama Milk Control Board, $31,940; Department of Public Safety, $667,000; Department of Conservation, $650,000; and Alabama Real Estate Commission, $7,495.

Charleston [illegible]
February 12, 1943

Negro Institution Urged

Columbia, Feb. 10.—(AP): The senate social security committee heard representatives of women's organizations and negro leaders today ask legislation which would provide for a state Industrial school for Negro Girls.

Representatives of the state department of education, the Council for the Common Good, State Conference of Social Work, Federation of Women's Clubs, church groups, the state interracial committee and negro organizations appeared in behalf of the proposed school.

The state maintains industrial schools for white boys and girls and negro boys.

Director A. B. Rivers, of the state department of public welfare, asked the committee for an appropriation to provide boarding homes for temporary care of homeless children. Rivers presented a resume of the department's activities.

State School For Negro Girls Asked

Senators Henry R. Sims, of Orangeburg, and W. Brantley Harvey, of Beaufort, have introduced a bill to create a state industrial school for Negro girls. The bill would provide a $30,000 appropriation for operating expenses of the school.

The state maintains industrial schools for white boys and girls and for Negro boys but has no school for Negro girls.

Charleston, S. C. Post & Courier
March 16, 1943

Penal Posts Are Filled

Columbia, March 12.—(AP): G. M. Eskew, of Greenville, was appointed superintendent of the State Industrial School for Negro Boys, Governor Olin D. Johnston, ex-officio chairman of the state penal board, said today.

Eskew will succeed Frank O. Meyer, who will be retained in the service of the state, the governor said.

The announcement came on the day after James S. Wilson, superintendent of the state penitentiary, announced the selection by the penal board of Frank Wilkes as captain-of-the-guard at the penitentiary and A. B. Manley, as captain-of-the-guard at the women's penitentiary. Wilson, Wilkes and Manley will take office Monday.

The appointment of Eskew marks almost a complete change in administration of the state's correctional and penal institutions, the state industrial school for girls is the one exception.

August 13, 1943

BUDGET FOR NEGRO HOME IS ANNOUNCED

ATLANTA, Aug. 12 (AP).—Approval of a budget of $5,000 for equipment and $6,000 for maintenance of the home for negro girl delinquents at Macon was announced today by B. E. Thrasher, Jr., state auditor.

Thrasher said Gov. Ellis Arnall approved the amounts from an appropriation of $25,000, before his departure for Washington yesterday.

Ruth Stevenson has been appointed superintendent of the home.

Date for placing the institution in operation has not been announced.

For Carolina

18p-1943
Columbia, S. C. State
January 17, 1943

REFORM SCHOOL FOR NEGRO GIRLS

Some time ago, there came a plea for support of a bill to be presented to the present legislature, calling for the establishment of a training school for neglected Negro girls, same to be under Negro management. This measure is being supported and promoted by the Women's Christian Temperance union.

This is a praise-worthy effort on the part of these women to have something done for Negro girls that is already being done for white girls, for white boys and for Negro boys. Certainly something is needed to rehabilitate the delinquent girls of the Negro race.

My own views of institutional reform have changed considerably, but I would not set out to offer them as being the only and the right method of dealing with the wayward. However, there is a noticeable tendency toward probation rather than institutional confinement. Some years ago it was my pleasure to attend a forum in New York on the subject of probation and had presented to me a very voluminous report of the plans of one of New York's outstanding women judges as to just how the system could and should be worked out for a 7,000,000-people-city. Being from a small Southern town and ignorant too, I could not wade through all the legal ramifications presented and so I file dit away for my grandchildren to mull over and see wha women were thinking about in "my day." Anyway, now that we have a parole and probation board for South Carolina we might learn a lot from New York on how to handle delinquency without additional institutions. It has always seemed possible to plan for less and less institutional care and more and more supervision in the case of petty offenses or offenders.

With all the efforts being made to feed and educate children and the care and supervision of attendance teachers and welfare workers, surely the youthful crime record can and will be greatly reduced, but if an institution will aid any in making respectable citizens out of those who have broken the laws, then let's have an institution too.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Delinquents' School Seen

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Establishment of a state training school for Negro girls under 16 years old was asked in a bill presented Thursday to the state legislature and drawn to meet recommendations of a commission named in 1941 to study the problem.

The commission, headed by W. A. Stanbury, white, made a study of correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents in this state and in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. It recommended a vocational training school for Negro girls that would also carry on a regular school program and with sufficient buildings and equipment.

The bill would become effective July 1 and an appropriation of $25,000 would be provided by the general assembly for maintenance of the school for the biennium ending June 30, 1946.

Girls under 16 would be committed to the institution by the juvenile courts providing girls are not insane or mentally or physically capable of being substantially benefited by discipline. No commitment would be made for any definite term, but girls would be discharged upon becoming 21.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 29, 1943

School for Negro Girls Proposed in House Bill

School for Delinquents Recommended in Report of Commission's Study

The House yesterday received a bill for the establishment of a State Training School for Negro Girls under 16 years of age. The bill was drawn to meet recommendations by a commission appointed in 1941 for the purpose of studying proposals for the establishment of such a school.

Introduction of the bill—by Reps. A. B. Stoney of Burke, Rex Gass of Forsyth, B. B. Everett of Halifax, R. E. Price of Rutherford, and Gardner Hudson of Forsyth—followed receipt in the House of the commission's report, which was first submitted to Governor J. M. Broughton.

The commission, headed by W. A. Stanbury, made a study of correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents in the State, and of similar institutions in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. It recommended that a vocational training school for delinquent Negro girls be established; that the school be equipped to train girls in domestic science, commercial laundry work, gardening, poultry raising, and other trades and crafts, and to carry on a regular standard school program; that careful consideration be given to the type of training and care necessary for rehabilitation of the girls; and that sufficient buildings and equipment be provided for training of the girls.

The bill would become effective July 1, and an appropriation of $25,000 would be provided by the General Assembly for maintenance of the school for the biennium ending June 30, 1946.

Supervising Setup.

Under provisions of the bill the institution for Negro girls would be under the control of a board of seven directors, appointed by the governor to serve for four years. Expenses of the board members would be paid on a per diem basis as may be provided in the biennial appropriations act.

The board would be authorized to appoint as superintendent of the institution a woman of professional social work and experience meeting the personnel standards established by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Salary of the superintendent would be fixed by the board, subject to the approval of the Budget Bureau, and she could be discharged at any time by the board for cause.

Authority is given by the bill for the board, with the approval of the governor and Council of State, to obtain by gifts or purchase suitable real estate in the State for location of the institution. No State funds would be used until an appropriation for permanent improvements of the institution is expressly authorized by the General Assembly, but directors may use any funds donated from other sources.

In order to provide for operation of the institution until a permanent place is obtained, the directors may enter into an agreement with any other State institution or agency for temporary use of any State-owned property. (There have been reports that one of the now-unused State prison camps will be obtained to start the program.

Girls under 16 years of age are to be committed to the institution by juvenile courts, providing the girls are not insane or mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by discipline of the institution. No commitment is to be made for any definite term, but girls are to be discharged upon reaching 21 years of age.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
February 7, 1943

School for Negro Girls Has Backing of Federation Head

The president of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. P. R. Rankin of Mount Gilead, spent several days in Raleigh last week on Federation business. She conferred with a number of legislators in behalf of measures on the program of the State Legislative Council, all of which were endorsed by the Federation, and attended the hearing before the joint appropriations committee on the bill to provide a school for Negro delinquent girls.

"I was most impressed with the presentation of the matter by the various speakers and by the size of the delegation present," said Mrs. Rankin, "and I believe the members of the committee must have been also. When they consider the great need for such an institution, as fully set forth by the Commissioner of Public Welfare, Mrs. W. T. Bost, Dr. Stanbury, and others, I believe they will grant the request of the Governor and the 50,000 persons represented in the Legislative Council," she continued.

Mrs. Rankin further stated that the concern of the North Carolina Federation of Negro Women's Clubs for the girls of their own race, and the hard work that organization has done for 20 years or more in trying to get a correctional school for them, touches the heart of every clubwoman and makes her determined to continue the effort until such a school is established.

Other legislation Mrs. Rankin thinks clubwomen should keep working for, in addition to that on the Legislative Council program, includes an appropriation for continued adult education, a larger appropriaton for Samarcand, the correctional school for white girls, and for Caswell Training School, and proposed additional forestry protection laws.

Mrs. J. S. Mitchener of Raleigh, chairman of legislation for the Federation, and her committee are hard at work for all the measures proposed, and Mrs. Rankin expects the clubwomen out in the State to continue with their good work at home. Mrs. Rankin expressed satisfaction with the outlook for passage of most of the proposed legislation and was enthusiastic in praise of the way Mrs. Mitchener and the Legislative Council have gone at their tasks.

The problem of holding club meetings is naturally receiving Mrs. Rankin's attention. She suggests that a club might hold its business meeting while sewing in a Red Cross work room. "There is no reason why a club president could not call a meeting to order and proceed with business the while she bastes a seam. Since she is permitted to drive to the meeting only because she is to do war work, here is the chance to 'kill two birds with one stone'," Mrs. Rankin said.

Mrs. James Boyce Hunter of Charlotte, chairman of literature, is reminding would-be contestants for the various prizes offered by her department that March 15 is the deadline for entries. Indications are that the great interest shown in the contests last year will be even greater this year. Mrs. Hunter suggests that many famous writers began their careers during a war, finding some phase of the war inspiration for creative writing. She expects an increase in entries for the Caldwell cup for the best short story, the Lanier cup for the best one-act play, the poetry cup for the best sonnet, the Berry cup for the best narrative poem, and the Federation cup for the best feature article, also for the special award to the club doing the most creative work.

The rules for the contests are: Manuscripts must be typewritten on regulation size typewriter paper; name of cup competed for must be placed on each manuscript; contestant must number pages and place title on each page; sign manuscript with nom de plume only. She must enclose a letter with manuscripts giving name, address, nom de plume, and number of manuscripts submitted. Manuscripts must be mailed to Mrs. Hunter, and none will be accepted after March 15. Stories are limited to 6,000 words, plays to one act. Authors are to keep copies of manuscripts, as none will be returned. No poem will be considered unless it is stated for which cup it competes. The Federation will retain book rights to all manuscripts but not the acting rights to plays.

Among the Junior clubs particularly busy at this time is the Elizabeth City club. In a section where there are many service men, the young clubwomen are constantly busy with work for their comfort and pleasure. They recently held a charity ball and realized $25 with which to carry on their work. They sponsored a meeting for Major McDowell, recruiting officer for the WAACS, to present his program.

Another busy club is the Greensboro Junior club. It has concentrated on the selling of stamps and bonds. It sponsors the Minute Maids—members in colorful costumes at every possible place or meeting where stamps and bonds may be sold. At the request of Mrs. Karl Bishopric, chairman of the State War Savings Staff, it cut and furnished patterns of Minute Maid uniforms for the 100 districts in North Carolina, a really tremendous job. The club has been awarded the merit certificate from the United States Treasury Department for having 90 per cent of its membership regular purchasers of stamps and bonds.

New clubs received into the Federation last week were the Sparta Woman's Club and the Bessemer City Junior Woman's Club.

February 10, 1943

Negro School Here Approved

ATLANTA, (AP) — The senate Monday passed a house approved bill authorizing the state to support the Negro division of the Georgia training school for girls in Macon.

budget, and the budget commission funds raised by a campaign" to "support and maintain" the school from any available funds. No specific amount is mentioned.

The legislation would permit the governor as director of the state, at a cost of about $30,000 from funds raised by a campaign" to "support and maintain" the state. It has never been operated because funds were unavailable. Two years ago the legislature passed a bill to appropriate money for operating the school, however, by the senate 40 to 0. Senator Luther Bloodworth of Macon said several women throughout the state would make necessary funds available.

The house 127 to 0 was approved by the senate 40 to 0. Senator Luther Bloodworth of Macon said

Morganton, N. C., News-Herald
February 2, 1943

SPONSORS BILL TO ESTABLISH NEGRO SCHOOL

Rep. A. B. Stoney Introduces Measure Bearing Broughton's Approval.

A bill for the establishment of a State Training School for Negro girls under 16 years of age was introduced in the General Assembly near the close of last week's session with Rep. A. B. Stoney of Burke as author and co-sponsor.

The measure, presented to the House Thursday, was drawn to meet the recommendations of a commission appointed in 1941 for the purpose of studying proposals for the establishment of such a school. Mr. Stoney was a member of the commission named by the Governor to make the study.

Bearing the approval of the Governor and the Department of Charities and Public Welfare, the measure is sponsored jointly by the Burke legislator and Representatives Rex Gass of Forsyth, B. B. Everett of Halifax, R. E. Price of Rutherford, and Gardner Hudson of Forsyth, and its introduction followed receipt in the House of the commission's report which was first submitted to Governor Broughton.

The commission, headed by W. A. Stanbury, made a study of correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents in the State, and of similar institutions in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. It recommended that a vocational training school for delinquent Negro girls be established; that the school be equipped to train girls in domestic science, commercial laundry work, gardening, poultry raising, and other trades and crafts, and to carry on a regular standard school program; that careful consideration be given to the type of training and care necessary for rehabilitation of the girls and the sufficient buildings and equipment be provided for training of the girls.

The bill would become effective July 1, and an appropriation of $25,000 would be provided by the General Assembly for maintenance of the school for the biennium ending June 30, 1946.

Under provisions of the bill the institution for Negro girls would be under the control of a board of seven directors, appointed by the governor to serve for four years. Expenses of the board members would be paid on a per diem basis as may be provided in the biennial appropriations act.

The board would be authorized to appoint as superintendent of the institution a woman of professional social work and experience meeting the personnel standards established by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Salary of the superintendent would be fixed by the board subject to the approval of the Budget Bureau, and she could be discharged at any time by the board for cause.

Authority is given by the bill for the board, with the approval of the governor and Council of State, to obtain by gifts or purchase suitable real estate in the State for location of the institution. No State funds would be used until an appropriation for permanent improvements of the institution is expressly authorized by the General Assembly, but directors may use any funds donated from other sources.

In order to provide for operation of the institution until a permanent place is obtained, the directors may enter into an agreement with any other State institution or agency for temporary use of any State-owned property. There have been reports that one of the now-unused State prison camps will be obtained to start the program.

Girls under 16 years of age are to be committed to the institution by juvenile courts, providing the girls are not insane or mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by discipline of the institution. No commitment is to be made for any definite term, but girls are to be discharged upon reaching 21 years of age.

In addition to Rep. Stoney and Dr. Stanbury who is prominent Methodist minister of Winston-Salem, the commission was composed of Bishop Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh, bishop of the North Carolina diocese and chairman of the North Carolina Inter-Racial committee; State Senator Irving Carlisle of Winston-Salem, and Mrs. Lula Kelsey of Salisbury, president of the United Federations of Negro Women's clubs.

Raleigh dispatches reported the commission as finding that "the records of the juvenile courts of the States from July, 1919, to July, 1939, show that a total of 3,839 Negro girls under 16 years of age were brought before the courts for disposition.

"For the 10-year period from 1919 to 1929, there were 1,216 Negro girls under 16 appearing before the juvenile courts. For the five-year period from 1929 to 1934, there were 1,338 Negro girls under 16 appearing before the juvenile courts in the State, and for the five-year period from 1934 to 1939, there were 1,285.

"There is no State institution to which these girls may be committed. With the exception of those who have committed serious crimes the juvenile courts have either placed these children on probation or have released them."

Ask for School For Negro Girls

The senate social security committee yesterday heard representatives of women's organizations and Negro leaders ask legislation which would provide for a state industrial school for Negro girls.

Representatives of the state department of education, the council for the common good, state conference of social work, Federation of Women's clubs, church groups, the state interracial committee and Negro organizations appeared in behalf of the proposed school.

The state maintains industrial schools for white boys and girls and Negro boys.

Director A. B. Rivers of the state department of public welfare, asked the committee for an appropriation to provide boarding homes for temporary care of homeless children. Rivers presented a resume of the department's activities.

Raleigh Times
February 19, 1943

A State's Good Name

SHOULD A STATE manifest simple honesty in its dealings; should it comport its incorporeal self with the politeness and the dignity that is expected of a gentleman? The answers come glibly to your minds in a unanimous affirmative, but curiously enough it has become the duty of the present General Assembly to clear Georgia's escutcheon of two blemishes of long standing.

It is paying a bill that is more than 30 years old, a bill which has been neglected with the disdain of a deadbeat pleading the statute of limitations to a trusting creditor. And it seems about to acknowledge at last a fine contribution made by the Negroes of Georgia for the betterment of the state, after a shameful neglect.

The silver service, purchased in 1907 and presented to the battleship Georgia, for which Legislature after Legislature refused to make appropriation, is at last to be paid for. Since the dismantlement of the warship many years ago the service has adorned the Governor's Mansion, the glistening beauty of it being a sorry and embarrassing reminder of the ways of politics and of corporate irresponsibility.

The Assembly also has passed a bill authorizing the state to support the Negro Division of the Georgia Training School for Girls at Macon. The colored women of Georgia raised $30,000 for the erection of a commodious building for this purpose but it has never been used because maintenance funds were never made available. The 1941 Legislature passed a measure providing for operation of the school but it was vetoed by Governor Talmadge. The present measure passed both branches by unanimous vote and the new regime at the Capitol will endeavor to obtain fulfillment of the original purpose. At least, recognition will be made of a fine gesture by those Negroes who are seeking to ameliorate one of our most perplexing problems.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Propose La. School For Delinquents

JAN 30 1943

By E. JAMES HAMILTON

SCOTLANDVILLE, La.—Through the influence of Dr. J. S. Clark, president-emeritus of Southern university here, delinquent Negro boys and girls of the state will no longer have to spend dreary months in parish jails.

The Committee on Correctional Institution for Colored Delinquents has bought 840 acres of land in East Baton Rouge parish and dedicated it to the rehabilitation of colored delinquent children.

This institution, a dream of Dr. Clark's conceived some 20 years ago, has now become a reality.

A fortnight ago an official announcement from the state carried a story of the school and named two white persons to head its program. Dr. Clark pleaded that all personnel should be of the colored race "because it is the responsibility and duty of Negro leaders to train the forgotten and lost children of their own race and bring them back into the right paths where their worth will be increased one-hundred fold.

"In order to rehabilitate Negro delinquent children, they must be thrown into a society among people whom they know, who talk their language, who can go to the depths of their hearts. Only the Negro teacher can get the milk of kindness into the hearts of the delinquent Negro child."

Claude Harrison, director of institutions, advised the committee he had prevailed upon Dr. Clark to assume the superintendency of the institution, until such time as a suitable person can be found. Dr. Clark, after much prevailing, acquiesced, and agreed to assume this responsibility without remuneration from the department.

Lumberton, N. C. Robesonian
January 29, 1943

NEGRO GIRLS RECOMMENDED

Raleigh, Jan. 28.—(AP)—A gubernatorial commission headed by W. A. Stanbury recommended to the legislature yesterday that a training school be established for delinquent Negro girls.

No money was allocated for the purchase of property, but the measure provided the board could spend donated funds or could obtain by agreement the property or buildings of other state agencies.

Representative Stone of Rockingham and others introduced a bill to provide for scholarships to any state educational institution children of disabled veterans of either world war or for children of men killed in the present war. No more than 15 scholarships would be granted in any school year. If more applications were received, the 15 would be selected by the Veterans' administration.

Negro Girls' Home Has $41,000 Fund

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
Aug. 14, 1943

The budget for opening and operating a new training school for Negro girls at Macon has been approved by Governor Arnall, State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. said yesterday. Aug. 14, 1943

The Governor approved $5,000 for equipment and $6,000 for operations for the first quarter, Thrasher said. A fund of $25,000 for operations and $5,000 for equipment recently was set aside for this new school for delinquent Negro girls. Aug. 16, 1943

The school will be in a building near Macon. The State Department of Public Welfare has not announced the opening date.

18p-1943

AWAITS OPENING

The Georgia Training School for Girls, Negro division, will be dedicated at a program to be held at 11 a.m., Nov. 2, at the school located just off the Camp Wheeler road, Mrs. J. A. Rollison, chief of division of institutions of the State Department of Public Welfare, announced today.

Judge A. J. Hartley, director of the State Department of Public Welfare, will preside over the program. Among prominent speakers who will take part will be Dr. R. C. S. Young, assistant director of the department.

* * *

THE TRAINING SCHOOL, which was built in 1936 by funds raised by Negro women in Georgia, opens for the first time and will be run on long promised state funds appropriated this summer.

The photographs at the right show two views of the beautiful school.

At the top, an exterior view of the grounds and building. Below, an interior view, illustrating the fine lighting and neat, modern appearance.

Macon
October

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO GIRLS

State School
Macon, Ga., Telegraph

For Negroes
October 30, 1943

To Be Opened

Georgia training school for Negro girls, projected 20 years ago, will be dedicated at 11 a. m. Tuesday, it was announced yesterday. The school, located just off the Camp Wheeler road, which was built in 1936.

Director A. J. Hartley of the State Welfare Department said yesterday, in announcing the dedication program, that in 1922 the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs began to raise funds for such a chool. Nickels, dimes and larger contributions trickled in from Negroes throughout the state.

By 1929 the women had enough money to buy ten acres of land near Macon and by 1936 they increased this to 101 acres. Then, with the help of a $35,000 grant from the Federal Government, a building was erected.

But lack of operating funds stalled the project. In 1941 the general assembly authorized a state appropriation but this was vetoed by Governor Eugene Talmadge. A similar bill was passed this year, however, and Governor Ellis Arnall has approved at $25,000 annual appropriation for the school and provided an additional $5000 to equip it.

Now, said Hartley, the school is ready to operate and it will be formally dedicated Tuesday in a program in which whites and Negroes will participate. The director said numerous white women had encouraged the Negroes in their long campaign.

Initially the school will be able to accomodate about 30 girls—

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO GIRLS TO BE DEDICATED

Augusta,
October

ATLANTA, Oct. 30—(AP)—A campaign begun 20 years ago by a group of Georgia Negro women has achieved its goal, establishment of a state training school for Negro girls.

Nickels and dimes were followed by larger contributions as the Georgia Federation of Colored Women's clubs carried on the campaign launched in 1922, A. J. Hartley, director of the State Welfare Department said in announcing dedication ceremony for the institution at Macon next Tuesday.

Step by step the women carried on their campaign. At the end of the first seven years, in 1929, enough money was in the fund to purchase 10 acres of land near Macon, and by 1936 the original ten acres had grown to 101. A grant of $35,000 from the federal government was used to construct a building.

Funds to operate the school, however, were not available. An appropriation by the general assembly in 1941 was vetoed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge, but the assembly this year made an appropriation to maintain the school. Gov. Ellis Arnall approved the appropriation of $25,000 and provided $5,000 additional to equip the school.

Hartley said during the 20 years the women have been campaigning for the school, numerous white women aided them financially and by encouraging words.

The school has accommodations for 30 girls. Previously young Negro girls convicted of law violations were sent to jail, but now a judge, in his discretion, may commit any under 18 years of age young girls who previously could be sent only to jail for their infractions of the law. Now judges, in their discretion, may commit Negro girls 18 or under, to the school. A similar institution for white girls is maintained in Atlanta by the state.

Ruth Stevenson has been employed as superintendent of the school.

Macon Will Open Colored School

ATLANTA, Oct. 29.—(AP)—A state training school for Negro girls, will be opened Tuesday at Macon, climaxing a campaign begun in 1922. the ad- gun more than 20 years ago by a group of Georgia's Negro women.

Director A. J. Hartley, of the state welfare department, said today, in announcing the dedication program, that in 1922 the State Federation of Colored Women's clubs began to raise funds for such a school. Nickels, dimes and larger contributions trickled in from Negroes throughout the state.

All-Negro Staff For Cheltenham School Is Urged

Washington, D. C
Baltimore, Oct. 8 (AP).—Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin urged upon Governor O'Conor today adoption

Clamming that all-white and mixed Negro and white staffs at Cheltenham have been unsuccessful, the mayor wrote, "It is surely

whose board of management was

made entirely Negro in

"For eight years . . .

ministration of that institution has

Director A. J. Hartley, of the

COMMISSIONER LEONARD VISITS SCHOOL

The visit of Mr. Samuel E. Leonard, the newly appointed Commissioner of Correction and Training for the State of North Carolina, visited the Jackson Training School last week. In addition to this institution he will have general supervision of Eastern Carolina Training School, the Samarcand School for Girls, the Morrison Training School for Negro Boys, and the State Farm Colony for wayward women. His visit here was one of interest, and he expressed himself as being well-pleased with the set-up of institutional activities, and the personnel of the School also liked the frank and friendly interest of Commissioner Leonard.

Concord, N. C. Uplift
November 20, 1943

Having had a long experience as head of the Eastern Carolina Training School, the newly appointed official knew just how to move about so as to familiarize himself with the departmental activities and get acquainted with members of the institutional staff. He really has that Eastern Carolina friendly way of making one feel, "I am your friend, and want to help you." The Commissioner made neither changes nor suggestions of changes, the purpose of this visit being just to get acquainted with the School as a whole.

Mr. Leonard met with all staff members one evening, and briefly outlined the program which he hopes to encourage in the work of the five institutions under his jurisdiction. He emphasized the fact that he wanted the workers to realize, above all else, that the institution was for the boys, and that all activities should be for the development and uplift of boys who heretofore have had little or no chance in life.

In the future Commissioner Leonard will make periodical visits to this institution, so as to keep in close touch with the work being carried on.

Training School to Be Ready For Occupancy in Short Time

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
November

The Georgia Training School for Negro Girls, located on the outskirts of Macon and dedicated November 2, is almost ready to receive the first girls assigned for training, it was disclosed yesterday by Ruth Stevenson, superintendent.

No students have been taken yet, she explained, because all the equipment needed at the school had not been installed. But this is in process of delivery now, and within the next week or two the state welfare department will begin enroling students.

The school was first projected 20 years ago, when the state Federation of Colored Women's Clubs began raising funds for it. When enough money was accumulated, construction was begun; and the building was completed in 1936.

Georgia Negro women had financed the plant. But the state was to appropriate money for its operation, and the appropriation was approved only this year, when the state assembly granted a $25,000 annual operating appropriation and $5,000 for equipment.

It will be used to train Negro girls of 18 years, or under, committed to the school by judges at their discretion instead of being given the straight jail sentence previously imposed.

The training that will be given at the Georgia training school to fit these delinquent girls for normal living again, was described yesterday by the superintendent, Ruth Stevenson.

She has studied the needs of her race, and has worked for the past six years at the state training school for boys in Hoffman, N. C. From the background of this experience, she named features of the training that she considers essential and plans to stress in the training school for Georgia Negro girls here. Among these essentials she listed basic schooling, health care, and training that will fit them to earn a respectable living.

The school will accommodate about 30 girls at present, she said. These will be assigned to it by the state welfare department an opplications from local judges who choose this method of correction for the girls brought before them.

The girls will stay at the training school anywhere from one month to 18 months, the superintendent said. The period will vary with the individual and the progress she makes in her training.

While there, the students will be given a comprehensive domestic training course. In this course the superintendent listed cooking, laundry work, dressmaking and other types of sewing, all phases of housekeeping, cultivation of flowers and shrubs, and home planning.

A girl who has finished this course will be qualified for the highest type of domestic work, and will be a desirable worker in refined environments, it was pointed out. In fact the superintendent said that thorough domestic training was emphasized so that the Negro grls could hold jobs in nice surroundings, as an additional good influence for them.

The domestic training will be supplemented by a regular program of recreation and general health training. And one rigid requirement will be that every girl who enters the school must learn to read and write before leaving it, if she does not already know how. Schooling will be given at least to the fifth grade level, the superintendent said.

This all-round program will be administered through a staff of six teachers, and plans are also being made to have a full-time nurse at the school, and to get the regular services of a physician. A kitchen and laundry are being equipped for use of the girls during classes, and they will have modern and well-equipped dormitory quarters.

When Negro girls are released from the school, they will be ready to take their normal place in society again, the superintendent said. They will be encouraged to return to their homes if this is possible. And they will be fitted to earn a living under good working conditions. The school's care even extends to this phase of the rehabilitated girls' lives, for if a girl cannot find a job herself, the school will place her in a satisfactory position at the time of her release.

NEGRO TRAINING SCHOOL TO OPEN

Jefferson Ga., Herald
November 11, 1943

Climaxing a 21-year campaign by Negro Women's Clubs, the Georgia Training School for Girls, Negro Division, has been opened at Macon under the supervision of the State Department of Public Welfare.

Money for the purchase of the school's 131 acres was raised from 1922 to 1937 by the Negro organization, and in 1936 the WPA appropriated $35,000 for buildings. As a measure to provide operating expenses was vetoed by former Governor Talmadge, the buildings remained idle until the recent allotment of Governor Arnall of $25,000 a year for the project as well as $5,000 to be used this year.

NEGRO REFORM SCHOOL SLATED

New Orleans (La.) Times-Picayune
November 4, 1943
(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 3.—A Negro juvenile reformatory, the first of its kind in the state, will be opened on a small scale within a few weeks at Oakley, Miss., according to Dr. P. H. Easom of the state department of education, who is agent for the school.

Temporary quarters for the housing of 25 to 30 inmates are now being prepared for occupation, Dr. Easom said. The last state Legislature appropriated $60,000 for such a school, building of which has been delayed by wartime construction restrictions.

Stating that the demand was so great for an institution of this type that the board of trustees felt justified in using every possible means of getting it started, even on a minute scale, Dr. Easom announced that W. G. Echols of the state department of education and Juan Landry, Hattiesburg architect, have gone to Washington to seek priority for permanent buildings.

A recent survey of sheriffs and police chiefs over the state, Dr. Easom said, showed that from 1200 to 1500 young Negro delinquents would be sent to the reformatory by various courts of the state as soon as facilities for handling them are made avaialble.

Professor G. W. Williams, Dupont, has been named superintendent of the reformatory.

Students to Enroll In Negro Institute Within 2 Weeks

Macon, Ga.

Students will be enroled in the Georgia Training School for Negro Girls, which was dedicated Nov. 2, within the next week or two, according to Ruth Stevenson, superintendent. November

No students have been taken yet, she explained, because all of the equipment needed at the school had not been installed, but this is in the process of delivery.

The school, which will accommodate about 30 girls, will be used to train Negroes of 18 years or under, committed to the school by judges at their discretion instead of their being given the straight jail sentence previously imposed.

The all-round program of rehabilitation will be administered through a staff of six teachers, and plans are also being made to have a full-time nurse at the school, and to get the regular services of a physician.

Funds Awarded In Mississippi

Mobile, Ala. Register
November 30, 1943

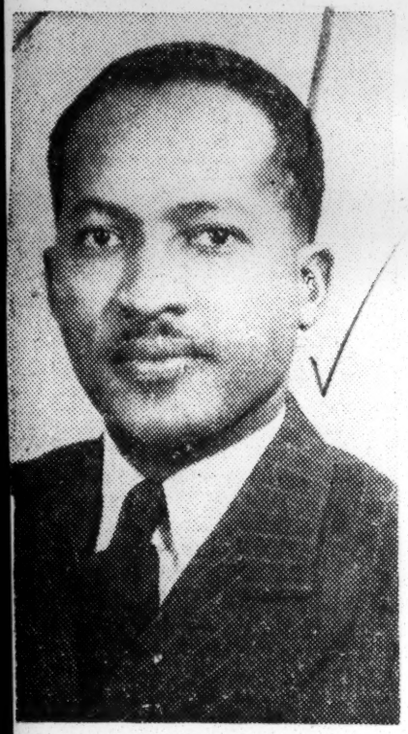
JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 29.—(AP) The State Building Commission met here Monday and allocated $33,629.59 for construction and repair of buildings owned by state institutions.

The largest sum, $12,652.39, went to the Mississippi Negro Training School, Jackson, to be used as part payment to Alton Barlow, Jackson, contractor for a building under construction.

The commission gave $9,075.97 to the state penitentiary at Parchman for use on the complete camp unit and escape-proof cage being built there. Other allocations: Ellisville State School, $4,402.24; Delta State Teachers' College, Cleveland, $3,000; Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, $3,000; Natchez Charity Hospital, $500; Beauvoir, Confederate Veterans' Home at Biloxi, $499.99; State School for Deaf, Jackson, $500.

18?-1943

Gets Ph.D



WILLIAM HARRISON PIPES

An associate professor of English at the Fort Valley State college, has been awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by the University of Michigan. Dr. Pipes is 31 years old, a native of Mississippi, a graduate of Tuskegee institute and Atlanta university, and a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. He is married to the former Anna Russell of Louisville, Ky. The Pipes are the parents of 3-year-old Harriet Ann.

1941-1943

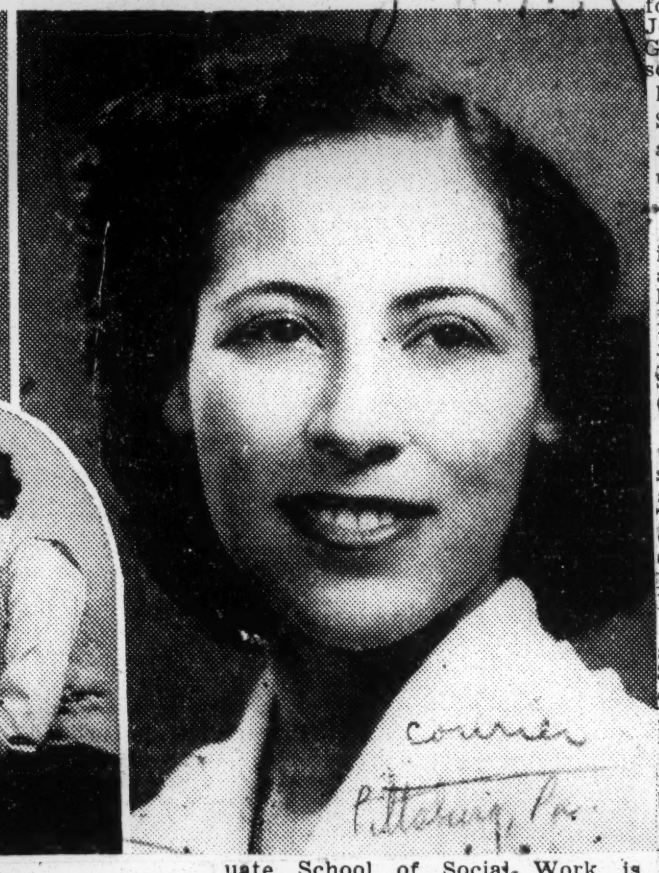
OUTSTANDING RACE STUDENTS IN NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLS

Lieutenant Harold Tate, Goldsboro, North Carolina, United States Signal Corps, of New York City, N. Y., commissioned from civilian life into the Signal Corps after finishing A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C., and working at the Signal Corps Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N. J., Tate is the only Negro officer in any of the services and the first to be sent to Harvard university and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass., to study in the world's most secret Radar and Electronics schools.

Elizabeth Ann Gourdin, center, Boston, Mass., one of the two remaining undergraduates at Wellesley. She is completing the four-year course in three years, and plans to enter medical school next year. Prominent in Wellesley activities, her father is Colonel Edward O. Gourdin, commanding officer of the 372nd Infantry, New York City, N. Y.

Jean Jennifer, inset, Washington, D. C., graduate of Howard university in 1941, received the master's of science degree in hygiene and physical education at Wellesley college recently.

Hope Imes, right, New York City, is a recent graduate of Wellesley college. Miss Imes resided in Severance hall and was the circulation manager of the Wellesley News and a member of the College choir, and very active in undergraduate affairs. She is the daughter of Rev. William Lloyd Imes, of Knoxville college (Tenn.), and former pastor of St. James Presbyterian church, New York City.



Race Students Also Lead In Scholarship

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By PAUL DANIEL DAVIS

CHESTNUT HILLS, Mass., Sept. 2—Few New England schools have received more publicity through the exploits of its Negro athletes than Boston college situated in this exclusive Boston community. Among the nationally famous athletes from this men's school, conducted by the Society of Jesus of the Roman Catholic church, have been Lou Montgomery in football; Gilbert Walker and Herbert McKenley in track.

Montgomery, Brockton, Mass. class of 1941 is the flashy back and high scorer of the nationally rated Boston team. He attracted a great deal of attention when he was benched as his team played in the Sugar Bowl game of 1941.

Gilbert Walker, Malden, Mass., was not only New England 100-yard dash champion and a favorite in indoor track competition, but was also a ranking student and vice president of his class. Donald McKee, Everett, Mass., 1937, was the New England 440-yard champion.

ENSIGN AMONG ALUMNI

Bernard Whitfield Robinson, Boston, Mass., class of 1941, was vice president of his class and a leader in his studies. He is now in his junior year at the Harvard University Medical school, and has the distinction of being the first Negro commissioned an officer in the United States Navy. Put on inactive status as an Ensign in the Naval Medical Corps last year, Robinson is now a Midshipman, under the national plan whereby Naval medical school students give up their commissions until graduation, and receive their medical instruction as midshipmen. He is still a part of the Navy and will be commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, upon graduation from the Harvard Medical school.

Today among the 2,000 undergraduates at the college is another athlete that is attracting national attention, Herbert McKinley, the track star from Jamaica, B.W.I. He is an honor student in the School of Business Administration. During the past year, he captured first place in the National Junior AAU 400 meters, and a number of middle distance titled in New England and AAU and inter-collegite competition.

Among the students in the Graduate School of Social Work is Dorothy S. Canada of Brockton, Mass.

MASS. TATE COLLEGE

Another school, which, in spite of its small Negro student attendance, has produced several outstanding athletes, has been Massachusetts State college in Amherst. The school attracted national attention when a race student, the late William H. Craighead of Bowling Green, Va., was elected captain of the varsity football team in 1905. Two years later, in 1907 and 1908, Matthew W. Bullock, present State Parole Commissioner of Boston, Mass., was varsity football coach at the school. He was an All-American end at Dartmouth from 1900 to 1903.

FIVE STUDENTS

There were five race students among the 1500 co-eds during the past school year. Geo. E. Monroe, Dorchester, Mass., graduate of the agricultural course of the Jamaica Plains (Mass.) high school in 1941, finished the two-year course in poultry farming in May at the Stockbridge School of Agriculture, a distinct department of the college providing training in agriculture, horticulture, and related business activities.

Monroe is now in charge of the turkeys at the Sudbury Inn and Turkey Farm in Sudbury, Mass. Charles J. Rogers, Medway, Mass., is in the class of 1944; and Ruth I. Edmonds of Pittsfield, Mass., is in the class of 1946. Miss Edmonds is a scholarship holder, majoring in bacteriology, and a member of the colloge choir.

Other recent undergraduates include William T. Evans, 1942, Pittsfield, Mass.; Frank Bundy, 1943, Philadelphia, Pa., at the Stockbridge school and Thomas Brown, 1943, Boston, Mass.

GRADUATE STUDENT ALSO TEACHING FELLOW

One of the 25 teaching fellows for 1942-1943 at Mass. State was Joseph E. Brinson, Thomasville, Ga., who received his bachelor of science at Tuskegee in 1941, where he is now on the faculty. At Mass State, he was a teaching fellow in agronomy and working on a graduate degree.

ALUMNI

Early graduates of Mass. State include the following, who were also on the football team: William H. Williams, 1906; Charles Elliott Roberts, Gerald N. Lew, 1911, and Benjamin F. Hubert, 1912, now president of the Georgia State Industrial college, Savannah, Ga.

Other classes have included: Jester J. Hairston, 1929, second assistant conductor of the Hall-Johnson choir, New York City; J. Thomas Caruthers, 1907, farmer at Columbia, Tenn.; George P. Charleston, 1929, Everett, Mass.; Headley Bailey, 1930, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Students in the graduate school since 1932 are: John Valentine, Strickland, poultry, M.S., 1932, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; Major F. Spalding, agronomy, Ph.D., 1935, Tuskegee institute; Lebra J. Spaulding, horticultural management, M.S., 1935, Greensboro, N. C.; David J. Knight, dairy, M.S., 1936, county agent Enfield, N. C.; Elvin T. Miles, agronomy, M.S., 1940, Tuskegee institute; Plese Corbett, agronomy, M.S., 1940, A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C.; Mary Leigh Baker, education, M.S., Albany, Ga., (teacher); Emery J. Jefferson, poultry, M.S., 1942, Tuskegee institute.

N.C. Teacher Wins Haiti Fellowship

JULIETTE V. PHIFER

Wins fellowship in Haiti.

WASHINGTON. — Juliette V. Phifer, first Negro to be awarded an official exchange fellowship for study in one of the other American republics under the convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural relations, will leave shortly for Haiti to do research in the

principal of Newbold Laboratory and interested in all cooperative school, Fayetteville Teachers college, Fayetteville, N. C., Miss Phifer will reside in Haiti for nine months to make a survey of education in the rural and village areas of that country.

A native of North Carolina, Miss Phifer has done outstanding work in the schools of her own state. Besides, she has been active in the promotion of research projects of Nova Scotia.

On her return from a study trip to Nova Scotia in 1938, she completed work at Teachers college, Columbia university, in conjunction with advanced project on the cooperative education in Nova Scotia.

At the 28th annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Washington, D. C. in Detroit the last three days of

SEP 4 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Marion Thompson Wright Winner of $100 History Prize

Washington Tribune

...his month will be awarded four history prizes for the new historians who have shown the highest qualifications in the materials submitted to the judges of the Committee of Award.

The first prize of $100 for the best article contributed to The Journal of Negro History during the year ending September 30 goes to Dr. Marian Thompson Wright, of Howard University, for her "Laws of New Jersey and the Negro."

The second prize of $50 for the next best article submitted goes to Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, of the Moorland Library, for her "David Ruggles an Apostle of Human Rights."

The prize for the best book review submitted to this magazine for the same year goes to Dr. John Hope Franklin, of North Carolina State College, for his appraisal of Dr. L. P. Jackson's *Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia.*

The prize of $25 for the next best review goes to Professor W. Edward Farison, of the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, for his evaluation of Zora Neale Hurston's *Dust Tracks on a Road: An autobiography.* These awards will be made at the last session of the conference in Detroit on Sunday.

Rated In "Who's Who"

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

DR. W. ALEXANDER COX of Cambridge—42 years a dentist; 32 years a lawyer and member of the Mass. and U. S. Circuit Court bars; popular member of the Board of Appeals Fire Insurance Rates by appointment of Governor [illegible] recently elevated to the 33rd degree and last degree of Free Masonry, Prince Hall Jurisdiction; active in state and city civic affairs; member of the First Aid Medical Corps in Civilian Defense; has rated mention in "Who Is Who in Massachusetts 1942-1943."

Race Students Made Brilliant Marks In North

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

JUN 12 1943

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles on "Students in New England Schools," by Mr. Davis, student at Harvard University Law school.)

By PAUL DANIEL DAVIS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 10—Listed among the graduates of Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine, in the class of 1826, was John Brown Russwurm, who a year later was to become the founder of "Freedom's Journal," first Negro publication in America.

Russwurm was the first of his race to graduate from a New England college. Since that time an increasing number of students began to enroll in the many colleges in what has come to be recognized as a world center of intellectual freedom. Today colored students can be found in practically everyone of the 50 accredited colleges in the five New England states, and many of the preparatory schools. Coming from every state in the nation, they are making noteworthy scholastic and extra-curricular records measured by any standards.

PRODUCED MANY RACE LEADERS

Throughout the last century these schools have produced many of the race's leaders, many of the champions of racial equality. Hesitant in the past about releasing news of student achievements when it tended toward differentiation between the student group because of race, creed or wealth, the colleges today, because of international conditions, are letting the country know that they not only discuss and cry for racial equality, but really put it into practice.

ATTITUDES CRITICIZED

Although maintaining freedom in the classroom, many New England schools have been nationally criticized for prejudiced attitudes on social questions pertaining to students. These attitudes have fluctuated with developments on the national scene and respective college presidents.

The questions of accommodations in dormitories, use of swimming pools, participation in extra-curricular activities, representation on the faculty, participation in athletic contests when opposing Southern teams, quota systems, especially on the number of women allowed in schools; the complete barring at some institutions, parallel fought out in the nation's press, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, other liberal organizations and respective alumni bodies.

1890 BEGAN INFLUX

Negroes were not able to attend colleges in large numbers until after the Civil War. In the period 1820 to 1829 only 3 graduated from college, and in the 40-year period, 1830 to 1870, 22 graduated. Most of these early graduates were from the New England schools. After the establishment of Negro colleges in the 1850's—Lincoln in Pennsylvania, Wilberforce in Ohio—and the establishment of 13 institutions of higher learning through the assistance of the Freeedmn's Bureau, 1865-1870, Negro attendance in New England schools did not increase rapidly.

It was not until 1890 when Negroes started graduating from college at the rate of over 1,000 every decade, that students flocked to New England schools. More than three-fourths of these students came from the South. In many instances students obtaining bachelor's degrees in the South came to a New England school to repeat their college work in from two to four years, obtaining another bachelor's degree and then continuing often in graduate work. The maximum number of Negroes were in New England schools after World War I up to 1925. Then a great decline, due to the depression, until 1938, and attendance then began to climb until it reached its highest peak in the period from 1940 to 1942.

PAST ACHIEVEMENTS

Three of the first five Doctor of Philosophy degrees awarded Negroes were received in New England schools. Edward A. Bouchet, Yale university, 1876, was the first recipient. The other two were J. W. E. Bowen, Boston university, 1877, and W. E. B. DuBois, Harvard university, 1895. Of the 191 conferred from 1876 to 1942 by American and foreign universities, New England has conferred 35. Seven of the first 10 students elected members of Phi Beta Kappa were in New England colleges. Thirty of the 58 elected between 1874 and 1920, and 60 of the 190 elected through 1942 were resident in New England colleges.

Among the outstanding students in New England schools were: Edward A. Bouchet, Yale, class of 1874 and Ph.D. in 1876; Theodore Greener, Harvard, 1870; George F. Grant, Harvard Dental, 1870; W. S. Montgomery, Dartmouth, 1878; Wiley Lane, Amherst, 1879; James M. Colson, Dartmouth, 1883; Edward Wilson, Williams, 1890; William Monroe Trotter, Harvard, 1895.

Stellar athletes of the 1880s were William H. Lewis, Amherst and Harvard, all-American in football; J. Francis Gregory, Amherst, baseball; W. T. S. Jackson, Amherst half-miler and football star; Napoleon Marshall, Harvard qurter miler and Eugene Gregory, Harvard baseball luminary.

1900-1910

In the first decade of 1900 there were Roscoe C. Bruce, Leslie P. Hill, at Harvard; William Pickens, at Yale. Booker T. Washington received an honorary Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard in 1904, and had already been given an honorary A.M. in 1896 at Harvard. Also Robert N. Locke, Harvard, and Samuel H. Dreer at Bowdoin. Matthew Bullock and Leslie Pollard were on the Dartmouth football team; William H. Craighead, captain, Massachusetts State football team; Fenwick H. Watkins, Vermont football, and Clarence Matthews, Harvard baseball and football.

FROM 1910 TO 1920

William H. Dinkins, Brown; Clyde McDuffie and Rayford Logan, Williams; Charles H. Houston, Amherst; Benjamin Mays, Bates; Francis E. Rivers, Yale; Carter G. Woodson and Carl J. Murphy, Harvard; Frances Grant and Eva B. Dykes, Radcliffe; Frances H. Williams, Mt. Holyoke; Ethel Caution Davis, Wellesley; Louis T. Wright and William A. Hinton, Harvard Medical school. Theodore Cable at Harvard in field events and Alexander L. Jackson in hurdles at Harvard; Edward Morrison and William F. Brown, Tufts, football; Fritz Pollard, all-American in football at Brown and Eugene Davidson, at Harvard in wrestling.

FROM 1920 TO 1935

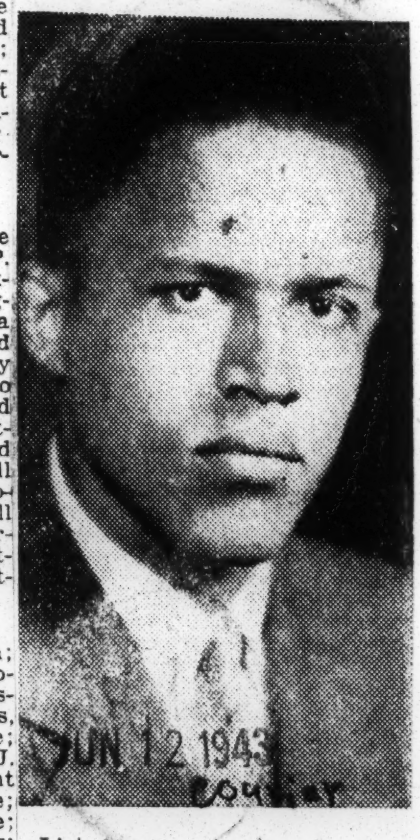
Clarissa M. Scott, Elizabeth West, Jane Bolin and Elizabeth Neal at Wellesley; William Allison Davis, John A. Davis, Rupert A. Lloyd at Williams; William H. Hastie, Amherst and Harvard; Frederick Douglas Stubbs, Dartmouth and Harvard; William Dean, Bowdoin; Mae T. Wright, Tufts; William Y. Bell and Otelia Cromwell, Yale; Charles H. Wesley, Julian D. Steele, William Harrison, Howard N. Fitzhugh and Reed Peggram, Harvard; Eunice Hunton, Katherine McNeil, Smith; Margaret Carter, Pembroke; Louise Cooke, Radcliffe; Marron Fort and William J. Knox, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Albert A. Alexander, Albert A. Kildare, Leon E. Wright, Boston university; Ralph J. Bunche and Robert Weaver, Harvard; John Preston Davis, Bates; David Utz, and Joseph Chambers, Amherst; Florence Boyd, Jackson; Harriet Pickens, Smith; Lowell Wormley and Robert S. Wilkinson, Dartmouth; Frederick W. Bonner, [illegible] Arthur Owen Waller, Springfield college.

In the same period Charles Drew was captain of Amherst track team; Edward O. Gourdin was a one-man Harvard track team; George Crossen, Boston university, baseball; Earl Brown, Harvard, baseball; Bonner C. Turner, Harvard, wrestling, and Kenneth B. M. Crookes, Harvard, soccer.

(Next week: Boston university, Sargent College of Physical Education, Cambridge, Mass.)

HARVARD GRAD

JUN 12 1943



JUN 12 1943 Courier

Listed among the names of recent Harvard university graduates was Alexander L. Jackson, who during his scholastic days at the historic institution participated in many activities including the Signet Society, member of senior day class committee and committee of Winthrop House where he resided. He is the son of Alexander Jackson Sr.

18q(1)-1943
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago Scholar Gets Ph.D At 19

JAN 2 1943

CHICAGO—(ANP)—At the age when the average American boy is just beginning to get underway with his college career 10-year-old J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., has won his doctorate degree.

The 211th convocation in the University of Chicago's chapel was highlighted Friday when the young scholar was awarded a Ph. D. to become what is believed to be the youngest student ever to receive the coveted honor.

Wilkins at an early age displayed his precociousness by completing the regular eight year elementary school course in four and a half years, graduating at the tender age of 10. When he was 13 he entered college, and completed studies for his master's degree at 17. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society for collegiates.

The youth is the son of Atty. and Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., both of whom distinguished themselves at the Universities of Chicago and Illinois. Wilkins, Sr., a prominent lawyer also won the Phi Beta Kappa key in college for exceptional scholarship.

Wilkins is a grandson of the late Dr. John M. Robinson who pastored St. Marks Methodist Episcopal churches in both New York and Chicago.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Receives Ph. D. at Age of 19

JAN 1 - 1943

Ernest Wilkins Entered Chicago University at 10

CHICAGO — (ANP)—At the age when the average American boy is just beginning to get underway with his college career 19-year-old J. Ernest Wilkins Jr., has won the doctorate degree.

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Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

At West Point:

Negroes Listed Among Graduates

JAN 2 3 1943

WEST POINT, NY — Robert Bernard Tresville II and Clarence M. Davenport jr were among the graduates receiving commissions at the US Military Academy here Tuesday, Jan 19.

JAN 2 3 1943

Tresville was the first Negro to receive a commission in the US Army Air Force from the Academy. He was trained as a pursuit pilot at Tuskegee Flying School. He is the son of Chief Warrant Officer Robert B. Tresville, band leader of the 24th Infantry, now stationed "somewhere in the Pacific."

Davenport comes from Detroit, where he attended the University of Detroit before entering West Point, July, 1939. Immediately following the graduation exercises, he left for his home, where he was married the following day, Jan 20, to Yolande E. Bradfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bradfield, 569 Elizabeth st, Detroit.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Chicago Lad, 19, Gets Ph.D.

JAN 2 - 1943

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Enters College at 13

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

Two More Race Officers Given Commissions

Tresville And Davenport Finish At West Point

JAN 2 1 1943

WEST POINT, N. Y. — (ANP)—Before several thousand guests, including prominent civilians and the highest ranking military officials two Negro cadets received their commissions this week from the hands of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

The cadets were Robert Bernard Tresville II, who received a second lieutenancy in the United States Army Air Forces, the first Negro to be commissioned from the military academy into it, and Clarence M. Davenport, who was commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army.

The ovations were loudest when these two men received their commissions and became among the first to graduate from West Point in the accelerated wartime classes in three and one half years instead of the usual four.

JAN 2 1 1943

FIVE AMONG ALUMNI

These youths were the sixth and seventh Negroes to graduate from the United States Military academy. Others were the late Henry Ossian Flipper, the late John H. Alexander, the late Col. Charles Young, Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commander of the 99th Pursuit squadron, located at Tuskegee, and Lt. James D. Fowler, assistant plans and training officer and officer in charge of non-commissioned officers school, 366th infantry at Fort Devens, Mass.

Before matriculating at the military academy Lt. Davenport attended the University of Detroit. He was appointed by a white congressman from his district and entered West Point in July, 1939.

Immediately after the graduation ceremonies, Lt. Davenport left for his home city where he was married the next day to Miss Yolande Elizabeth Bradfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bradfield Sr., of that city.

JAN 2 1 1943

GIVEN WINGS

Lt. Tresville, one of the outstanding scholars and athletes at West Point, received his wings December 11, as a member of the Class 42-K at Tuskegee Flying school. Unlike the other members of his class he was not commissioned and had to return to the military academy for another month's training before receiving his gold bars.

The new officer comes from a military family. His father is Chief Warrant Officer Robert B. Tresville, Sr., now stationed "somewhere in the Pacific." As a youth the newly commissioned officer traveled with his father and mother on all orders. He is a native of Galveston, Texas.

Lt. Tresville received his elementary education at Columbus, Ga., and his high school training at Germantown, Pa. Besides maintaining an excellent scholastic record he also excelled at athletics. Before he was graduated he had made the Germantown tennis, swimming and football teams.

Upon his graduation from the Germantown High School in June, 1938, Tresville was awarded a scholarship to Pennsylvania State college where he pursued an engineering course. While a student at Penn State, he made the swimming track and tennis teams.

APPOINTED BY MITCHELL

In March, 1939, the youth was appointed to the military academy by the then Congressman Arthur Mitchell of Chicago. Tresville reported to West Point July 1, 1939, where he was excused from the entrance examinations because his college preparatory school grades were so high.

Tresville became the first Negro to participate in major athletics at West Point and was named a member of the track and tennis teams. He also won distinction as a sharpshooter and expert horseman, besides maintaining a high record in his academics.

Neither Lts. Davenport or Tresville had been assigned to active duty late this week. Their graduation leaves three other Negro cadets at the school among whom are Minton Francis of Washington who attended the University of Pennsylvania before his West Point appointment.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Oratorical Contestants For Negro Schools To Be Chosen Soon

FEB 1 4 1943

Education For Democracy Will Be Basic Subject In Selection Of Speakers

Jefferson County Negro high schools competing in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald will select and qualify a representative on or before Friday of the coming week.

The county semi-finals will be held the nights of March 3 and 4, at Fairfield Industrial High School and Hooper City High respectively. County finals will be held at Parker High the night of March 5.

Details for the holding of these contests are being worked out by the arrangements committee, of which Paul L. Ware, principal of Warrior Negro High School, is chairman. Contest officials are to be announced.

The basic subject for the contest is "Education for Democracy."

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by A. & M. College, Normal; Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachrs College, Montgomery, and Miles College, Birmingham.

The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

FEB 1 4 1943

JUN 1943

FOUR LEADERS GET HONORARY DEGREES

Savannah, Ga. Tribune

Atlanta, May 31—Four nationally known Negro leaders were awarded honorary doctor of laws degrees today at Atlanta University's Youth Administration; Walter C. Davis, highest ranking Negro army officer in the nation's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; history; Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., and Richard R. Wright, Philadelphia banker

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

West Point Graduates Applaud Negro Officers

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.
JAN 25 1943

By Eugene Gordon

West Point's most recent graduating class was unique on three counts.

In the first place, it had covered only three and a half years instead of the usual four. Secondly, it graduated two Negro cadets simultaneously. That has never happened before. Thirdly, it graduated one of the Negro cadets right into the U. S. Army Air Forces. That hadn't happened before, either.

Credit this war against fascism on all three counts.

Second Lieutenant Robert Bernard Tresville, Jr., who goes into the Army Air Forces, and Second Lieutenant Clarence M. Davenport, Jr., (who goes into the infantry), are the latest Negro officers turned out by the U. S. Military Academy.

News reports said high enthusiasm and good spirits dominated the graduating exercises. Applause was general and generous. These reports said, emphatically, also, that applause reached its highest pitch when Secretary of War Stimson handed Tresville and Davenport their diplomas.

Credit this, too, to our people's war against fascism.

These two youths—Tresville is only 21, while Davenport is a year or so older—will find the going easier than former Negro West Pointers. They found it easier, too, getting through the Academy. Things are a little better than when Henry Ossian Flipper was treated so brutally that he felt called upon to expose it in a heartbreaking book. Tresville and Davenport find it easier because they are needed in our anti-fascist army.

Seven Negroes have now graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Lieutenant Flipper—who remained in that rank, retired until his death, because the Army didn't want him and wouldn't have him—was the first. John Alexander, who also remained obscure, was the second. Charles Young, who became a colonel but who was retired so that he couldn't command troops in the first world war, was third.

Then there was a long break, covering many years. The fourth Negro graduate of West Point was Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., whose father is a brigadier general (not a West Pointer) in the Inspector General's office. Young Davis ordinarily would be a first lieutenant or a captain. War necessity has made him a lieutenant colonel. Many of the men who graduated with him are lieutenants and captains. He commands the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee, Ala.

JAN 25 1943

The fifth Negro West Pointer was James D. Fowler, now Assistant Plans and Training Officer and Officer in Charge of the Non-Commissioned Officers School, 368th Infantry, Fort Devens, Mass.

Lt. Robert B. Tresville, Jr., one of the group of 165 to graduate as Army pilots for the first time, shows his diploma to his 9-year old brother, Britton, Tresville, an "Army child," is the son of Chief Warrant Officer Robert B. Tresville of the 24th Infantry, now stationed overseas.

Author Elected to Phi Beta Kappa Alumni

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier
JAN 25 1943

NEW YORK, June 17—J. Saunders Redding, chairman of the English department at State college, Elizabeth City, N.C., and author of "To Make a Poet Black" and the much discussed book, "No Day of Triumph," was elected to alumni membership in the Brown university chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at its annual meeting at Brown university.

Reward For Service

Birmingham News
JAN 31 1943

The award of the Silver Beaver is the highest honor in Boy Scout work. It is given for outstanding service to boyhood. Less than 30 men in Birmingham are entitled to wear the beaver. The Birmingham Council of Boy Scouts is permitted to award only two Silver Beavers in a year.

This week the honor went to a man who has been commissioner of Scouting in his division. During his 11 years of work he has seen the number of troops rise from nothing to 28 and the number of Scouts from nothing to 497. He has operated every Summer camp given for his division. All his spare time has gone into the work.

He is E. R. Johnson, Negro. He is the first of his race to get the Silver Beaver in the Birmingham Council. It is largely because of his work that Negro Scouting constitutes about one-fifth of the Scout work in the Birmingham Council. He has served the boyhood of his race, and through it the nation.

The work of building a finer world is stimulated by this evidence that rewards for service take no thought of color or of race.

Jane White Heard On London Broadcast

Birmingham News
FEB 8 1943

NEW YORK, April 22—Signal honors were paid to Miss Jane White, daughter of NAACP's secretary, Walter White, when she was selected to represent women in American colleges on an international broadcast last Sunday. Miss White, president of the student body at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., was heard on a panel with famous educators and students discussing the subject, "Student in the Battle Line." With Miss White were Irving Seaman, chairman of the Yale Daily News, Dean Roote, of Princeton university faculty, and Alistair Cooke, master of ceremonies. Heard from England were Mrs. Margaret Petrie, London School of Economics; Arnold Kettle, Ph.D., Cambridge; David Pyke, University College Hospital, and a Czech refugee student.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Studying In Haiti

Miss Juliette V. Phifer, principal of the Newbold Laboratory School of Fayetteville Teachers College, N. C., who has been awarded an official exchange fellowship for study in Haiti under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. Miss Phifer will reside in Haiti for nine months to make a survey of education in the rural and village areas of that country.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Haiti Honors Race Author

JAN 23 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — Dr. John E. Washington, Dentist and instructor of Commercial Art at Cardoza High school whose book "They Knew Lincoln" was heralded as a "literary marvel" by critics in various sections of the country, has been awarded the degree of officer in the national order of "Honor and Merit" of the Republic of Haiti, it was revealed this week by Howard university officials.

JAN 23 1943

The official recognition bestowed upon Dr. Washington by the Government of Haiti is due to the excellence of his recent book on Negroes who knew Abraham Lincoln, which critics consider a "remarkable memorial to the Great Emancipator."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
DEC 4 1943

JUDGE RIVERS'S NEPHEW A WEST POINT CORPORAL

WEST POINT, N.Y. — Mark Rivers, Jr., of Washington and New York City, 21-year-old nephew of Judge Francis E. Rivers, recently became the first colored man to achieve the rank of corporal at the military academy here.

18q1-1943

Negro Memorial Unit Urges Special Scholarship Fund

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
October 1, 1943

The establishment of a scholarship fund to help Virginia's worthy and deserving young Negroes" in obtaining medical educations was recommended yesterday by the Negro Memorial Commission.

Such scholarships were part of the program adopted by the commission for commemoration of the landing of the first Negroes in a joint resolution by the 1942 General Assembly.

In addition to the scholarships, an "impressive but simple and dignified stone monument" would be placed at Jamestown.

As outlined by subcommittees on design and finance, the reports of which were adopted with minor changes by the full commission yesterday, the scholarship program proposes that a minimum of $5,000 be raised by popular subscription and that another $5,000 be appropriated by the State. The scholarships would extend educational aid to young Negroes who went into medical training with the condition that recipients of the scholarships agree to practice in a rural area for five years.

The design committee recommended a monument at Jamestown "sufficiently imposing to commemorate fittingly the arrival of the first Negroes on these shores and to symbolize the great progress they have made on American soil." It added, however, that it would be "a mistake to build . . . a nonutilitarian monument costing high up in the thousands of dollars."

The scholarship plan, first suggested by Governor Darden, "impresses us as the most practical and useful way of commemorating the beginnings of the Negro rae on American soil, and one which will rebound to its further advancement."

The finance committee suggested that approximately $2,000 be spent on the erection of a memorial structure or monument. The money would be obtained through raising $800 by public subscription and asking for another $500 from the State to supplement $700 appropriated by the 1942 Assembly.

In accordance with the provisions of the legislative resolution creating the commission, its findings will be transmitted to Governor Darden by William A. Wright, chairman of the commission and of the State Conservation Commission.

Members of the commission include Delegate Paul Crockett, of York, who headed the finance subcommittee; Virginius Dabney, editor of The Times-Dispatch, who served as chairman of the design committee; Mrs. Alice Pollard Stryker, of Williamsburg; Dr. John M. Gandy, of Peters-

Negro Farmer To Be Congratulated By Regional Chief

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 14—(AP)—Joe Young, a Clarendon County, South Carolina, Negro with 11 children, Thursday will receive letter of congratulation from E. S. Morgan, regional farm security director, as a "credit to his country and to his race."

Young was penniless and had nine children when he applied for an FSA rehabilitation loan in 1936, Morgan said, adding: "His worldly possessions at that time were his household goods, which were valued at $264. Today his holdings are valued at $3,300, the major items being War Savings Bonds, hogs, cows, and feed and feed crops, with a sizable sum of cash in the bank."

The farm security committee of farmers in his county have already approved Young's application to purchase a farm under terms of the Bankhead-Jones tenant purchase act, Morgan said.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
October 6, 1943

An Occasion for Pride

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,

Sir:

The distress caused to his friends and relatives by the death from burns of J. Bernard McCarty should not obscure the gallant action of a Negro citizen of Richmond, Edward Green, of 2308 Venable St., who, as reported to succor Mr. McCarty, broke in your columns, in an endeavor with his bare fist a plateglass window and dragged him, although, as it proved, too late, beyond the reach of the flames.

The conduct of this modest hero calls to mind another of his race—Gilbert Hunt, the blacksmith—who at the time of the burning of the Richmond theater, co-operated with Dr. J. B. McCaw in saving many lives; twelve years later, when a destructive fire visited the penitentiary, Hunt again distinguished himself, as Mordecai relates. Richmond has occasion once more to be proud of her Negro citizenry.

ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL.
Richmond.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
October 9, 1943

Methodists Hold First Elections

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8. (AP)—The Holston Conference of the Methodist Church today held the first elections of its annual meeting and received from its board of education a report which included recommendation for award by the church of scholarships to Negro college students.

The Rev. Walter Russell of Knoxville was elected director of conference youth work, and Miss Margie McCarty, Bristol, Tenn.-Va., was chosen director of children's work. Executive-secretaryship of the board of education was voted to Dr. J. N. Hillman of Bristol.

College scholarships for Negro students in the amount of $100 were suggested by the education board for promotion by the conference's young adult fellowship work, the money to be raised on the church's race relations day. The recommendation also proposed that each of the conference's districts be responsible for at least $100, with the sum to be designated for Morristown College, Morristown, Tenn.

Planning Meeting On Education Proposed

Other recommendations included establishment of classes for parents, study courses in homemaking, preparatory classes in church membership and a conference-wide planning meeting on Christian education. The report suggested the meeting be held November 5-6 at Bristol.

Dr. Harry Holmes of New York, scheduled to address the conference after presiding Bishop Paul B. Kern of Nashville presents "The Bishops' Crusade for a Christian World Order," declared in an interview that the church must provide a concept of humanity and an atmosphere of good will that will give world statesmen a chance to shape a lasting peace.

"The church always has cherished the universal concept," said the New Yorker, associate secretary of the American Council of World Alliance for International Friendship Through Churches. "Protestantism believes that God sent his Son, not to one country, but to the world. The sovereignty of God necessarily means a universal fellowship and understanding."

Sherrod A Delegate To General Meeting

Informed public opinion, Dr. Holmes added, is essential to such fellowship. Lack of it at the close of the last war, he said, was largely responsible for the collapse of peace.

A partial list of conference delegates to attend the general meeting of the Methodist church was announced as follows: F. H. Trotter, Chattanooga; the Rev. C. E. Lundy, superintendent of the Sweetwater district; R. R. Kramer, Maryville and Knoxville; Dr. C. C. Sherrod, Johnson City, and Dr. Hillman, Bristol.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Science Confirms Fiction

By EUSTACE GAY

Science has caught up with George Schuyler.

Several years ago, the nationally famous newspaperman and columnist wrote a book, the title of which, as I remember it was "Black No More."

In the book, the author depicted the consternation caused in social circles by the discovery of a chemical that would change the blackest skin to white, thus enabling persons to "pass."

Of course, there was a "fly in the ointment." The original color would come back, after a while.

Schuyler's book is perhaps 15 years old—but last week reputable physicians, meeting here for the 93rd annual session of the Pennsylvania Medical Society reported the discovery of a chemical which decreases the pigmentation of the skin and thus turns skin of any color white.

Dr. Louis Schwarz, medical director of the U. S. Public Health Service, described the new substance, which peculiarly has the same flaw as Schuyler's "fictitious" substance—it is not permanent.

The discovery was made, he said, while studying a skin disorder among colored workers in a leather plant. The workers were wearing rubber gloves treated with monobenzyl ether of hydroquinone as an antioxident.

Hands Became White

The purpose was to prevent deterioration of the gloves. The chemical, however, prevented formation of melanin, the skin pigment, and the workers' hands became white.

Dr. Schwartz in experiments with the chemical on animals—he turned black pigs into white—found that the change lasts from six months to six years.

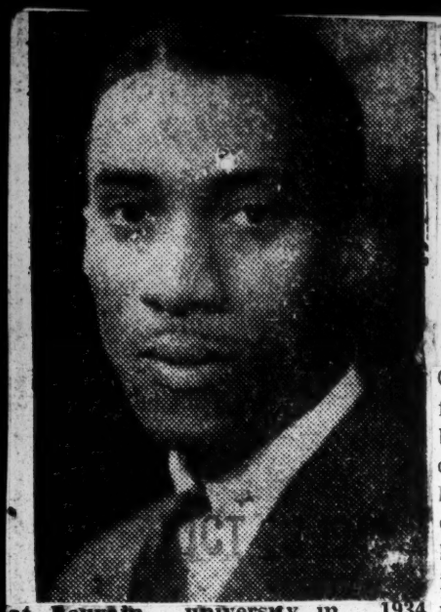
Youths Save Plane Crew From Exploding Wreckage

By "SCOOP" JONES
(Associated Negro Press War Correspondent)

WITH THE AEF IN NEW GUINEA. — (ANP) — Three youths here have risened into the glory of heroes. A B-24 bomber returning from a a.m. raid, crashed amid exploding ammunition and the trio managed to rescue two of its crew before a 1,000-pound bomb, ignited from the heat, detonated the remains of the fiery wreck.

Sgt. Lewis Grindle Jr., Station, Phoenix, Ariz.; Cpl. James V. Temple, 914 W. Franklin, Baltimore, Md., and Pfc. David Williams, Ludowici, Ga., are the heroes of this rescue. Sgt. Grindle gives a vivid account, "We were just returning from a job where we had been furnishing maintenance for our trucks. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning when we were approaching when we saw a plane crash just a few hundred yards ahead of us.

"David Williams and I were the first to arrive. We could hear men in the wreckage crying for help. We got out of our truck and ran to see if we managed to pull one of the men from the fire. We went back, got another one and were carrying him to safety when the bomb. Pfc. Williams received a fragment wound in the right arm, not enough, though, to cause any permanent disability. The other two men were rendered unconscious from the concussion of the explosion came and I



at Louvain university in 1934. Though a native of Canada Dr. Hammond is a U. S. citizen and received his elementary education in New Jersey. His Ph. D. dissertation was "La Conception Psychologique de la Societe selon Gabriel Tarde." Last July he lectured in French at Laval on the subjects: "Les Aspirations Catholiques et and problemes des races aux Etate-Unis," and "Les contributions culturelles Noirs aux Etats-Unis."

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Gets Promotion

MRS. LEONA B. CAIN

Who holds the Master of Social Work degree from the Atlantic University School of Social Work, has been promoted to Supervisor in the Children's Division, Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland, the first Colored person to hold a supervisory position in this agency.

Negro Chemist's Discovery Has Saved Lives Of Thousands

Birmingham, Ala.
Weekly Review

By Solomon Harper, Director, Scientific Research and Vocational Bureau

NEW YORK CITY — (Calvin's News Service) — Dr. Lloyd Hall, Consulting Chemist for the Griffith Laboratories of Chicago has been honored by many scientific organizations by the'r election of him to membership. His discovery of a new meat curing salt has enabled the large meat packing companies to properly cure meat and destroy "tens of millons of bacteria which carired millons of more tiny bacteria."

Dr. Hall's discovery is only one of many and according to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians (1938 year book) an article by Dean L. K. Downing of Howard Unviersity Engineering School states that "When Dr. Hall went to the Griffith Laboratories, curing salts were a matter of chance, someone mixed together some sodium chloride with sodium nitrate. Dr. Hall prepared a successful combination of complex chemical salt which has proven to be the most satisfactory curing salt marketed in this country. It is so interesting that an X-Ray taken of its crystal construction has been studied carefully for the past two or three years by such outstanding X-Ray specialists as Dr. George Clark, Professor of X-Ray and of Analytical Chemistry, University of Illinois. According to Dr. Clark, Dr. Hall's curing salt is one of the greatest single contributions to the chemical industry.

"During the World War, Dr. Hall served as Assistant Chief Inspector of Explosives and Research Chemist, Ordinance Department, U. S. Army. He has some twenty-five U. S. and Canadian patents granted either as patentee or co-patentee, with some fifteen applications pending.

He is a member of the National Technical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and other scientific bodies.

BUSINESS TYCOON GETS AWARD

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rated as the nation's most outstanding Negro businessman for the past year, Howard "Skippy" Smith, president of the Pacific Parachute Company of San Diego, Calif., was presented with the Spaulding Award by the National Business Men's league at its meeting in Baltimore, Md., recently. Formerly of Birmingham, Ala., the youthful businessman has made great strides to reach his present status. Above he is shown receiving the award from G. D. Rogers of Tampa, Florida.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
November 7, 1943

Negroes Decorated For Saving Train

Two negroes, who found and reported a broken rail on an Illinois Central Railroad line last Sept. 15, were awarded medals yesterday by J. W. Welling, district engineer for the railroad.

"By reporting the rail, you prevented an accident that would have caused injury and damage," said Mr. Welling as he presented the medals to Thomas Miller and Eugene Smith, employes of Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
October 31, 1943

Negro Trusty Nabs Two Fugitives, Wins Big Steak Dinner

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 30. —(AP)—A two-pound steak dinner was the reward for a Negro trusty who borrowed a shotgun and apprehended two of four escaped Kilby prison inmates.

Warden Pitt Williams said the trusty, Richard Shack, armed with a gun borrowed from a nearby farm dwelling, halted the two fugitives shortly after the quartet fled late Thursday from a prison farm where they had been baling hay.

The other two prisoners are still at large, Williams said.

Janitor Saves Plant 12,000 Gallons of Oil; Wins Award

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

DETROIT—A janitor in a local tank factory whose ingenuity has already saved 12,000 gallons of oil, worth $10,000, became the second colored war worker to win a certificate of individual production merit, the War Production Drive Headquarters announced last week.

The award winner is Edgar Gaston, 31, native of Atlanta, Ga. One of his jobs was disposal of chips and shavings from metal-working machines. Gaston devised a cart which permitted oil to be drained from these scraps and used again.

Charles H. Fletcher, a welder in the Moore Drydock Company shipyards at Oakland, Calif., was the first of his race to win the certificate of individual production merit.

Dr. Mercer Cook To Head Teaching Project In Haiti

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Mercer Cook, chairman of the department of French at Atlanta University, and author of the recently published book, "Five Negro Authors," has been granted a year's leave of absence to supervise an English teaching project in Haiti sponsored by the United States Office of Education and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Mission has been organized to further the cause of inter-American understanding. It consists of nine teachers, in addition to the director, and a secretary, who is Mrs. Cook. Under the plan, these teachers are to be located in the nine international schools of Haiti.

Included in the group are two graduates of Atlanta University, Miss Mary Hoover (A. U. '41), an instructor in French at Atkins High School, Winston-Salem, and Miss Naomi Garrett of Baltimore, (A. U. '37), who spent the past year teaching in Saint Marc, Haiti, and who will remain over for the Mission.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro High Schools Join News Contest

The following Negro high schools of Jefferson County are enrolled in the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age Herald:

Powderly High School, Warrior Negro High, Industrial High, Birmingham; Fairfield Industrial High, Muscoda High; Dunbar High, Bessemer; Westfield High; Praco High and Parker High, Birmingham.

All of the others will, it is believed, enroll by an early date.

Basic subject for the contest is

"The Postwar World." Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Miles College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College, A. & M. College, all of Alabama, and by Morehouse College, Atlanta. Talladega College, it is expected, will soon announce the awarding of scholarships.

The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all state finalists. Judges for the county finals will be furnished by Alabama colleges and magazines, as well as in books.

The plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

RISKS LIFE TO SAVE WHITE BOY

Atlanta, Aug. 13. (ANP)—Risking death to push a small white boy she was nursing to safety, Mrs. Josey Woodward, who was severely burned when a stream of gasoline from a stalled truck ignited, was in a critical condition here Wednesday. Doctors at the Grady hospital, where she was admitted, said Mrs. Woodward has sustained 3rd degree burns of the arms, legs, body and hands.

Police investigators said the gasoline ignited when one of the truckers stepped on the starter of the vehicle while gasoline was being poured on the carburetor. Her small white charge, Louis Lassiter, with the exception of minor scratches, escaped unharmed.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Contestants Practice Orations

Practicing orations for competition in The Birmingham News-Age-Herald Oratorical Contest for Negro high schools of Jefferson, is now under way.

Each school has a far greater number of students competing than in past contests with additional ones taking up the work.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World," and many educators in charge of the work for schools say the contestants are having no difficulty in finding much good material in daily newspapers and magazines, as well as in books.

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Miles College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College, A. & M. College, all of Alabama, and by Morehouse College, Atlanta. Talladega College, it is expected, will soon announce the awarding of scholarships.

The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all state finalists. Judges for the county finals will

"The Postwar World." Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Alabama colleges and cash prizes will be furnished by the Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College, A. & M. College, all of Alabama, and by Morehouse College, Atlanta.

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Girl Wins $100

TUSKEGEE (ANP) — Miss Mary [illegible] graduate of the Tuskegee Institute high school girl of the nation's schools that scores the highest in a competitive examination given by the organization.

of Phi Delta Kappa to the

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Nicholson Article Receives Praise

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(S N S)—Outstanding in the field of Negro education, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Nicholson, professor of Preaching and Church Admnistration at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, has been honored by the pjublcation of an article written by him for "The Christian Education Magazine," organ of the 127 institutions of higher learning belonging to The Methodist Church.

Under the caption, "Thoroughbred Training a Ministerial Must," Dr. Nicholson makes a plea for an educated Negro ministry, refuting the argument that a "call to preach" precludes the necessity for education."

"Some non-school men," he points out in his article, "are doing effective work in churches, but school training, experience, and the enthusiasm for the work, born of intelligently understanding God and men are all necessary.

"The alert minister will be sensitive to mental diseases and problems which has neither time nor ability to treat. He will refer such persons to social agencies and specialists. Christian therapy, revealing the healing power of God's spirit to men, requires training."

Dr. Nicholson received his graduate degree from Boston University

The Christian Education Magazine is a bi-monthly published at Nashville, Tennessee, headquarters of the Methodist Board of Education. Boyd M. McKeown, is editor.

A. & I. ART TEACHER AUTHOR OF TEXT BOOK FOR SCHOOLS

Globe and Independent

New Manual of Miss Frances E. Thompson Highly Praised

Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Frances E. Thompson of the Art Department of Tennessee A. and I. State College is author of a monograph entitled "Art in the Elementary Schools"—a Manual for Teachers which has just been published by the Tennessee State Department of Education, Nashville.

The volume consists of 118 pages and is profusely illustrated with drawings by the author. In the foreword, State Commissioner of Education, B. O. Duggan says "With this bulletin in their hands teachers can teach art more effectively, derive greater pleasure from it, and make school life happier for the children in their classrooms."

Chapters are devoted to the Introduction, Motivating the Job, School Art Projected into Community Life, The Art Education Program and Art Education in the Elementary School. The book itself is an excellent example of art.

Miss Thompson, the author, has been a member of the faculty of A. and I. State College for many years. Her art education began at A. and I. State College which institution she attended as an undergraduate. She received the Bachelor's degree from Massachusetts Art School and has studied at Boston University and Harvard University. She has done foreign study at the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia on a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship.

Atlantan To Get First Ph. d. In Mental Hygiene

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

When Mrs. Hortense Sander Cochran receives her doctorate from the University of Chicago, it will be the first time this or any other institution has awarded a colored woman such a degree for higher studies in mental hygiene. Mrs. Cochrane, whose husband is executive secretary of the Butler Street YMCA is well known in the eastern states where she was formerly a social worker.

She was born in Boston and has studied extensively in the east. At one time she was identified with the N. Y. State School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y.

AUG 15 1943

Since her marriage Mrs. Cochrane has not been actively engaged in her work, but upon granting of the degree from the Chicago institution, it is expected she will resume her work in the Atlanta University School of Social work. The unusual field in which Mrs. Cochrane is engaged has been said to offer many possibilities for development.

Dr. Davis To Study Schools

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—One of the most important educational projects connected with the war was announced last week in the study of inter-racial and inter-cultural problems in American education to be made by Dr. Allison Davis, assistant professor of Education in the University of Chicago.

The educational responsibilities of the United States to the rapidly increasing number of races under the American flag will be the subject of a field survey by Dr. Davis extending over several years. He will visit those schools and colleges which have developed the most successful methods for the cultural assimilation of peoples of various races and cultures. His travels will take him throughout most of the continental and extra continental United States, and into several foreign countries which have inter-racial problems in education.

Each year Dr. Davis will travel during the three months out-of-residence allowed each faculty member. During the other three quarters, he will continue his teaching and research at the University of Chicago.

Mississippi Couple Given Award By Illinois Central

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — A Mississippi couple, man and wife, residing in Wyandotte, Miss., were given medals this week by officials of the Illinois Central Railroad last week for "humane and meritorious service in the promotion of safety and the saving of lives."

Mr. and Mrs. Meddie Bedford were the recipients of the medals. Walter McLaurin, trainmaster for the I. C. system, presented the medals to the couple at a special ceremony.

On February 27 just before a passenger train was due to pass, Meddie Bedford discovered a broken rail near Shelby, Miss. While he went to the agent to make a report of the defective rail, his wife, Elizabeth, with a red dress belonging to one of their children, remained at the rail to flag the train.

Bedford, his wife and nine children, operate a little farm located adjacent to the railroad near Wyandotte. This is the second time he has discovered and made reports of defective rails since he has been living at this location.

Louisiana Gets Negro Engineer

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SCOTTLANDALE, La. — (ANP) Dr. Walter T. Daniels, director of the mechanic arts division at Southern University here has just been notified by the Louisiana State Board of Engineering Examiners of his approval as a civil engineer.

Believed to be the first Negro to be approved by the board, Dr. Daniels is qualified, by state registration, to perform highly technical duties in the engineering profession, such as the planning and supervision of contsruction work of various types — homes, bridges, and other structures.

AUG 28 1943

A graduate of the University of Arizona with the distinction of being the only Negro to graduate from that institution with a degree in civil engineering, he later took his master's and doctorate degree from Iowa State. Prior to accepting work at Louisiana's State Institution for Negroes, Southern's engineer worked at A. and T. and Prairie View Colleges.

AUG 28 1943

Dr. Daniel's wife, Dr. V. H. Daniels, like her illustrious husband, is a member of Southern's faculty, concentrating her efforts in the education department. The couple has one daughter, Fan Nell, who attends the University of Demonstration School.

Ph. D. Degree

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

JG 26 1943

DR. CLARENCE F. STEPHENS—who completed work for the Ph. D. degree in Mathematics at the University of Michigan in May of this year. The subject of his dissertation is "Non-linear Difference Equations Analytic in a Parameter."

Dr. Benjamin Mays Offers Scholarship

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

The two boys who will receive scholarships to Morehouse College, Atlanta, in connection with the county finals of the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with high schools of Jefferson County, will be truly fortunate.

Morehouse, through its president, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, has offered a one-year tuition scholarship valued at $80 and a one semester scholarship, valued at $40. Morehouse is a college for men and has a record of which it is justly proud.

Morehouse men are serving as presidents as such institutions as Alabama State Teachers College, American Baptist Theological Seminary, Benedict College, Bethune-Cookman College, Bryan Theological Seminary, Dillard University, Georgia Baptist College, Georgia State College, Howard University and West Virginia State College.

They are connected with nearly 50 colleges and universities as administrators and professors; are editors or employes of many newspapers and periodicals, including The Birmingham World. They are principals and instructors in elementary and high schools in 20 states. They are successful insurance men, ministers, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, lawyers, business, federal government and municipal employes, social workers, privates and officers in the army, lodge executives, artists and have received advanced degrees from many outstanding universities, including Northwestern, Harvard, Yale, Howard, Hampton, Cornell and others. Morehouse students come from 30 states and territories.

Other colleges which have offered scholarships are Miles, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College and A. & M.

The Birmingham News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

Name Jesse Campbell To NNC Post

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, announced here this week the addition of Mrs. Jessie Scott Campbell to the national staff of the National Negro Congress.

Mrs. Campbell's appointment as director of organization was approved by the national administrative committee of the Congress.

Mrs. Campbell, a native of New Jersey, comes to her new post with a background of experience in organizational work. A graduate of the New Jersey State Teachers' college in Montclair, N. J., Mrs. Campbell later studied at the New York School of Social Work. As supervisor of girls' work on the NYA in Newark, Mrs. Campbell was quickly initiated into community work.

Her next assignment was secretary of girls' work at the Ashland

Pittsburgh Negro On School Board

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Attorney Homer S. Brown, member of the Pennsylvania legislature and twice delegates, the Cleveland Conference of the National Negro voted by correspondents the most ence of Negro Youth, held in Washington, November 1941. Congress has been re-organized, unable legislator in the House of Representatives, was elected Friday to membership on the Board of Public Education.

Mrs. Campbell recently visited

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Afro-American

Skippy Smith

Skippy Smith of California won the Spaulding Award at the National Business League convention last week. His parachute factory, financed by Rochester of Hollywood fame, was the only business with a government contract represented there.

Skippy was a parachute jumper and a chief inspector in a white chute factory before he started out on his own. He has been offered an opportunity, also, to make airplane parts. After the war, his factory will make shirts.

In these days, when any man with skill and enterprise can go into business with Federal backing, maybe the league would do well to establish a department to instruct its members how to do it.

Baltimore, Md. SEP 4 1943

Former Bostonian To Get Doctorate From U. Of Chicago

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUG 21 1943

ATLANTA, Aug. 19 (ANP)—When Mrs. Hortense Sanders Cochrane receives her doctorate from the University of Chicago, it will be the first time this or any other institution has awarded a colored woman such a degree for higher studies in mental hygiene. Mrs. Cochrane, whose husband, Warren, is executive secretary of the Butler Street YMCA in Atlanta, is well known in the Eastern states where she was formerly a social worker of renown.

She was born in Boston and has studied extensively in the East. At one time she was identified with the New York State School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y.

Since her marriage to Mr. Cochrane, who is well known in educational and social work fields, Mrs. Cochrane has not been actively engaged in her work, but upon granting of the degree from the Chicago institution, she is expected she will resume her work in the Atlanta University School of Social Work. The unusual field in which Mrs. Cochrane is engaged has been said to offer many possibilities for development.

Mrs. Cochrane Wins Mental Hygiene Phd.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
AUG 21 1943

ATLANTA, Ga.—When Mrs. Hortense S. Cochrane receives her doctorate from the University of Chicago, she will be the first woman to receive a degree for higher studies in mental hygiene.

Mrs. Cochrane, whose husband, Warren, is executive secretary of the Butler Street YMCA in Atlanta, is well known in the Eastern States where she was formerly a social worker.

She was born in Boston and has studied in the East. At one time she was identified with the New York State School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y.

Since her marriage, Mrs. Cochrane has not been actively engaged in her work, but upon granting of the degree from the Chicago institution, she will resume her work in the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

TWO YOUTHS REWARDED BY RAILROAD

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Credit should be given Joe Johnson and William Brown, of Tougaloo, Mississippi, said Bishop J. Lloyd Decell, the "two Negro boys" referred to in the daily press, who called his attention to a defective switch, which he pulled, thus saving the lives of scores of passengers on a speeding Illinois Central train.

Bishop Decell was awarded a gold medal at a luncheon at the Country Club, Monday in recognition of his deed in averting a possible train wreck.

The two boys, Bishop Decell said, were both cited and given recognition.

"The boys deserve more credit than any one else," Bishop Decell said, "because they were the first to recognize the defect. The railroad has already taken this into consideration and rewarded them.

Dr. Ira de A. Reid Is Forum Speaker

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DES MOINES, Iowa—(SNS)—The Des Moines Adult Education Council, sponsored by the Des Moines Board of Education, has issued announcement of an all-day Institute on "Minority Groups" for Thursday, Octber 7, at which Dr. Ira De A. Reid, head f the department of Sociology at Atlanta University, and one of the leading Negro authorities on the subject, will be heard twice, once at 2:30 in the afternoon at the Central Y. W. C. A., speaking on the subject, "Our No. 1 Race Problem," which, of course is the Negro problem, and again at a dinner meeting at Bishop's Cafeteria at 6:30, upon which occassion his subject will be "The Negro and the War."

He will also be a member of the panel which will occupy the platform and participate in the panel discussion at the Shrine Temple at 8 p. m., of the same day, the conclusion of the address on the subject "Brotherhood or Chaos," by Dr. Everett Ross Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

SEP 11 1943

SEP 4 1943

SEP 29 1943

Receives Degree

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

DR. EMILE N. HOOKER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Aug. 23.—Dr. Emile N. Hooker, of Bluefields, Nicaragua, a member of the faculty of the school of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, has received his doctor of philosophy degree from Cornell University.

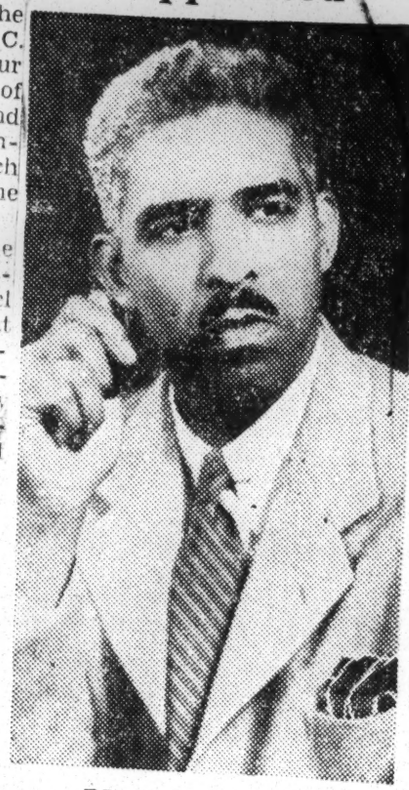
Dr. Hooker is a graduate of Tuskegee, class of 1932, and from the school of agriculture in 1936 with the degree of bachelor of science.

For two years after his graduation he was secretary to Dr. George W. Carver, famed agricultural chemist. He was granted a fellowship by the general education board to study at Cornell University in 1938. Dr. Hooker was awarded the master of science degree at Cornell in 1939. He majored in prices and statistics and completed a minor in farm management.

From 1939 to 1941 he was employed as a teacher of agricultural economics at Tuskegee Institute.

Again in 1941 he was the recipient of a second general education board fellowship to study at Cornell for his doctorate.

Appointed



DR. W. A. HUNTON

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Hunton Gets Africa Council Post

NEW YORK—Appointment of Dr. W. A. Hunton as director of publications for the Council on African Affairs was announced last week by Dr. Max Yergan, executive director.

Employed since 1926 in the Department of English at Howard university, Dr. Hunton has applied for leave of absence in order to work with the council. Dr. Hunton is a member of the national board of the National Negro Congress, and has been for several years a leading figure in the Washington council of that organization. He is also well-known in trade union circles of Washington, having been secretary-treasurer of the Council of United Negro Labor Leaders, and a former president of the Howard university local of the American Federation of Teachers.

In starting his work last week Dr. Hunton stated, "I am very happy to become associated with Paul Robeson, Max Yergan, and the other officers of the council in the important work which they are doing for the cause of the liberation of the peoples of Africa, and in developing a better understanding among the American people, and particularly among organized labor, Negro and other progressive groups, of Africa's place in this global peo-ple's war and in the global peace to follow.

"Just as labor and the liberal forces of England recognized 80 years ago that their own interests lay in the overthrow of American slavery, so today it is necessary for Americans and all peoples of the anti-axis world to realize that their future security and peace must ultimately depend upon the abolition of the principle and practice of imperialism in Africa and throughout the world."

Wins Award

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JAMES RAYMOND TERRELL

A recent graduate of the University of Michigan has been awarded the Margaret Kraus Ramsdell Fellowship for theological study by the university. Mr. Terrell plans to train for the priesthood at the Episcopal Theological school in Cambridge, Mass. Upon graduation from high school in Ann Arbor, Mich., he was awarded a four-year scholarship to the university. Mr. Terrell was very active in extra-curricular activities while in college having served as president of the Episcopal Student guild, a co-organizer and vice president of the Inter-Racial association, secretary and later co-advisor of Phi Eta Sigma, national freshman honor society, member of the University A Cappella choir, the Choral union, Student Religious association, the staff of the school's annual "The Michiganensian."

Gets First Ph.D. In Mental Hygiene

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA—(ANP)—When Mrs. Hortense Sanders Cochrane receives her doctorate from the University of Chicago, it will be the first time this or any other institution has awarded a colored woman such a degree for higher studies in mental hygiene. Mrs. Cochrane, whose husband, Warren, is executive secretary of the Butler Street Y.M.C.A. in Atlanta, is well known in the eastern states where she was formerly a social worker of renown.

She was born in Boston and has studied extensively in the east. At one time she was identified with the New York State School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y.

Since her marriage to Mr. Cochrane, who is well known in educational and social work fields, Mrs. Cochrane has not been actively engaged in her work, but upon granting of the degree from the Chicago institution, it is expected she will resume her work in the Atlanta University School of Social Work. The unusual field in which Mrs. Cochrane is engaged has been said to offer many possibilities for development.

SEP 1943

To City Eye Post

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Fitzgerald will re-ports made of examinations for aid un-

Dr. J. Robert Fitzgerald, a faculmologists on applicants for aid

As supervising op-sion, it was announced M. Hilliard, the com-aid director.

Negro Specialist

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

1891-1943

D. C. Scientist Proves Race Inferiority A Myth

D. C. SCIENTIST

By ALFRED E. SMITH
(Defender Washington Bureau)

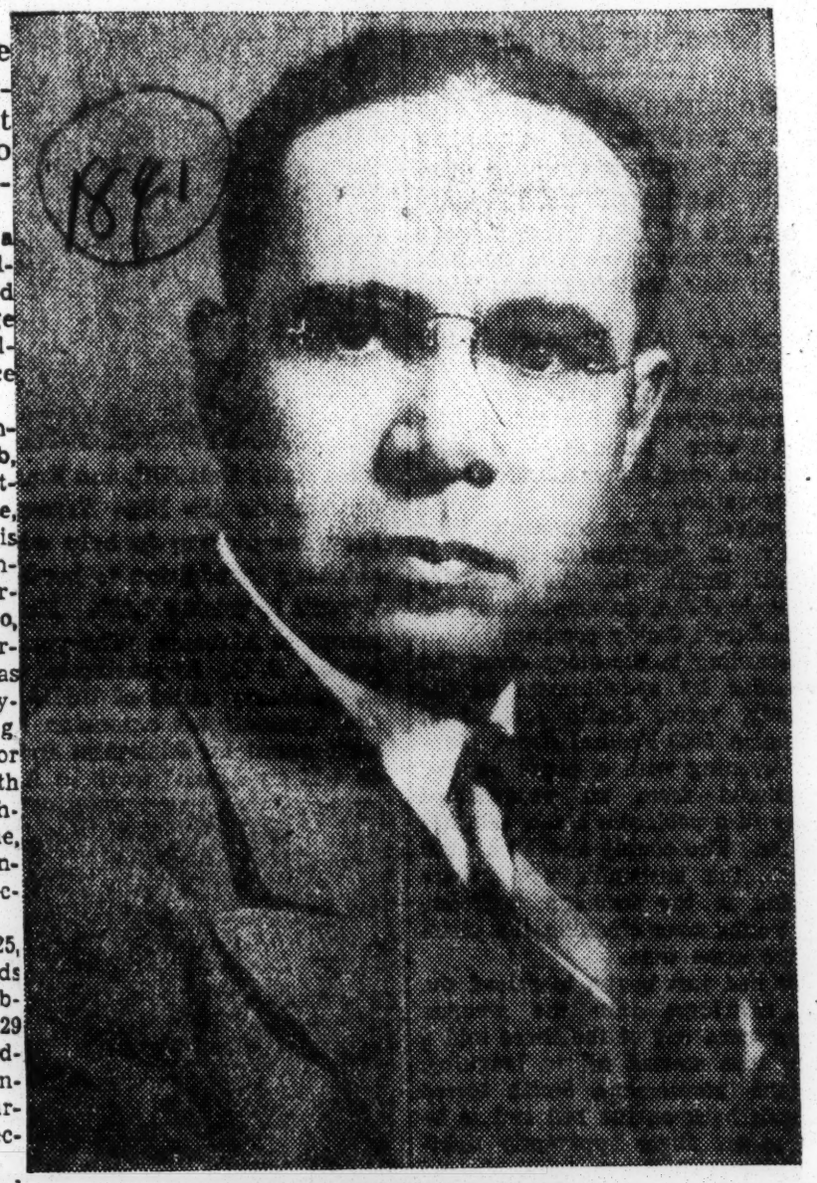
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The death of Dr. George Washington Carver, great loss that it was, did not leave the Negro race without its share of master scientists.

There remains in this country a small but skilled group of well-trained Negroes who quietly and painstakingly add to the knowledge that scientifically disproves the fallacies on which race prejudice thrives.

Typical of these scientific "Commandos" is Dr. W. Montague Cobb, A.B., M.D., Ph.D., professor of anatomy at Howard university. Able, productive, mentally vigorous, this 38-year-old, dryly-humorous scientist has shown a consuming interest in the biololgy of the Negro, and in placing race in proper perspective as a human variant. He has conducted his research and analysis concurrently with his teaching. An uncommonly happy faculty for mixing scientific dissertation with a provocative "human" touch without sacrificing the educational value, has made him widely read and internationally appreciated and acclaimed.

Graduated from Amherst in 1925, he studied embryology at he Woods Hole, Mass., Marine Biological Laboratory for a summer, and in 1929 was graduated from Howard medical college. Destined for an instructorship in anatomy, he pursued further training under direction of the university.

As a General Education board fellow, he scanned data from every possible source on the organization and operation of anatomical laboratories. But most fortunate was his choice of Western Reserve university (Cleveland, Ohio) for pursuit of his doctorate.



DR. W. MONTAGUE COBB

New Field of Race Relations

The Western Reserve Anatomical laboratory and the companion Hamann museum are considered the world's best equipped. Under the direction of T. Wingate Todd, young Cobb had access to the carefully documented cadavera of over 2,500 individuals. One third of the males and nearly one-half of the females, were Negroes. He was intrigued immediately with the possibilities for racial comparisons, especially since he was aware that there is a shameful inadequacy of such information based on scientific investigation.

In 1926, the National Research Council had organized a committee on the Negro, composed of most of the scientists of the day who had given thought to the comparative biological qualities of races and to the products of interracial mixture. In 1927, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the U. S. National Museum summarized the scientific literature to that date on the Negro. At the same time he was learning the mechanics of pure scientific anthropology, Cobb assiduously studied the data on race from all sources and published his findings as rapidly as possible.

Returned to Howard in 1932, a recognized authority in his field, Cobb assumed direction of the Gross Anatomical laboratory. He set about immediately establishing a museum of skeletal remains. Howard students were thus afforded an opportunity heretofore available only at Western Reserve and at Washington university of St. Louis. Cobb and his students dissected, measured, macerated, and documented. Because it was necessary to "educate" even some of his fellow scientists in other fields, he compiled in 1936, an impressive work—"The Laboratory of Anatomy and Physical Anthropology at Howard University" — generously illustrated with excellent plates.

Inferiority Myth Exploded

Dr. Cobb set about his campaign to acquaint the scientific and lay world with his findings. In 1934, he wrote in the Journal of Negro Education, that the American Negro is forming a type intermediate between the parent Negro, white, and Indian stocks in superficial traits; chief differences in body structure between Negro and white are proportions of limbs and torso and cranial architecture; developmental and body characters in the American Negro are identical with other types of modern man; and neither good nor bad effects have been demonstrated by racial crossings.

Depreciatory slurs cast on the Negro athletes literally running away with the 1936 Olympics, moved Cobb to brush aside myths about "long heel bones" and "Negroid endurance." In detailed scientific language, yet clear to any layman, he said in the Journal of Health and Physical Education in 1936: "The physiques of champion Negro and white sprinters in general and of Jesse Owens in particular, reveal nothing to indicate that Negroid physical characters are anatomically concerned with the present dominance of Negro athletes in national competition in short dashes and the broad jump. There is not a single characteristic which all the Negro stars have in common which would definitely identify them as Negroes."

With just a trace of satire, Dr. Cobb pointed out that Jesse Owens whom he measured, had a long "Caucasoid" leg calf, while white Frank Wykoff, his chief competitor, had a short "Negroid" calf.

Caustic Pen

Myths of brain weight, eye pupils, fingernails and the like as positive means of distinguishing Negroes, all fell before his sometimes caustic pen. His was not opinion, it was fact supported by documented data, as Dr. Victor Heiser learned when he was incautious enough to allege that Negroes have a one-piece nose cartilage and all other races a split one. Said Cobb in the Crisis in 1938: "...no cartilage is known to split in any human nose...they who profit from lack of pigmentation may proceed with confidence. Their noses may know, but they won't tell."

Writing in the Journal of the National Medical association in 1942, Dr. Cobb took the bull by the horns—"in respect to the attitude of the dominant white toward the Negro in America. Here the factor is the belief that the Negro is the biological inferior of the white."

Warming to his subject, "Physical Anthropology and the Negro in the Present Crisis," he indicated that never was the time more suitable for attack on this fallacy. He traced the beginnings of anthropological information and mis-information, and after indicating that any physical differences between the races reflect in the hardihood of the Negro and to his credit, he took the military, and Negroes themselves, to task for unhealthy mental attitudes.

White scientists who have viciously or otherwise reached conclusions at variance with those of Dr. Cobb, do not always accept his ideas without protest. For example, his revolutionary portrayal of the familiar "human family tree" chart, shows an ultimate composite modern man, somewhat Negroid in appearance, rather than the "Greek God" or blond Aryan of the familiar human history chart. This and other sub-theses incorporated in his 1942 Journal of Negro History article—"Education In Human Biology: An Essential for the Present and the Future" — have irritated some contemporaries who do not hesitate to accuse him of "pro-Negro" tendencies, much to the amusement of Cobb, who politely refrains from throwing their "anti-Negro" tendencies back in their faces. Incidentally, this work, available in reprint form, is a masterpiece of scientific presentation for lay consumption.

Honor For The Living

Coincidental with the publication of his articles intended primarily as an aid to teachers and students, as well as scholars in the field, "Master Keys to Anatomy: Preliminary Notes," in the May, 1943, issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association, Dr. Cobb received notice that he has been appointed associate editor of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology. He is also an associate editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association.

A full professor at Howard, he is accorded this same standing at Western Reserve where he holds appointment as associate in anatomy. He holds membership in the American Association of Anatomists, American Association of Physical Anthropologists, American Society of Mammalogolists, Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, American Association for Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi National Scientific Honorary Society, Medico-Chirurgical Society of D. C., and the National Medical association.

Dr. Cobb, The Man

Dr. Cobb is unaffected by his achievements. He laments the lack of a satisfactory text book for his posing index of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology Vols. I to XXII, teaching aids, and a history of the first Negro Medical Society. He is chairman of the Howard University Class fund which has founded and organized, and of the

Publications are varied and numbers over 45. They include scientific treatises and reviews, an impatience with inadequacies, incorporated in his scholarship commission of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Jones. He enjoys associations in his college fraternity, and goes ahead with his study and as his two young daughters grow cynical at the up, pushes a beach cottage, spicy anecdotes, with his cronies. His prescription for the Negro, as with his friends who know His capacity for production, and his confidently expect him to publish one. He should make a fetish of health over the In private life he plays second rate. He should make a violin in the St. George string quar- He should cultivate excellence in articles would have it given fair

SCENES AT TESTIMONIAL HONORING MRS. MARY BETHUNE

Important men and women were present last Monday night at Asbury Methodist church in Washington, D. C., to attend a testimonial honoring Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune for her 38 years of service at Bethune-Cookman college. Meeting was also opening of drive for funds for the school.

Left: Miss Pearl Buck, pictured as she spoke to the overflow crowd.

Seated behind are Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who appear intensely interested in Miss Buck's words.

Center: Dr. R. M. Williams, pastor of Asbury church; Miss Buck, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Bethune and Dr. Garnett C. Wilkinson who presided.

At right, three of the most prominent women in the country, the author, Miss Buck; the "First Lady," Mrs. Roosevelt, and the famous educator and organizer, Mrs. Bethune.

Insert at top, left, is photo of Dr. James A. Colston, 33-year-old successor to Mrs. Behune as president of Bethune-Cookman college.—Photos by Shephard and Johnson.

Columbia, S. C., Record
September 10, 1943

Educator Honored On 83rd Birthday

EDGEFIELD, Sept. 10—Negroes from throughout this section gathered at Bettis Academy near here yesterday to honor Alfred W. Nicholson, president of the academy and prominent Negro leader, on his 83rd birthday.

Devotions and a business meeting were held at 1 p. m., before President Nicholson and his wife were escorted from their home, "Open Door," across the campus to Quinby Hall where the exercises were held. The program included special song numbers, a welcome by Jeanett Blocker with response by the Rev. Willie H. Adams; papers read by different persons; and a discussion of the Nicholson on the various phases of life about him: "President Nicholson as a Community;" "As an Educational Leader," and "As a Personal Adviser."

Gifts were presented to President Nicholson and he and his wife made fitting responses.

Has Served 61 Years

Many recalled the years of service rendered by Alfred Nicholson, beginning with his early manhood when he was selected by his church, Pleasant Grove, to be sent to schools of higher learning in order that he might be prepared to serve the newly established Bettis Academy as principal. That was 61 years ago, and Nicholson has been identified with the school since that time, first as principal for 13 years. In 1895, on the death of the founder and only other president, the Rev. Alexander Bettis, Nicholson became president, and has continued in that capacity for the past 48 years. He has not only been responsible to a great extent for the growth of the school which he serves so acceptably, but his influence is felt in every undertaking for the betterment of his race, and he is respected by white and colored races alike. The exercises yesterday were presided over by J. S. Lanham.

H.U. to Confer Two Honorary Degrees Friday

WASHINGTON

Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute and Major Thad L. Hungate, white, will receive honorary degrees at the commencement exercises at Howard University Friday, June 4, at 5:45 p.m.

The degree of doctor of letters will be conferred on Mr. Work, and Major Hungate, former chairman of the Howard trustee board, will receive the degree of doctor of laws.

The commencement address will be delivered by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the school, was the baccalaureate speaker Sunday.

Of the 247 students to receive degrees and certificates, twenty-four will receive the master of arts degree.

Graduates of other schools follow: Medical school, 26; law school, 6; dental school, 18; school of pharmacy, 6; school of music, 1.

The bachelor of arts degree will be conferred on eighty students and the bachelor of science on forty-eight.

Certificates will be awarded to two in law, three in oral hygiene, and eight in social work.

The schedule of commencement events this week follows:

TUESDAY, JUNE 1: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., open house at the home management house; 2 to 6 p.m., the senior picnic, sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts and School of Music in Rock Creek Park; 8 p.m., alumni dinner in Frazier Hall.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2: 10:30 a.m., class exercises in Rankin Chapel; 5:30 to 7 p.m., the dean of women's garden party for graduating women and their parents; 8 p.m., law school alumni meeting in Room 118 of the law school building, and the dental hygiene banquet and seniors' honors night of the College of Dentistry in Frazier Hall.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3: 9 a.m., buffet breakfast in honor of the mothers of the home economics graduates; 9:30 a.m., class reunion, registration in Room 28, Douglass Hall; 10 a.m., annual meeting of the alumni of the School of Religion; 2 p.m., School of Religion alumni luncheon in Frazier Hall; 4 to 6 p.m., President and Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson will be "at home" to members of the senior classes, graduates, faculties and friends; 7:30 p.m., Commerce Club dinner, Frazier Hall; 8 p.m., meeting of the General Alumni Association in the assembly room of Douglass Hall; graduating class in engineering and architecture; 9 p.m., physical education alumni supper, Frazier Hall.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4: Class reunions in Room 116, Douglass Hall, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; trustee dinner for recipients of honorary degrees in Frazier Hall at 9 p.m.

SCHOLARSHIP

Ralph Cummings, of Dunbar High school, Little Rock, Ark., is the wniner of the all-expense scholarship which Talladega college offers through a competitive examination each spring to high school seniors and graduates in 13 Southern States. This scholarship is renewable each year if the recipient's scholastic average warrants it. Other high-ranking students receive scholarships of

Fisk Professor Concludes Colorful Lecture Series

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner, head of the Department of English, Fisk university, concluded a series of lectures on African cultural survivals in the United States and Brazil at the summer session of the University of Wisconsin recently.

Subjects of the lectures were: (1) "The Yorubas of Bahia, Brazil, in Story and Song," with texts of the stories and songs presented in Yoruba and English and illustrated with phonograph records which Dr. Turner made in Brazil during 1940-41; (2) "African Religious and Secular Music from Brazil," illustrated with phonograph recordings and with African instruments and costumes which the lecturer collected in Brazil; (3) "Varieties of Brazilian Portuguese," illustrated with recordings of the pronunciation of educated Brazilians in twelve states of Brazil; and (4) "Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect of Coastal South Carolina and Georgia."

While in Brazil Dr. Turner found and recorded specimens of six African languages still spoken fluently by Brazilian ex-slaves and their descendents. Of these six, he found the Yoruba language of Nigeria, West Africa, most widely used. In the Yoruba language alone he recorded in Brazil approximately five hundred religious and secular songs, more than one hundred folk tales, numerous invocations to African deities, conversations, proverbs, and other types of folk literature. He has already completed translating into English all of the Yoruba material and which are also spoken by some of the ex-slaves and their descendants are Gege (Dahomey), Congo, Kimbundu (Angola), and two other Angola languages.

In the Gullah or Geeche dialect of coastal South Carolina and Georgia, Dr. Turner has collected approximately six thousand African words from twenty-two different languages and has discovered numerous African survivals in the syntax, morphology, sounds, and intonation of Gullah.

For the past thirteen years, Dr. Turner has been engaged in the study of African cultural survivals in the New World, and his researches have taken him to such countries outside the United States as England (where in 1936 and 1937, at the School of Oriental Studies of the University of London, he studied several West African languages), Scotland, France, Brazil, and the West Indies.

18q1-1943

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY IN FOREFRONT OF EASTERN SCHOOLS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Northeastern university is in the forefront of New England colleges where the youth of the race can learn and utilize all types of commercial, industrial and scientific training. Among of these students are:

Left: Aviation Cadet Maceo Harris, Jr., class of 1943 in engineering at Northeastern university, where he was the ranking man, is now in training in Class 43-I, at Tuskegee institute, Alabama Army Flying school, where he will receive his wings in four weeks. Cadet Harris is from Boston, Mass., and a graduate of the Latin school in Boston.

Upper center: Charles A. Knowles, left, 1943, business administration, Northeastern university, with two of his football teammates. He starred as an end and back at NU and also was prominent in wrestling, boxing, track and field, and weight lifting. He is now stationed with the 366th Infantry at Fort Devens, Mass.

Lower center: Reading left to right: Wilson L. Hunt, Memphis, Tenn., and Boston, Mass., class of 1943, and secretary of the honor society, the Academy, of the College of Liberal Arts. Hunt is now in the Army; his brother Ernest was also at NU in law and is now in the army; (2) John Pritchard, Boston, Mass., whose college training was also cut short by enlisting in the armed services in August; (3) Alexander Aikens, Boston, Mass., class of 1944, in the field of chemical engineering.

Right: Mrs. Mae Arlene Chapman, of Hartford, Conn., wife of Chaplain Herman B. Chapman, U. S. Army, is a student at the Andover Newton Theological school. She was the recent winner of the annual evangelistic sermon contest sponsored at the school by the Baptist Temple church, Fall River, Mass., and is the only woman or colored student to win the award.

Portland Quartet Outstanding At Maine College

JUL 31 1943 Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By PAUL DANIELE DAVIS
(Harvard Law School Student)

BRUNSWICK, Maine, July 29—In spite of their small number, race students, who have matriculated at Bowdoin college here in this picturesque New England town, can boast of achievements as undergraduates in extra-curricular activities and scholarship, undoubtedly equalling, if not surpassing, those of any group of students at any institution.

The first race graduate, John Brown Russwurm, one of Bowdoin's most honored alumni, as a member of the class of 1826, was the first Negro to receive the liberal arts degree from an American college.

FIRST NEWSPAPER

Russmurn founded the first Negro newspaper in 1828 and later served as superintendent of public schools and colonial secretary in Liberia, and in 1836, became governor of the Maryland Colony in Palmas. In 1829, Bowdoin honored Russwurm by conferring upon him a Master's Degree. In a similar manner, the other Negro sons of Bowdoin have made brilliant scholastic distinctions and contributions to American life.

During the 1942-43 school year, there were five students in residence at Bowdoin. There have been 12 graduates, including Russwurm. Two students did not complete their studies at the school, making a total of 19 to matriculate here. Of the 12 graduates, four received their degrees cum laude, two magna cum laude and three summa cum laude. Eight were elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Following graduation, eight have been awarded master's degrees from ranking institutions, and one awarded a doctorate. Two entered the field of government; two hold administrative positions in the field of public education; five in the field of higher education; two in the practice of law and one medicine. With the exception Russwurm, who died in 1851, all are living and engaged in their professions or in the army.

THE DICKSON BROTHERS

Unique in Bowdoin history is the record established by the four Dickson brothers of Portland, Maine. They are the son of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Dickson. Oldest of the group, Leon, was a member of the track squad and graduated in 1935 cum laude as the number seven man in his class and elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He later achieved a brilliant record at Howard Medical school. Audley . Dickson, the second brother, made an excellent record at Bowdoin from 1934 to 1936 and transferred to Columbia, graduating with honors in 1938. He is now an optometrist in New York City.

In 1936, the third Dickson brother, David Watson Daly Dickson, began his unsurpassable scholastic record. He became the second man in the 149-year history of the historic college to finish with all A's. The only other person being the present president of the school, Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills. David graduate in 1941 with various prizes and awards including summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa.

ON WAY TO DOCTORATE

He entered Harvard university on various scholarships and received his master's in English in 1942. He was on his way to becoming the first Negro to obtain a doctorate in English at Harvard when he was called to the army in June.

The fourth Dickson, Fred, entered Bowdoin in 1941. He won varsity letters in basketball and football after a colorful high school career. He went into the army on May 29.

Among the five undergraduates of during the past school term in the all-man's school of 650 were three juniors: J. Theodore Irish, Jr., Philadelphia, Penna.; Fred Dickson, Waller P. Finnagan, Jr., Billerica, Mass., and two sophomores: George C. Branche, Jr., of Tuskegee institute and Ashton M. Robinson, Jr., Washington, D. C., now in the Merchant Marine school.

Irish, whose father is a doctor in Philadelphia, is a pre-medical student. He has written for the school paper, the Bowdoin Orient, and was elected to the Masque and Gown, the actors' club, as publicity director.

Second student to graduate from Bowdoin was Samuel Herman Dreer, Washington, D. C., who finished magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa in three years. He is now vice principal of the Sumner High school, St. Louis, Mo., and president of a private institution, Douglass university in St. Louis.

Arthur A. Madison of Alabama, graduate cum laude in 1910, and later from Columbia Law school, and is a lawyer in New York City. John Arnett Mitchell of Gallipolis, Ohio, graduated in three years, cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa in the class of 1912. Since 1921 he has been principal of the Champion Avenue Junior High school, Columbus, Ohio.

COLLEGE DEAN

David Lane, Jr., of Washington, D. C., graduated in 1917, magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. Since 1937, he has been Dean of the Louisville, Ky., Municipal college and is an associate editor of the Journal of Negro education.

William Dean, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., graduated summa cum laude with honors in economics, Phi Beta Kappa, and the ranking man of his class. Since 1933 he has been instructor of Economics and Business Administration at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La.

Miss Robinson did excellent work in chemistry while at Thayer. Her father, formerly a teacher at Greensboro A. & T. college, has established a chemical laboratory and serving as his assistant in the summer months has given Romaine the same family. This year Romaine invaluable chemical experience. She plans to pursue chemistry as a career and will attend Simmons college in Boston.

THAYER ACADEMY, BRAINTREE, MASS.

The only three Negroes to graduate from Thayer Academy, Braintree, Mass., were all members of the late Romaine W. Robinson followed her father, Sturgin M. Robinson, who graduated in 1909, and her aunt, graduated Romaine Robinson, who graduated with highest honors in 1904.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

8 Win Honorary Degrees At Colleges In Atlanta

JUN 12 1943 Chicago, Ill. Defender

ATLANTA, Ga.—Honorary degrees were awarded eight distinguished Americans last week as three of Atlanta's five institutions of higher learning closed their year's work.

Atlanta university's 74th commencement was highlighted by the conferring of the honorary doctor of laws degree upon four distinguished Negro Americans and the awarding of 83 graduate and professional degrees by President Rufus E. Clement.

JUN 12 1943

Those receiving the honorary degrees were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration, who also was the commencement speaker; Walter Francis White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a graduate of Atlanta university in 1936; Richard Robert Wright, president of the Citizens Bank and Trust company of Philadelphia and Atlanta university's oldest living college graduate; and Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis whose degree was awarded in absentia.

Speaking on the topic "Pledge of Faith," Mrs. Bethune told the graduates that soon they will be called upon to risk all either on a far-flung battlefield or on the home front, and that to fight successfully, Negroes must unite their combined strength and resources with those of all other Americans and with peoples everywhere who believe in and practice democracy.

"Together, with the eyes of white and black Americans fixed on the common goal of universal freedom, we will march ahead until the enemies of democracy at home and abroad are put to rout."

The principles of democracy advocated by Thomas Jefferson that "all men are created equal," have the same great meaning today, declared Paul Robeson at the 76th commencement exercises at Morehouse college.

The present war has shown people how to fight for their liberties and their promises, alleged the speaker. "Stalingrad will never be forgotten, the heroic defense of England, the struggle in Tunisia, the fierce underground struggles in Norway, Yugoslavia and France."

The great singer stated that this "people's war is in every sense the Negro people's war and we must do our utmost in seeing that the reactionaries never function importantly and set us back generations."

JUN 12 1943

Degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science were awarded to 44 seniors, 13 of whom are now in the armed forces. Two honorary degrees were conferred by President Mays. The degree of doctor of humane letters was conferred upon Mr. Robeson, and the degree of doctor of laws upon Mr. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Bishop C. C. Alleyne of the AME Zion church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. A. Wayman Ward, pastor of Bethel AME church, Chicago, received honorary degrees from Morris Brown college Wednesday morning. Bishop Alleyne, who delivered the commencement address was awarded the doctor of laws degree, while the Rev. Mr. Ward, who brought the baccalaureate message, was given the doctor of divinity degree.

1st WOMAN Hartford Girl Finishes Staid Maine College

SEP 18 1943

WATERVILLE, Maine, Sept. 16—In graduating with the class of 1943, Millicent T. Bolling, of Hartford, Conn., became the second colored woman to be graduated from Colby college. Forty-three years ago Mrs. Marion Osborne Matheson, class of 1900, of Waterville, Maine, was the first race Joshua B. Simpson, class of 1890, woman to attend and graduate retired professor at Virginia Union from this old New England school university, Richmond, Va.; Edward whose tradition and reputation are Osborne, class of 1897, famed Colby rooted in "the liberal arts" education. Maine, and his sister, Miss Marion

During the past school year Osborne Matheson, class of 1900; there were seven colored students Dean William B. West, 1919, Dean in attendance, three of them women. Of Men, Howard university, Washen. The students were Andrewington, D. C.; Edward Niles and L. Jackson, Jr., of 1946, Joseph Washington, football and Providence, R. I.; [illegible] Manual track stars, 1919-1921; Joel Leonning, '46, Philadelphia; Jerry Lewis, '45, Cambridge, Mass.; Garrett V. Ridgley, '45, Boston, Mass.; Jacqueline Taylor, '45, Washington, D. C.; Beverly Booth, '44, Newton Centre, Mass., and Miss Bolling.

JUL 10 1943

Besides the three women students at Colby the past year and Mrs. Matheson, there was the fifth co-ed who attended Colby, Alice Christman of Philadelphia, member of the class of 1942.

FINE SCHOLARSHIP RECORD

Miss Bolling graduated from the Hartford Junior college in 1941, where she was the first colored student to attend and graduate. Transferring to Colby in September, 1941, she continued her fine scholastic record and participation in varied extra-curricular projects, by being a member of the Glee club, the Dramatic club, program chairman of the Arts and committee of the deputation and member of the Student Christian association. An English major and a member of the Delta Sigma Theta, she gave several musical and literary performances in Maine, including one for the Fort Halifax chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

TRACK STAR

Among the other students, Jerry Lewis, '45, was an outstanding student. He was on his way to national fame as a trackman after scoring 80 points in four Colby dual meets by winning the broad jump, high jump, hurdles and both dashes, and placing in the C1C4A and Boston AA meets, when he was informed by medical authorities of a heart condition made it advisable for him to give up track competition entirely.

ALUMNI

The alumni of Colby include

SEP 18 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18a1-1943
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Negro Educator A. E. Meyzeek Retires After 50 Years' Service

SEP 19 1943

By LOURENA EATO

LOUISVILLE schools have lost an educator with fifty years of service here by the retirement this fall of A. E. Meyzeek, retired at 70, former principal of the Jackson Street Colored Junior High School, Jackson and Breckinridge. Mr. Meyzeek for many years has been active in school and civic circles.

After elementary training in his native city of Toledo, Ohio, young Meyzeek studied law and practiced a little more than a year. Not liking the prospect of a legal future, he entered Indiana University at Bloomington where he obtained two degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. It was then he turned his face toward Louisville.

The only prerequisite in Louisville for a principal's certificate at that time was a rigid written examination. Passing this with honors, the youthful professor was made principal of the new Banneker School, which was opening its doors for the first time. This school still is known as Banneker and is located on E. Washington Street.

Improvements Instituted

Later he was transferred to the old Eastern School, now known as the Booker T. Washington School. Then, to calm a school disturbed by a political turmoil, since schools were at that time politically controlled. Meyzeek was sent to Central Colored High School. His zest for educational improvements began to assert itself. Under his supervision this school was organized on a four-year basis instead of the original three; departmental divisions for all work were instituted and a reference library was provided.

After the storm came political calm and Meyzeek was made principal of the Colored Normal School, taught in conjunction with the Eastern School. There for fourteen years he planned the training of three-fourths of the city's Negro teaching staff.

Courier-Journal School Editor

After active campaigning on his part, Negroes of the city procured two public libraries, one at Tenth and Chestnut and the East End Library at Hancock and Lampton.

In 1910 he was chosen president of the Kentucky Industrial College for Negroes at Frankfort. Appointed in May, he resigned in June of the same year to avoid political disputes. He returned to the Booker T. Washington School and later was made principal of the Jackson Street Colored Junior High School. For a seven-year period he held both posts. He was Jackson's principal when he retired.

He was a zealous worker in interesting the Board of Education in providing two junior high schools for Negro boys and girls. He publicly agitated for a Y.M.C.A., which was established at the present site of the Colored U.S.O. Club at 920 West Chestnut. As he says, "I was chairman of the board of directors, secretary and janitor there for the first few years, then chairman of the board for fourteen years."

Jim Crow Laws Beaten

When the City and State attempted to pass Jim Crow laws for public conveyances in Louisville, Meyzeek worked until the attempts were defeated.

He has been given credit for consolidation of colored voting to the extent that a $1,000,000 bond issue was floated for improvement of the University of Louisville, with the provision that a tenth of the amount should be used for founding of a Negro college. Thus arose the Municipal College for Negroes. He served in this college for many years as professor of psychology in addition to his public school duties.

After his public denouncement of police officers entering the schools for the purpose of catching recalcitrant youths, the Juvenile Court came into being. For six years he

A. E. Meyzeek

served as a volunteer probation officer of this court.

Negro Police Named

Until the days of World War I the uniformed police in this city were white. Upon his urgent request authorities at Camp Zachary Taylor placed Negro M.P.'s in Louisville. This move paved the way for Negro civil police at the close of the war.

He was a member of Mayor Wilson Wyatt's Legislative Committee, "the only man," he states, "of his race to be so honored."

His other achievements include work during the 1937 flood, establishment of the Louisville Urban League, presidency three years of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association and participation in the movement toward founding the Indiana Center, now in Jeffersonville, an outpost of Indiana University, where both white and Negro students and Louisville teachers may further their education.

Meyzeek hopes to "keep on working and to start writing in the educational field."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Miss Alma J. Scott Honored At Testimonial In Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Alma J. Scott, founder and for more than twenty years director of the Southwest Community House, was honored on Monday night [illegible] at Randall Junior [illegible] School with a testimonial given by the Southwest Community House and the citizens of Washington. The speakers felicitated Mrs. Scott not only for the founding of the Mother-Child Center, which later extended into the Southwest Community House, but also for her activities in various community civic programs and particularly with reference to her service as a leader in alumni activities at Howard University.

"Under Mrs. Scott, things grew as under the influence of the bright sunlight," Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, stated in paying tribute to the student career of Mrs. Scott, her work in connection with the Howard University medical endowment fund compaign, and the promotion of Charter Day dinners over [illegible]

OTHER SPEAKERS INCLUDED

Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, president of the board of directors Phyllis Wheatley YWCA; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the Industrial Training School for Girls; the Rev. J. Harvey Randolph, pastor, Mt. Moriah Baptist Church; Dr. C. W. Wade who brought greetings from the Southwest Civic Association; Hugh D. Smith who represented the Southwest Neighborhood Council; Mrs. Gladys T. Peterson, principal of Randall Junior High School who spoke for the schools of the community.

Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, a member of the Southwest Community House board of directors told of Mrs. Scott's self-sacrificing devotion to her work and her unceasing struggle for its development. Miss Margaret B. Merrill, director of Barney Neighborhood House, brought felicitations of the District of Columbia Settlement Council.

The Rev. [illegible] pastor Friendship Baptist Church, was master of ceremonies. Invocation and benediction were pronounced by Rev. D. C. Lynch, pastor of Metropolitan Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church. Music was furnished by Misses Mary Wharton and Willie Mae Williams and Irving Hunter of the Howard University school of music, and the Girl's Group of Randall Junior High School under the direction of Levington E. Smith.

Mrs. Scott was presented with a volume of nearly 200 testimonial letters by Mrs. Willie A. Dodson.

Mrs. Scott's son, James E. Scott, local real estate dealer, and his wife were among those present.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Hastie to Get Jamaican Award for Helpfulness

BOSTON, Mass. — Dr. William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard University Law School, will be given a reception and an award by the Jamaican Associates, Inc., an improvement group, Sunday, December 12, at Ebenezer Baptist Church here.

The annual award, the first by persons of Jamaican birth or ancestry, is made for the most notable contributions to the advancement of colored people of the Western Hemisphere.

For Fearlessness

President Eric L. Jackson said the award will be given Mr. Hastie for his fearless attitude as civilian aide to the Secretary of War, as member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and as Federal judge in the Virgin Islands.

Alfred Haughton, editor of the Boston Chronicle, will preside at the ceremonies. Invitations have been sent to Gov. L. Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the British Consul-General, consuls of Latin American nations, members of the judiciary and bar, and civic, fraternal, and labor leaders, as well as the public.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Boy Proves Knight --In Shorts

Nobility in short pants is not news—since many youngsters are noble.

But when it comes in the form of a small Negro boy in a dark coat and such white shorts that they give him the appearance of having forgotten his pants—that's news.

It happened yesterday on Broad street near Alabama: An aged and crippled newspaper vendor started across Broad when half his armful of papers slid from his arm into a pile in the middle of the busy thoroughfare.

The boy in the shorts was there like a flash. He stooped, gathered and straightened out the papers and handed them back in perfect order, [illegible] unhurt. All the while automobiles and trucks were veering off to each side to miss his stooping figure. He didn't even notice.

Then he was off to school, still in white shorts—or almost pantless.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Colored Chemist Makes Discovery Valuable To War

Edward Harris Of Standard Oil Co. Perfects Lubricant Welcomed By Army

NEW YORK—How an important part was played by an American Negro in helping produce in record time thousands of pounds of a secret grease urgently needed overseas by General Dwight Eisenhower was revealed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in announcing the production of the vital war material.

Outstripping even its own production records to turn out in a matter of hours the special lubricant, the technicians of Standard Oil figured in a colorful drama that matches present-day movie thrillers.

Not disclosing the purpose for which the grease was to be used General Eisenhower recently cabled the U. S. Ordnance Department ordering the lubricant. Ordnance officers turned over the order to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey requesting 45,000 pounds quickly for "an important war operation."

Assigned the job of making the grease, workers at the Standard Oil plant at Baltimore were told of the importance of their assignment and were held in instant readiness to start the grease-making machines.

Three hours late, the ingredients arrived at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday,

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The plant then went into furious action to make the grease which never before had been made in this country.

Turning continuously, the huge kettles, with their belt-driven paddles, turned out [illegible] pails of grease totaling 15,000 pounds by Friday night, and fleets of Army trucks formed convoys to rush it to a ship ready to sail for Africa. By Saturday night an additional 15,000 pounds were made, but operating under intense strain, the belts and paddles on most of the kettles broke down. Despite this serious handicap, the final 9,000 pounds, completing the order, were delivered on time Sunday night.

The Ordnance Department then suddenly asked Standard Oil to make 260,000 pounds more, to be delivered ninety-six hours after the first order.

With the Baltimore plant useless because of the breakdown of kettles, Standard Oil sublet the contract for 110,000 pounds to another firm furnishing it with the secret formula. The remaining 150,000 pounds were assigned to the Standard Oil plant at Pittsburgh. Army trucks from various eastern points were rounded up to rush the ingredients, including some fats salvaged by housewives, to the Pittsburgh grease kettles.

Informed of the tremendous task to be done, Edward Harris, colored, Assistant Greasemaker at the Pittsburgh plant, along with his co-workers, declared that they would neither eat nor sleep until the job was done. The Pittsburgh grease kettles were driven night and day without a let-up and Harris carefully watched them to prevent a breakdown.

Then the sub-contractor notified the Army that it could not complete its part in producing the grease. To the Pittsburgh plant fell the task of making the additional 110,000 pounds.

The grease kettles continued to operate without a slow down and Harris and his fellow greasemakers turned out the grease for over 24 hours without food or rest.

As fast as the grease was made it was speeded east in railroad express trains. When the [illegible] 22,000 pounds were not made on time for train shipment, Army bombers flew the pails to an embarkation port where they were transferred to shipboard.

Totalling the amount of grease made, Standard Oil discovered that 245,554 pounds were manufactured—554 pounds more than were requested by the Army. At the same time, Ordnance officers revealed that speed was of such paramount importance that neither Standard Oil nor the Army mentioned the price of the grease.

When all of the grease was delivered to General Eisenhower, he cabled, "The grease has been received and is doing a satisfactory job."

For their work in producing the grease in record time, Harris and other greasemakers from the Pittsburgh and Baltimore plants, were commended by Army Ordnance officers and Standard Oil officials at a dinner held June 14 at the Union League, Philadelphia.

Home Front Hero

Worker Risks Death To Save Flier's Life

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala.—At the risk of his own life R. C. Daniels of Dothan, Ala., civilian worker at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, recently saved the life of Lt. Andrew H. Doswell of Cleveland, Ohio, fighter pilot, after the flier's P-40 crashed into a bridge under construction adjacent to the training field as he was coming in for a landing.

Working near the scene of the crash, Daniels was the first rescuer to reach the flier, who was trapped within the plane. At first, unable to open the canopy of the ship, which was by then in flames, Daniels took a stick, pried it open, and pulled Doswell to safety.

PLANE NEARLY HIT WORKERS

Describing the crash, Daniels said: "A group of workmen and I were surprised to see a plane bearing down upon us at a terrific speed. We were standing on the bridge, which is about 60 feet high. The plane missed us about ten feet and crashed into the framework housing the pile driver. The impact knocked all the men down on the scaffold about eight feet below.

"Somewhat dazed, I climbed back to the top of the structure and could see smoke and flame coming from around the engine of the plane. Seeing that the pilot was trapped inside, I picked up a 'two by four,' and tried to break in the glass. About this time the fire was getting mighty hot and I could hardly breathe or see for the smoke.

and helped him away from the

"Finally I was able to loose the canopy. I loosened his safety belt and helped him away from the wreckage."

SOLDIER RISKS LIFE

Cpl. Newell McLeod of Bassfield, Miss., a member of the crash crew that fought the blaze for over 40 minutes, also risked his life in the rescue. Realizing that once the flames reached the gas tank onlookers might be seriously injured, McLeod took his fire hose within ten feet of the blaze, thereby preventing an explosion.

Lieutenant Doswell, although severely burned about the face and hands, was pronounced fully recovered at the Base hospital this week.

Commending Daniels for his heroic action, Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, Jr., Commanding General of the Eastern Flying Training Command, told the civilian worker in a letter this week that "his alertness and quick thinking in rescuing this pilot were in keeping with the best tradition of the American spirit of unselfish sacrifice."

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Former New Yorker Wins Phi Beta Kappa Key

Beatrix (Betty) McCleary, daughter of Mrs. Beatrix McCleary, formerly of NYC, but now living in Ithaca, a member of Vassar '43 class, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, one of 13 members of her class to be so chosen.

When she graduates next June, Miss McCleary will matriculate to the Yale University School of Medicine, one of five women students and the first of her race selected for entry into the medical school.

Becomes First Law Graduate At N. C. College

Gov. J. M. Broghton, presenting diploma to Robert R. Bond, of Lewiston, N. C. Mr. Bond is the first graduate of the Law School of North Carolina College for Negroes, and was one of the eighteen successful candidates to pass the State Board of Law Examiners, and the only Negro.

Age
New York, N. Y.

To Get Ph. D. In Mental Hygiene

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—When Mrs. Hortense Sanders Cochrane receives her doctorate from the University of Chicago, it will be the first time this or any other institution has awarded a colored woman such a degree for higher studies in mental hygiene.

Mrs. Cochrane, whose husband is executive secretary of the Butler Street YMCA in Atlanta, is well known in the Eastern states where she was formerly a social worker.

She was born in Boston and has studied extensively in the east. At one time she was identified with the New York State School for Girls at Hudson, N. Y.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

WINS FELLOWSHIP — Miss Murcell Evelyn Allen of Richmond, Va., who graduated from Virginia Union University last June, has been awarded a fellowship to study Health Education at Yale University. This award which is given by the United States Public Health Service, covers all school expenses and includes $1,200 for living expenses. Only four [illegible] were selected from the entire United States. Miss Allen is a member of Rising Mount Zion Baptist Church and of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

SCHOLAR—Franklin Brower, a graduate of William Penn High School, High Point, N. C., was the successful contestant in the annual tuition scholarship competition sponsored by Kappa Lambda graduate chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity in the Greensboro and High Point area. He won over qualified entrants from other high schools to attend Wilberforce University.

18q1-1943

BUDDY YOUNG WILL STUDY AT ILLINOIS

With some fanfare at the Olde Tymers A. C. Claude "Buddy" Young, sensational halfback and sprinter of Wendell Phillips high school told the president of the "I" men's association that he would enroll at the University of Illinois in February. Young will be given a four-year scholarship through theh efforts of Ernest Greene, state representative from the first Illinois district. Seated, left to right, are: Mrs Lillian Weatherford, mother of Claude, and William McNeill, president of the Illini club of Chicago. Standing, are: Walt Wessman, director of field activities of the University of Illinois alumni and president of the "I" men's association and Young, who is city and state interscholastic 100-yard dash and broad jump champion. He won the National Junior A.A.U. 100-yard dash. Young has scored nine touchdowns for Phillips this season and has kicked three extra points. Last year he made six of his teams' 20 touchdowns and kicked six extra points.—Mahler photo.

Winner Of Annual Sermon Contest At Andover School

By PAUL DANIEL DAVIS
(Harvard Law School Student)

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., Aug. 19—Located here in this small suburban town just a few miles from Boston, is Andover Newtown Theological school, one of the leading Baptist Theological schools in the country.

Many outstanding Negro ministers have received various theological degrees from this school during its 135 years' history. At the present time there are five students in attendance and three are to be admitted during the coming year

In the last graduating class there were three students—two received the Bachelor of Divinity degree one the Master of Sacred Theology degree.

FATHER PRESENTS DEGREE

Claude Williams Black, Jr., Morehouse college, 1939, of San Antonio, Tex., who is now serving as pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, Haverhill, Mass., and Edward Daniel McCreary, Jr., Virginia Union, 1940, of Charlottesville, Va., and serving as pastor of the St. John's Baptist church, Woburn, Mass., were recipients of the bachelor degrees.

McCreary, Father, Edward Daniel McCreary, Sr., of Charlottesville, Va., participated in the formal commencement exercises and presented his son with his diploma.

Samuel Horace James, Jr., Tennessee State college, 1939, and Andover Newton, 1942, received the Master of Sacred Theology. He is pastor of the Second Baptist church in Greenfield, Mass.

The enrollment of colored students is the largest in recent years. Other students include: Judge Paris Bell, Benedict college, '42, of Fairfax, S. C., class of '45; William Nelson McCarty, Tuskegee and Bishop college, of Beaumont, Tex.; Charles Riley McCreary, Virginia Union, '41, of Charlottesville, Va., and Walter Lennett Storrs, Jr., Virginia Union, '42, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMAN STUDENT WINS SERMON CONTEST

Also in the class of 1943 is Mrs. Mae Arlene Chapman, of Institute, W. Va., and Hartford, Conn., a graduate of Howard university in 1928, where she majored in Biology and Mathematics. She is the wife of Lieut. Herman B. Chapman, a chaplain in the United States Army, stationed in New Orleans, who is assigned as spiritual adviser to troops on board ship between the United States and other points.

Mrs. Chapman was the winner this year of the annual evangelistic sermon contest at the school, sponsored by the Baptist Temple church, of Fall River, Mass. She was the first woman and the first colored contestant to win the contest award. She is the assistant pastor of the Myrtle Baptist church of West Newton, Mass.

Among the students admitted for September, 1943, are: Everett Leroy Green, Stratton, Pa., graduate of Virginia Union; Haywood G. Knight, graduate of Virginia Union and Harold T. Brand, Howard university graduate from Texas.

ALUMNI OF THE SCHOOL

Alumni of the school include Richard I. Mo[illegible]ney, 1934, S.T.M., Ph.D., from Yale university, and now dean at Virginia Union; George Kelsey, 1937, one of the most brilliant students to attend the seminary, received Ph.D., at Yale and is now on the Morehouse college faculty; Thomas Franklin Freeman, Richmond, Va., 1942, now studying at the University of Chicago, as a fellow on the J. Spencer Turner fellowship, and will soon become a member of the Virginia Union faculty; Benjamin Johnson Anderson, 1942, (Morehouse college, 1939), pastor, Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian church, Boston, Mass.; Alonso Leon Lowry, 1942, (Morehouse college, 1939), pastor, Massachusetts Avenue Baptist church, Cambridge, Mass.

Two recent graduates, Robert Johnson Smith and Roger Williams, are in the chaplain service. At the time of Smith's entrance, he was reported to be the youngest chaplain ever accepted. He was heard frequently over the "Wings Over [illegible]" program.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

Race students have established an enviable record at Northeastern university, the only New England school offering co-operative education. Under the co-operative plan the students of the day colleges, excepting the School of Law, may alternate periods of study with periods of employment in industrial or business concerns at ten-week intervals, combining theory and practice and also earning a large part of their college expenses. The Negro students taking advantage of this plan have done exceptionally well, not only in their studies but in extra-curricular activities, particularly athletics. Among the outstanding alumni is Richard Henry, class of 1926, who captained the fencing team at the university.

Students in the co-educational university the past year included: James A[illegible]son, 1941, engineering, Boston, Mass.; Gerald Sonel[illegible]ue, 1946, business administration, Boston, Mass.; Mason Groves, 1945, engineering, Boston, Mass.; Roland W. Moody, 1946, engineering, Cambridge, Mass.; Alexander Aikens, 1944, chemical engineering, Boston, Mass.; G. Herbert Turner, 1945, liberal arts, Boston.; Aldas S. Ridgley, Jr., 1945, liberal arts, Boston, Mass.; James L. Smith, Jr., 1945, business administration, Boston, Mass.; Ernest Hunt, law school, Memphis, Tenn. and Boston, Mass., now in the Medical Detachment of a Quartermaster Unit in Utah, and his brother, Wilson L. Hunt, 1943, psychology, liberal arts, of Memphis, Tenn., and Boston, Mass. Wilson Hunt was secretary of the Academy, the honor society of the College of Liberal Arts, and recently entered the Army.

Others who left for the armed services before completing their college work include: Maceo Harris, 1945, engineering, Boston, Mass. Harris was the ranking man in the engineering division and very prominent in undergraduate activities, and is now an aviation cadet at Tuskegee, Alabama, in class 43-I, and only four weeks removed from his Wings. John Pritchard, Boston, Mass.; Reginald W. Cooke, 1945, liberal arts, Medford, Mass., and the New England dash champion. Charles A. Knowles, 1943, business administration, Boston, Mass., is now stationed with Service Company, 366th Infantry, Fort Devens, Mass. Graduating from the Roxbury Memorial High school for Boys, Roxbury, Mass., where he was chosen the most outstanding senior in a class of 500. He was an all-around athlete in football, track and field events, weight lifting, and wrestling.

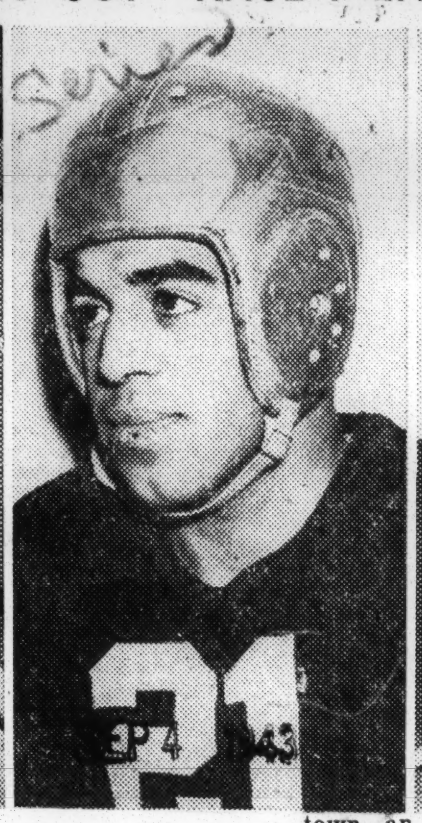
ALUMNI

Besides Les[illegible]ie who starred as a baseball pitcher in 1925, and [illegible]old Jewell as a track man in 1927, the following have attended Northeastern: Charles S. Johnson, 1929, engineering, Boston, Mass.; Harold B. Frye, 1925, engineering, Boston, Mass.; John C. Carter, 1925, engineering, Washington, D.C.; Joseph F. Patterson, 1929, engineering, Cambridge, Mass.; Erskine G. Roberts, 1930, engineering, Boston, Mass.; Winfred A. Townes, 1935, engineering, Boston, Mass.; James B. Gibbs, 1936, engineering, Roxbury, Mass.; Victor C. Bynoe, 1937, engineering, Roxbury, Mass.; Roger Willi[illegible] liberal arts, Boston, Mass.; Joseph R. Tenn[illegible] liberal [illegible]43, Dorchester, Mass.; Caswald J. Ra[illegible]ond, law, Boston, Mass.; Thomas M. Miller, law, Roxbury, Mass.; William N. Carter, 1942, liberal arts, Roxbury, Mass.; Roland A. Webber, 1942, engineering, Boston, Mass.; Lloyd Horton, law, Boston, Mass., and Horace G. MacKerrow, Jr., 1940, liberal arts, Allston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLS ARE STILL TURNING OUT RACE MEN AND WOMEN

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 4 1943



SEP 4 1943

SEP 4 1943

New England schools are still turning out trained race men and women who will be prepared to face the battle of life today and in the future. The above photos are typical of students who attended or are attending these schools.

Left photo: Herbert McKenley, a recent addition to the long list of national athletes specializing in the one-half mile, he has developed rapidly the past year, winning all meets. Born in Jamaica, B.W.I., he is an honor student in his sophomore year at the School of Business Administration at Boston college. Seated between two of his recent competitors at a track meet.

Insert: Bernard Whitfield Robinson, vice-president of the class of 1941 at Boston college, is now a junior at the Harvard university medical school, Boston, Mass. He was the first race commissioned officer in the U.S. Navy. Although under new regulations, naval medical students train as midshipmen, Robinson will receive the commissioned rank of lieutenant (J.G.) in the U.S. Navy upon completion of his medical course at Harvard.

Center photo: Fast-moving Lou Montgomery, as a member of the backfield of the champion Boston college football team, with his lucky number "21" jersey on. He is now serving as an administrator in youth work in the Greater Boston area.

Upper right: Ruth I. Edmonds, Pittsfield, Mass., is a sophomore at Massachusetts State, majoring in bacteriology. A scholarship holder, she is a member of the college choir and an honor graduate of the Pittsfield High school.

Lower right: George E. Monroe, Dorchester, Mass., recent graduate of Massachusetts State college, specializing in poultry farming and is now in charge of poultry at the Sudbury Inn and Turkey Farm in Sudbury, Mass. His sister, Frances Munroe, finished Mt. Holyoke college in 1942, and is now a graduate student at Boston university.

Students Active In Advanced Research Work

AUG 28 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By PAUL DANIEL DAVIS
(Harvard Law Student)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 26—Undoubtedly the world's most famous technological institution, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) has won a reputation of being one of the most liberal schools of its time. Listed among its alumni are some of the outstanding technicians of the race.

At the present time, the school, located just a few blocks from Harvard university, has seven students, two meterology cadets and two research students in its 3,000 enrollment.

Like other universities, M. I. T. has given over much of its facilities for the training of the military students and for vital scientific war research. As mentioned in previous articles, Army Aviation Cadets John Thomas Willis, Riverton, N.J., and Robert Maurice Preer, Atlanta, Ga., are in the Army Air Force Meterology 11-month training program. In the Radio Research laboratory is George M. Benedetto, La Jolla, San Diego, Calif., a graduate of San Diego (Calif.) State college and a former student at the California Institute of Technology, Pasedena, Calif. And in the Radiation laboratory is Floyd Banks, holder of a doctorate in physics from the University of Pennsylvania.

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UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOL

In the undergraduate school of engineering are: William N. Moore, Atlanta, graduate of Morehouse college, first year engineering; Frank Leonard Mitchell, Jr., Atlanta, graduate of Morehouse college, and was a sophomore in mechanical engineering until he left for the Army recently; Victor Ransom, New York City, N.Y., a junior in electrical engineering; Richard A. Branker, Boston, Mass., a junior in engineering until he also left for the Army; and William Dabney Bowman, Youngstown, Ohio, a senior in mechanical engineering. Bowman is a graduate of Chaney High school in Youngstown, an honor student at Tech, and a member of the American Society for Mechanical Engineering.

In the Graduate School in the field of chemistry are Robert Junius Brown, Norfolk, graduate of Hampton institute, Virginia, 1939, Master's in science at Howard university, 1941, and at Harvard in 1941-42; and Lorenzo White, a graduate of Virginia Union in 1941.

HENRY AARON HILL

Visiting one of the special research chemical seminars the past year was Henry Aaron Hill, St. Joseph, Mo., who received his doctorate in chemistry at Tech the past year, becoming the third Negro to receive a doctorate from M. I. T. Hill's rapid progress in one year is an indication of the type of training and students at M. I. T., and the part Negroes are playing in winning the war on the scientific front. On June 1, 1943, one year after graduation from M. I. T., Hill was made director of research of the large, all-white chemical research company—the Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., Newtonville, Mass.

TECH MEN

The other two doctorates from M. I. T. are: Marron Forte in 1933, who is chemistry manager of the Caldwell Rum company, Newburyport, Mass., and elected to the Newburyport School board, with the largest number of votes of any candidate last March, and William J. Knox, 1935, on the Talladega college faculty, and now doing work at Columbia.

Paul C. Gomez, class of 1942, Boston, Mass., and Joseph C. Dunning, class of 1937, Milton, Mass., are aeronautical engineers at the Douglas Aircraft corporation, Los Angeles, Calif. Dunning, an honor graduate of M. I. T., also attended Stanford university, and is supervisor in the Stress Analysis laboratory, where he has been since May, 1940. He also taught the past year at the Jefferson Evening High school, Los Angeles, Calif.

Other M. I. T. men include Westervelt W. Taylor, 1927, civil engineer in the New York City Department of Transportation; Emmett J. Scott, Jr., 1921, New York City Department of Transportation engineer also; Edward S. Hope, A.B. in 1926 and M.S. in 1927, former Standard Oil engineer in Brazil, and now supervisor of the Howard university buildings and grounds, Washington, D.C.; Anselmo Krigger, 1917, Boston, Mass., civil engineer; Charles M. Adams, 1939, Washington, D.C.; James B. Ames, 1937, New Bedford, Mass.; John W. Caulder, 1931, Lexington, Ky.; Emerson Cummings, Old Orchard, Maine; Harry Green, now on the A. and T. college staff, Greensboro, N.C.; Frederick J. Hemmings, 1897, Boston, Mass.; Edgar J. Jones, 1940, Cambridge, Mass.; Lucius P. Taylor, 1940, Boston, Mass.; Herbert L. Wilins, 1937, Boston, Mass.; Edward B. Williams, Jr., 1939, Everett, Mass.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Pembroke college, the undergraduate college for women of Brown university, organized in 1891, has had 27 colored students. Today, among its 560 students are Ella E. Bagley, class of 1944, of Shelton, Conn., and Elizabeth B. Jackson, class of 1945, of Providence, R.I., both well known in undergraduate circles. Elizabeth B. Jackson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Jackson, of Providence, R.I., is a sociology major, a member of the Pembroke Auxiliary War Service, and was a member of the freshman speedball team.

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ALUMNAE OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE

Included in the students that have attended Pembroke college are: Ethel Robinson Pineiro, 1905, Providence, R.I.; Cora Robinson Van Leesten, 1909, Providence, R.I.; Nellie Nicholson Taylor, 1911, Wilmington, Del.; Rosalind Brooks, 1913; Imogene Minkins Clark, 1918, Pawtucket, R.I.; Vashti Maxwell Grayson, 1919, Charleston, S.C., and Baltimore, Md.; Rosa J. Minkins, 1920, Pawtucket, R.I.; Thelma Garland Smith, 1924, Columbus, Ohio; Charlotte West Strickland, 1924, Washington, D.C.; Beatrice E. Coleman, 1925, Providence, R.I.; Violet Warfield, 1925, Washington, D.C.; Marguerite Lingham Worthington, 1925, Providence, R.I.; Helen K. Dorsey, 1926.

Zenobia Nailor Bundy, 1[illegible]elen Lane, Old Saybrook, Conn.; Estr[illegible] Lingham, 1929, Providence, R.I.; Carolyn A. Minikins, 1932, Pawtucket, R.I.; Margaret I. Carter, 1937, Phi Beta Kappa graduate, and doctorate candidate at Radcliffe college and newly-appointed chairman of the Department of Psychology at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., whose home is in East Providence, R.I.; Suzanne Payne Lawson, 1933, New York, N.Y.; Beatrice C. Minkins, 1936, Pawtucket, R.I.; Hope Smith Sterrett, 1940, Providence, R.I.; Ella E. Bagley, 1944, Shelton, Conn., and Elizabeth B. Jackson, 1945, Providence, R.I.

1891-1943

CHAMPION SPEEDSTER ON TYPEWRITER

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

1891

FEB 13 1943

Joyce Ann Rudolph poised for action on her favorite typewriter at her home in Gary, Indiana.

By MARJORIE ISON

"Sedulously avoid polsyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity or vaniloquent vapidity. Shun purient jocosity and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent."

Pretty, little Joyce Ann Rudolph, 12 years old, just dozes big words but at heart she's just a playful girl with a gift of gab and agile fingers with a typewriter.

She's Gary's own child prodigy, who can type 140 words a minute but who would just as well see a movie with Hedy Lamarr as do her homework.

Sitting at her machine in her home at 2400 Harrison street in Gary, she typed the above sentence with several flicks of her fingers and then smiled as she explained:

"That means you shouldn't use such big words when you converse with people."

Proud of Birth Date

She's quite tall for her age, five feet, one and a half inches, and carries herself straight as an arrow. Perhaps that's just as well for few people watching her at work at a typewriter hardly believe she's only 12.

Joyce was born on May 13, 1930—and she's very proud that it's "on the same day Joe Louis was born."

Her handshake was firm and as her fingers stretched out, it could be seen that they were very long. "They will not reach their full growth until she's 13," said Dr. F. S. Rudolph. "She's very proud, however that she can wear her mother's gloves and shoes."

Dr. Rudolph, a chiropractor in Gary, had rounded up the family in his study where Joyce keeps her typewriting paraphenalia.

A remark was made about Joyce's height. "Oh I only grew this tall within the last year," she explained, "I simply shot up like a weed Dad says."

Mother Helps

Joyce's mother, Mrs. Margaret Rudolph is a teacher at East Bolasky school in Gary. She had a big part in Joyce's academic development. She holds a Ph.D. from Chicago university, a bachelor's degree from Music College where she studied dramatics and is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority. "You know what," laughed Joyce, "One semester I was in mother's room in school and I learned a lots because I had to keep quiet and concentrate."

Joyce was eager to do some typewriting stunts. "I'll shoot down some Japs for you," she suggested. "Ready, aim, fire," and with 800 strokes per minute she strafed the Japs. Next she gave an imitation of a tap dancer to the rhythm of "Beer Barrel Polka." She next very unaffectedly showed how "Whirlaway" won the Kentucky Derby. "They're off" . . . tap, tap, tap, went the typewriter..

Joyce has such perfect raythm to her typing that sometimes when she is practicing Dr. Rudolph finds himself going to sleep. Dr. Rudolph, who discovered Joyce's talent and assisted in developing it, said: "I am very proud that I, her father, discovered her before anyone else. It seems that most of our talented people have been spotted by the white man and have had to develop through him. And they get all the credit.

FEB 13 1943

Develops In Home

Joyce has developed right in her home. Her training has not been spasmodic. She's been watched and tutored, with as much care as a trainer gives an athlete. There's been a minimization or removal of every possible obstacle in each piece of apparatus she uses which might hinder her progress or speed. She uses a Sturgis posture chair. Her table has been reinforced to eliminate vibration.

When Dr. Rudolph took Joyce to Cortez Peters, Gold Medal winning Negro typing champ, he had advised that she should have a special Royal typewriter. He then removed all of the tabulating keys which lightened it two pounds. This enabled Joyce to develop such dexterity that she now averages from 135 to 140 words a minute. The world champion typist write 142 on a regular machine. Joyce's father has been well rewarded for his patience. Joyce now writes all of his business letters for him as he dictates them to her. He can expect a speedy and perfect copy. The doctor has a superstition as to the reason why Joyce is so speedy. She has two warts, one on the inside of each little finger which Doctor had once contemplated removing, but which he then decided against.

Excels In School

Joyce is an exceptional student in school and is listed among the first ten of her class at Roosevelt high. The schools in Gary are on a level system. A child may progress from one level to the other as fast as he can complete the requirements of each level. Joyce has completed nine years work in six years even though she was absent for one semester because of illness. She has had a straight 'A' rating in her academic subjects throughout the six years.

In art and home economics, she has only maintained average grades. Joyce was bored with sewing—the needle went too slowly for her fingers which itch for speed. "I have never liked home economics," observed Joyce remorsefully, "since the time teacher stood me up in front o fthe class to make an example of me. You see all of the other girls took cookies and ate them up, but I put mine in the desk and when teacher looked through the desks for the missing cookies, there was the evidence on me. I was so embarrassed."

Joyce belongs to the honor society and is on the honor roll. She excells in Spanish and civics. Her love for Spanish has been carried over to the naming of one of her Mexican Chihuahua dogs. "This is Poncho," she said proudly as she rubbed his head fondly. "That means Frank in English. And this isn't all of my dogs." Soon she was displaying Patsy. Poncho's mother, and Happie, the frisky little brother.

FEB 13 1943

Typing has been a wonderful help to Joyce in school. She can rattle off a composition in no time and is out playing while her other schoolmates are laboriously writing in longhand. It has also taught her to be a perfect speller and to concentrate when there are many distractions about her.

Many Hobbies

Joyce is not a bookworm by no means. She has many hobbies Across the street from her charming home, which faces the Dulaney Housing project is an ice pond and one may see her of an afternoon on her iceskates. She plays basketball, volleyball and is learning to swim. Her sense of balance, which will make her a champion typist, has carried over into her games and she excells in them all.

Nothing excites or disturbs Joyce Ann to the point of inhibiting her. She has typed before white, colored and mixed audiences. They have had her demonstrate at the Gary Business college where Negroes are not permitted to enroll.

"I believe," commented Dr. Rudolph, "that they'd waive their discriminatory ruling for Joyce, though." Joyce has also demonstrated to highly appreciative audiences at bond rallys, on the radio.

Joyce Ann's latest venture into the field of finger play is learning to stenotype on a machine her dad recently purchased for her. She hasn't had much chance to practice on it yet, but she'll start in earnest this summer. Dr. Rudolph says Joyce is simply eating it up.

Challenges Dad

It is very interesting how Joyce Ann started on her typing career. One day two years ago Joyce came home from school and asked her Dad to permit her to write some of her friends' names on his typewriter. She took such an interest that he promised her if she learned the keyboard he'd buy her a portable. She accomplished this feat in two weeks.

And then a month after Dad had brought her a portable she challenged him to a race. She beat him. Joyce beat him enough to let him know that she was talented. The doctor had taken a two-year course in business administration but never wrote over 60 words a minute, an average typist's speed.

FEB 13 1943

Joyce Ann's portable began to hold her back so Dad bought her a standard machine. Since that time Joyce has been accomplishing miracles on her typewriter. "There isn't a typewriter built that can do the speed that child has to give," said Dr. Rudolph proudly.

In 1941 Joyce attempted to enter the Annual International Schools contest which was being held at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago. She failed to qualify, however, because there was a ruling that the contestants had to type steadily for 30 minutes. At that time Joyce couldn't type that period of time. Joyce can now type this length of time and had planned to enter the contest this year if it hadn't been called off because of the war.

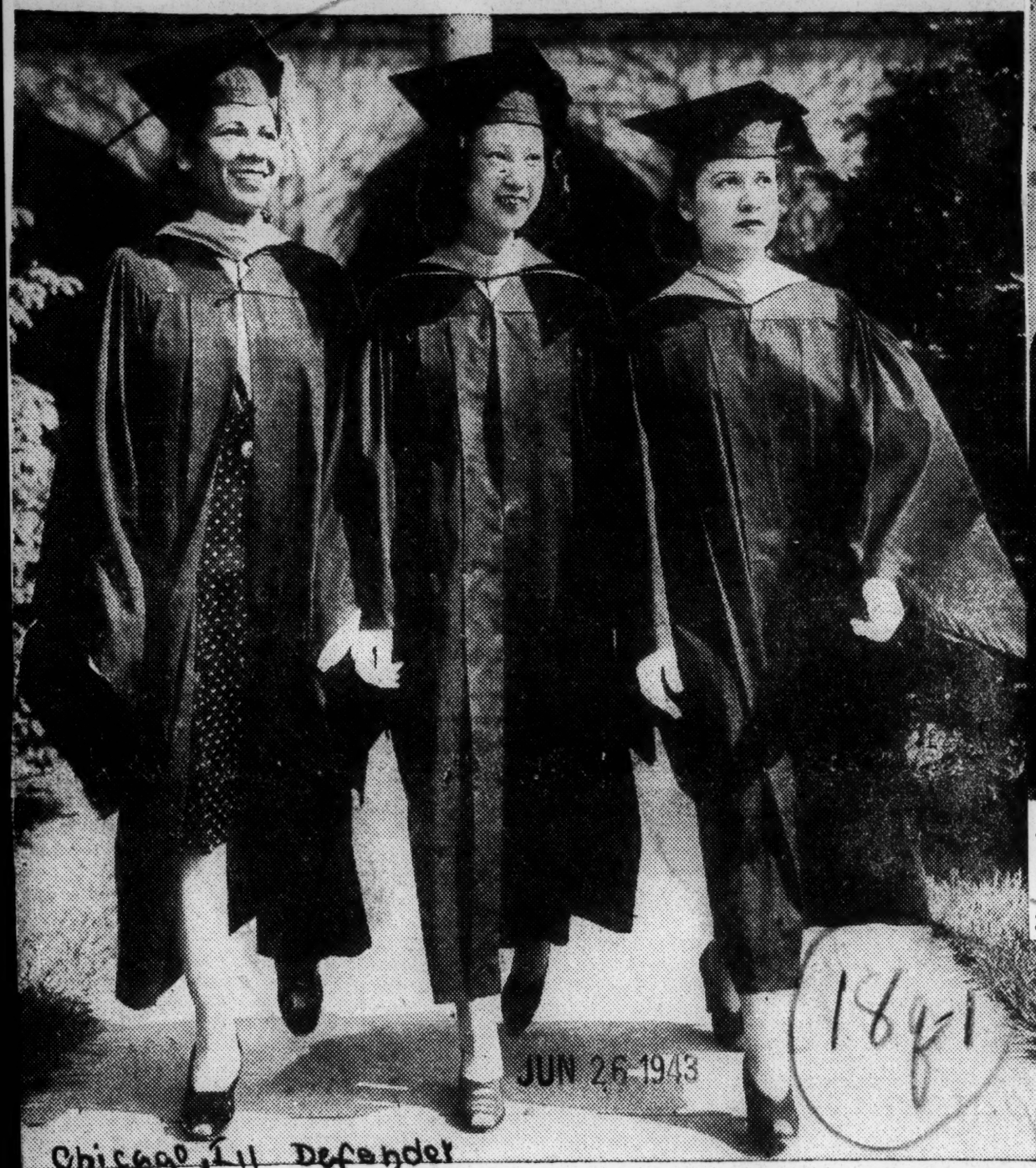
"I want to be a champion speed typist," Joyce says. "I would like very much to be an electromatic typist and then the electricity will throw my carriage back faster than I could push it back. But I guess I'll have to wait until after the war when they start manufacturing them again."

BRILLIANT 3 YEARS OLD COLORED CHILD

Jimmie Elizabeth Dupree, daughter of Elizabeth Anderson and grand daughter of Jordan and Abbie Hes-ter, is a remarkable child. Some idea of her signal ability and bright future may be obtained from the following facts about her: wonderful things too numerous to mention. October 1, 19

1. can spell her name; 2. can name many who have had personal contact with this child are, days of the week; 3. remembers John R. Tarply, South Carolina; Truly names of faces unusually well; 4. Among Mrs. H. A. Martin, Conyers, knows the common colors; 5. knows Amy Geissler, Mrs. W. P. Richsonal coin and son, Mrs. W. F. Parham. the pieces of money from the penny Mrs. John Colored, Rev. J. S. Campbell, Dea-Mrs. E. H. Johnson, Prof. Ross, Carter, Jackson and others.

FIRST NEGRO GETS ROSARY COLLEGE DEGREE



JUN 26 1943
Chicago, Ill Defender
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The first member of the Race ever to graduate from Rosary college, River Forest, Ill., is Miss Peggy Brown, shown here with two other classmates after they had received degrees at annual commencement. Left to right, Miss Brown, Miss Ching Ye Liang, Honkong, China and Miss Isis Vega, Dominican Republic.—International News photo.

HONORED WITH ATLANTA U. DEGREES

JUN 12 1943
Chicago, Ill Defender

Awarded honorary degrees of doctor of laws at Atlanta university's commencement exercises last week were (l. to r.) Richard R. Wright, Atlanta U.'s oldest living college graduate and president of the Citizens Bank and Trust company of Philadelphia; Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary; and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA Director of Negro Affairs. Congratulating them is President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university.

Lewiston Negro Family Given Three College Diplomas in '43

Ahoskie, N. C. Herald
October

By GEORGE WEAVER

It is probable that few families in North Carolina can boast of receiving three college diplomas in 1943, or in any other one year, for that matter. That is the achievement of a colored family in Bertie county, that of John Bond, head of the Lewiston high school.

John, now beginning to show the wear of time in his face, but in still straight and energetic, received his B. S. degree this past summer from the A. and T. College, Greensboro.

Robert R. Bond, his son, received his LL B. during the summer from the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham and is now licensed to practice law in the state, having passed the state bar exam. Previously, in 1940, Robert received a B. S. in Commerce, before entering law school.

Clarence L. Bond, youngest son of the family, received his B. S. in Agriculture this summer from the A. and T. College.

And there you have it—three college degrees and diplomas in a single summer. Perhaps it would be interesting to study the family a little further:

John, modest in spite of his accomplishments did not want this story published, except as he said, "It might help someone else to go a little further and get a little more education. I don't care about the publicity—that's not what I'm after."

John rounds out thirty years of teaching in the colored schools of Bertie county this fall. He was hired in the fall after Superintendent H. W. Early came to the county early in the year. John says they have worked together ever since.

John's wife, Mary G. Bond, also taught in Bertie schools for many years and is still at work.

There are four sons in the family—that is all the children—and the two older sons have been through college with their degrees of B. S. in Chemistry and have been teaching for a number years.

"I sent boys to college when I was teaching for only $53 per month," John said. "Of course I had to hustle and pick up money any way I could. I worked."

The lawyer son, Robert, is to be presented to the court in Bertie county soon and, as far as can be learned, will be the first Negro to be so presented in this county.

John, himself, is considered a solid citizen of Lewiston, where he has made his home for years. His school is one of the better colored schools in the county with an enrollment of around 500. He is working to secure equipment now to make it a better school.

He is a civic leader among his people, leading the Red Cross drives and other such work in his community. And when he is appointed to handle such assignments county chairmen know to expect a good report.

More Teachers Getting Degrees

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

Professional preparation of the public school teachers in the city and county of Montgomery is at an all-time high, according to a report to the Board of Education by Dr. Clarence M. Dan-

nelly, superintendent.

The board was told by its superintendent that currently 87.62 per cent of the white teachers of the system hold degrees whereas seven years ago the record shows that only 48 per cent had degrees. Thirty-nine white teachers hold master's degree. November 16, 1943

Negro teachers have also progressed "remarkably in their professional preparation" as shown by the fact that 43.5 per cent of the negro teachers in the local schools hold college degrees as compared with only a few who held them seven years

18q1-1943
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Cited For Brilliant Career

MAR 20 1943

Says Former Aide Refused To Yield To Race "Bigotry"

MAR 20 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge William H. Hastie will receive the medal for 1942, the NAACP Spingarn Award Committee announced last week. The Spingarn Award, of which Hastie will be the twenty-eighth winner, was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP board. It is a gold medal awarded annually to the American Negro who has made the highest and noblest achievement during the preceding year or years.

Announcing the award the committee said:

"William Henry Hastie is selected as twenty-eighth Spingarn

IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

He made a brilliant record as the first Negro to serve as Judge of a United States District Court, serving in the Virgin Islands.

He established a high standard of scholarship and of service to mankind for students during his period as Dean of the Law School of Howard University.

As civilian aide to the Secretary of War he refused to temporize with racial bigotry, segregation or discrimination. Men of lesser character and of greater selfishness would have closed their eyes to prejudice in order to maintain themselves in a remunerative position.

REFUSED TO BE SILENT

But Judge Hastie refused to do this, resigning in protest against perpetuation of practices which more aptly would have characterized the racial ideology of a dictatorship than of a democracy.

MAR 20 1943

His every act, and particularly his protest against racial bigotry in an army fighting for the preservation of the democratic processes, has established a standard of character and conduct which the Spingarn Medal Award Committee is honored to recognize by the selection of Judge Hastie as Twenty-eighth Spingarn Medalist."

Receive Howard Alumni Awards

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

MAR 20 1943

The three recipients of the Howard University alumni awards are, left to right: Dr. Orville Lee Ballard, Kentucky, in medicine; Zora Neale Hurston, Florida, in literature, and Lt. Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, District of Columbia, in public service. The awards were granted at the Charter Day exercises recently held at the university.

MAR 20 1943

WINS AWARD

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

When the editors of Saturday Review of Literature announced the 1943 winners of the Anisfield Awards in Racial Relations presented anually under the sponsorship of Saturday Review of Literature, there was the name of a race girl among the contestants, whose outstanding work, "Dust Tracks on the Road", won for her the coveted presentation. This feminine writer, Zora Neale Hurston of Daytona Beach, Florida, is a noted anthropologist. She holds the distinction of being the first race writer to receive the Anisfield prize.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Rescues Child Trapped In Fire; Woman Given Carnegie Medal

MAY 15 1943

MAY 15 1943

MAY 15 1943

OLD HICKORY, Tenn.—Lella D. Johnson, 28-year-old Negro housemaid, neither asked nor expected a Carnegie medal when she rescued a four-year old white child from a burning house on the morning of November 13, 1942.

But Miss Johnson, this week was the surprised possessor of a bronze medal awarded her by the Carnegie-Hero Fund in Pittsburgh. Sixteen other people in the country were also honored for acts of heroism by the fund.

MAY 15 1943

The Negro girl was working for Mrs. Ann Halbrook, of this city when a kerosene stove exploded in the kitchen. After Mrs. Halbrook, an older daughter, and the maid had escaped from the flame wracked three-room house, it was discovered that the younger daughter, Barbara Jo, was still inside.

Miss Johnson's hair caught on fire as she turned back to the house for the trapped child. After two attempts, the maid brought out the child safely, breaking open a door on the screen-enclosed back porch.

Five minutes later, the ceiling of the living room collapsed. The Carnegie Fund citation states that Miss Johnson received severe burns on her neck, shoulder and arms, with lesser burns on her back and thigh.

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

Judge Hastie Acknowledges Spingarn Award

FEB 25 1943

NEW YORK, Apr. 22—Judge William H. Hastie formally acknowledged this week his designation as Spingarn Medalist for 1942.

In a letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Hastie who in protest against War Department policies on the Negro, resigned recently from the post of Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War said:

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Honored For Rescuing Two Cadets

MAY 5 1943

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 4.—(AP)—A 25-year-old Negro farmer who pulled two cadets from a flaming plane at the risk of his own life has been cited for heroism by the Army and given a cash award of more than $100.

MAY 5 1943

The cadets were saved from the burning ship by Robert Clayton Moss when it crashed in flames April 9 on a farm near Matthews, Ga. The cadets were from the Georgia Aero Tech School, and were listed as Paul Hite and John Francis Hogan.

MAY 5 1943

Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Huglin, school commandant, in his citation of the Negro, declared "By your prompt and fearless actions in the face of a possible serious gasoline explosion you saved both cadets from serious injury and probably saved their lives. . . . On behalf of the United States Army I want to thank you for your splendid action and commend you for your heroism and courage."

Local residents raised a fund of $137 for Moss and in addition students of the school presented him with an unannounced sum.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Institute Graduate Earns Master's Degree

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, July 21.—Miss Alberta Foster, on leave from Tuskegee Institute during the Academic Year, 1942-43 for advanced study, has been awarded the degree of Master of Education by the public board of trustees of Winnetka Graduate schools in Association with the faculty of the Children's House at Tuskegee Institute in September, 1942, in the institute's month later study on a scholarship offered by the Rosenwald Foundation.

Miss Winnetka College in Winnetka, joined the faculty of the Laboratory School in this city as one of the most progressive teachers in the country and Miss Foster is the first negro educational worker to be granted this distinction of being invited to join the faculty of the Tuskegee Institute in 1938 and her advanced degree by Edwin S. Fletcher, president of the Winnetka Board of Education, from Winnetka College at the annual graduation exercises which were held at the North Shore Country Day School in Winnetka on May 31, 1943.

She rejoined the her Tuskegee

Two Cadets Graduate From West Point

JAN 24 1943

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 21—In the traditional heart-touching precision military ceremony at the United States Military Academy before several thousand guests—civilians and highest-ranking military dignitaries—two Negro youths today received their commissions from the hands of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, as West Point and Negro history records were broken several times. They were Robert Bernard Tresville, II, and Clarence M. Davenport, Jr.

The ovations were the loudest when these two young men were handed their second lieutenant commissions than for any of the other hundreds of graduates in this accelerated war-time class, which is completing the four-year course in three and one-half years. The ovation, however, was the loudest when the handsome, athletic, genial Cadet Robert B. Tresville received his second lieutenancy in the United States Army Air forces and thus became the first Negro in the history of the Military Academy to be commissioned from it into the army air forces.

This was also the first time in the history of West Point that two members of the Negro race had been commissioned at the same graduation exercise. Cadet Clarence M. Davenport received his commission in the army as the other Negro West Pointers had in the past.

Lieut. Clarence M. Davenport Jr.

Lieutenant Davenport hails from Detroit, Mich., where he attended the University of Detroit before entering West Point in July, 1939, appointed by a white congressman. Immediately following the graduation exercises Lieut. Davenport left for Detroit where he was married the following day, Wednesday, Jan. 20, to Miss Yolande Elizabeth Bradfield, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bradfield, Sr., 569 Elizabeth street, Detroit, Mich.

JAN 24 1943

West Pointers of the Past:

These youths, Davenport and Tresville, became the sixth and seventh Negroes to graduate from the United States Military Academy. The previous five were the late Henry Ossian Flipper, the late John H. Alexander, the late Colonel Charles Young, Lieut. Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commander of the 99th Pursuit squadron, Tuskegee Flying school, Tuskegee, Ala., where he also gained his wings, and Lieut. James D. Fowler, assistant plans and training officer and officer in charge of the Non-Commissioned Officers' school, 366th infantry, Fort Devens, Mass.

JAN 24 1943

Lt. Robert Bernard Tresville, II

Lieut. Tresville had only a month earlier, December 11 1942, received his wings as a member of the class 42-K at Tusksgee Flying school, Tuskegee, Ala., where he had been training as a pursuit pilot. He was not commissioned as the rest of his classmates at Tuskegee but had to wait until his return to West Point to receive his gold bars today. As so seldom happens in the case of the Negro youths who go to West Point, Tresville is the son of an army officer—Chief Warrant Officer Robert B. Tresville, Sr., band leader of the famed 24th infantry and now stationed "somewhere in the Pacific" and was prepared in all respects for whatever adventure West Point had to offer, and not merely a political pawn or test-case. No state in the Union can claim Tresville as its son for he was truly an army child traveling with his father and mother on all orders.

Born in Galveston, Texas, May, 1921. (It will also be noted that Tresville is the youngest Negro and one of the youngest of ay of the men to be commissioned a lieutenant from West Point) his mother soon took him to New York City, where his father was attending the Julliard School of Music and the army Bandleaders' school at Governor's Island, New York. Little Tresville then spent his early life in the deserts of Arizona at Douglas, and then to Fort Benning, Ga., where his father was appointed band leader of the 24th infantry.

Under the direction of his father the 24th infantry band became known throughout the nation. The Tresvilles lived a few years in nearby Columbus, Ga., and Robert, Jr., did his grammar school work in the Columbus Public School system and one year of high school work at Spencer High school in Columbus, Ga. Throughout this period he was known for his superb athletic ability as a distance and sprint swimmer, horseman, and army, Columbus, Georgia, and Southern Boys' Tennis champion.

JAN 24 1943

As the years passed he kept up in these and other athletic endeavors, besides being a brilliant student. He soon won the Southern Junior Tennis champion title and became a nationally ranked tennis player making all of the tournaments. He was known as the kid with the perfect athletic build and pleasant smile. Tresville completed his secondary education at the Germantown High school in Philadelphia, Penn., living at the home of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tresville of Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn.

At Germantown High school besides excelling in class work he won letters in track for distance running, pole-vaulting, made the Philadelphia High school tennis team, and Germantown High school tennis, swimming and football team. Graduating in June, 1938, from Germantown High school his record won him a scholarship to Pennsylvania State college where he began the pursuit of an engineering course. During the short stay at Penn State college he excelled in swimming, track, and tennis—making all of these teams.

In March of his freshman year at Penn State college he was appointed to West Point as a principal candidate by Congressman Mitchell of Chicago, Ill., and entered the Academy July 1, 1939. In July he reported to the academy and his college preparatory school grades had been so high that he did not have to take the usual entrance examination.

For the next three years he devoted himself to the West Point discipline ("a thing all soldiers now realize preserves their lives under fire") and further studies in engineering and mathematics. Having lived all over the country, having had a military family background, having had thorough prepartory academic work, being an exceptionally athletic type, and fully aware of what to expect at the academy in the calm days of 1939, young Tresville, 17 years old when he was appointed, found the period of adjustment none too difficult.

JAN 24 1943

At the academy everyone soon began to know him for his athletic prowess and sense of fair play on the track field, tennis field and as an expert horseman and swimmer. As a result of superior qualities in these sports over a period of two and one-half years he became the first colored student in the history of West Point to participate in major athletics—he was a member of the track and tennis teams. Tresville also made good grades in his academics.

Tresville was always the daring type and soon as it became settled that the members of his class would be allowed to go to aviation schools, if they qualified and would be commissioned in the army air forces (with the possibilities of the rapid promotions) he took the exam and qualified without any difficulty. Tresville also qualifies as a sharpshooter with the rifle and pistol. Although Tresville was a nationally ranked tennis player before he went to West Point he undoubtedly would have gone to the very top in tennis if he had not been limited in the amount of time he could spend in practicing.

He was assigned to Tuskegee Army Flying school in May, 1942, for his primary flight training—he completed that and his advance training on December 11, 1942, with the status of air cadet. Then back to West Point for another month's training before being commissioned as a lieutenant today in the United States army air forces as a pursuit pilot. The graduation of Tresville and Davenport leaves three colored students at the Point—among them is Minton Francis of Washington, D. C., who attended the University of Pennsylvania before going to West Point.

That he would be a scholar was to be expected. His father, Chief Warrant Officer Robert B. Tresville, born in Galveston, Texas, is bandmaster in the famed 24th infantry, which has been serving for many months "somewhere in the Pacific." He received his B.S. degree in music and has over thirty years continuous service in the United States army. His mother, born in Galveston, Texas, attended Wiley university, receiving her music degree there and also attended the Julliard School of Music in New York and is an accomplished pianist.

Mrs. R. B. Tresville, his mother, and his little brother, Britton Bernard Tresville, now reside in Bay City, Texas, with her brother, Dr. I. L. Jones, for duration. Neither Tresville or Davenport are certain what their assignments will be for a few days. However, Tresville is not planning to get married as yet and will probably accompany his mother and brother back to Bay City, Texas, for a short leave and then probably report back to Tuskegee Army Flying school for an intensive refresher course and then probably active duty. No matter where he goes the army certainly has a well-rounded gentleman, soldier, and officer.

Presenting Booker T. Award

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

JAN 24 1943

THE FIRST "BOOKER T. WASHINGTON Industrial Awards" were given the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., and the Association of American Railroads at the Christian Street YMCA, recently. Bishop David H. Sims, (above) of the Board of the National Association of Negroes in American Industry, presents award to John G. Pew, president of the Sun firm. Col. Robert S. Henry, left, assistant to the president of the railroad group, accepted for his organization. At right Walter H. Annenberg, publisher of The Philadelphia Inquirer, a guest at the ceremonies. (Philadelphia Inquirer Photo)

18a1-1943

"Idea For Victory"

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Lincoln Brooks, 26-year-old typist for the Chemical Warfare Service at Gravelly Point, Va., is pictured with Major General William N. Porter, chief of the CWS, who is making notes on the scratch pad developed by Brooks which brought him first prize in the War Department's "Idea For Victory" campaign. Brooks is a native of Murphysboro, Ill. (Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo).

Colored Students Campus Leaders In New England

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

By PAUL DANIEL DAVIS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9—Many of the men of the race who have made professional careers of youth leadership, health, recreation, physical education, coaching and social work have attended Springfield college for college and graduate training. Founded in 1885 as the International Young Men's Christian Association college, there are usually 10 to 15 students every year in the varsity basketball team, studying class and organization presidents, captains of teams, student teaching assistants, and members of fraternities and honor societies.

Roscoe Conkling Brown, Jr., of Washington, D.C., now an aviation cadet at Tuskegee Army Air Field, graduated in February as the leading man in his class. Besides being outstanding in football and ington, D.C., class of 1943, and now a lieutenant in the 92nd Division, was the most prominent man on the basketball squad. John Pinderhughes, Washington, D. C., now pre-medical student at Howard university, was the New England diving champion in 1942. Andrew T. Hatcher, junior in the college from Princeton, N.J., is the leader in most student activities and a member of the Executive Council of the New England Student Christian association.

Paul E. Rose, Cleveland, Ohio, class of 1942, now in the Army as an officer, was the first Negro co-captain of a football team at Springfield, and was on the Little All-American team in 1941. Back in 1923, John H. Burr, now director of physical training for civilian and military students at Howard university, was captain of the track team; and in 1938, Eric Headley, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., now in the Army, was captain of the boxing team. The past winter, Henry Ethridge, Pittsburgh, Pa., class of 1945, captured the New England gym championship.

For many years, and as early as 1904, when Robert Hamlin played tackle, colored athletes made the varsity football eleven at Springfield. Others include William Kindle at Talladega, Leonard Gibson, Arthur Wheeler, Joseph Bolen, Mack Greene, Herman (Buck) Neilson, formerly at Lincoln (Mo.), now at Florida; Louis Watson, Gilham, and Henry B. Hucles, the Virginia Union coach.

SPRINGFIELD MEN

Students in recent years include:

Marshall Latta, 1946, Springfield, Mass.; Andrew Hatcher, 1944, Princeton, N. J.; Roscoe Brown, 1943, Washington, D. C.; USAAF; Thomas Johnson, 1940, Camden, N. J., now USO field representative; John Pinderhughes, 1942, Washington, D.C.; Price Rice, 1941, Montclair, N.J., USAAF, 100th Pursuit; J. Allison Miller, 1943, Washington, D.C., pre-medical student; James E. Cook, 1942, St. Louis, Mo., Navy; Paul Rose, 1942, Cleveland, Ohio, Army; Harold Jennifer, 1943, Washington, D.C., Army; Harold Amos, 1941, Pennsauken, N.J., Army; Kenneth Johnson, 1940, Wilberforce, Ohio, Army; Samuel Slie, 1946, New Haven, Conn.; William W. Leak, 1940, Greensboro, N.C.; Ben Hargrave, 1941, Westfield, N.J.; Henry Ethridge, 1945, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ralph Greene, 1940, Atlantic City, N. J.; William P. Waters, 1943, Washington, D. C.; J. Randolph McAlpine, 1941 Graduate Student, Springfield, Mass.; Joshua H. Williams, 1943, New York City, N.Y.; Percy J. Pitts, 1940, Washington, D.C.; William H. Brooks, 1941, Olean, N.Y.; Donald P. Simmons, 1940, Plainfield, N. J.; James E. Smith, 1939, Dallas, Texas; Howard Spencer, 1939 graduate student, Baltimore, Md.; Emmett L. Bryant, Hartford, Conn., 1940; H. G. Christopher, 1937, Ogemaw, Ark.; James Griffin, graduate student, 1942, coach, of Hampton, Va.; Jodie Bailey, graduate student, 1942, director of physical education, St. Louis, Mo., elementary schools; Christopher Rhoulac, graduate student, 1940, Le-Moyne college, Memphis, Tenn.; John H. Burr, Jr., 1923, Howard university, Washington, D.C.; Henry B. Hucles, 1933, Virginia Union; William H. Kindle, 1916, Talladega, Ala.; Herman N. Neilson, 1930, Tallahassee, Fla.; Nowrman Watts, 1938, New Haven, Conn.; Allen E. Wetherford, 1936, Raleigh, N.C.; Roland Sawyer, [illegible]s-burgh, Pa.; Eric Headley, 1938, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.; John Turner, 1937, Easton, Md.

PROVIDENCE COLLEGE
Providence, Rhode Island

Although Providence college, one of the leading Catholic colleges, was only founded in 1917, eight Negro students have been in attendance there. On August 2, Gregory P. Carter, of East Providence, R.I., graduated from the college, with the only remaining student among the 700 there being Edward A. Dimond, Jr., class of 1944, East Providence, R. I.

Carter, who is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Ulysses T. Carter, East Providence, R. I., was a member of the glee club, skiing club, and the band. A bio-chemistry major, he enters medical school in February.

ALUMNI HONORED

Alumni of Providence college include the late Malcolm H. Brown, class of 1933, who was one of the great all-round athletes of his day. He was made the athletic trainer of the college after his graduation, and remained in that position until his death in 1939. To perpetuate his name, the college has dedicated two placques. One is an annual award "to the senior athlete who, through three years of intercollegiate competition, possessed to a marked degree the qualities of Malcolm H. Brown, namely, sportsmanship, courage, and honor."

Also Eugene A. Briscoe, 1932, Baltimore, Md.; another athlete Dexter K. Davis, 1934, East Providence, R.I.; Joseph G[illegible], 1932, East Providence, R.I.; an ex[illegible] baseball pitcher; Ho[illegible]A. (Dixie) Mathews, 1932, Providence, R.I., who starred in football in 1928 and 1929, and later played end with the Providence Steamrollers, and is now in the armed services; and Charles S. Beaubien, 1943, Providence, R.I., now in Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, 366th Infantry, Fort Devens, Mass. Beaubien, who played guard on the Providence team that was rated one of the best in New England, left for the Army five months before graduation, and has a scholarship to Georgetown University Law school, Washington, D.C., upon the completion of his military duties.

Work by Prof. Guarded as War Secret

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

First Negro To Hold Full Post at Wayne U. Adds to Medical Science

DETROIT, Mich. — That Dr. Charles Wesley Buggs, first Negro to hold a full time position on the faculty of Wayne University, will contribute to the field to medical science what the late Dr. George Washington Carver contributed to the world of agricultural and industrial science, is the hope of University officials who commented on Dr. Buggs' experiments at the close of his first months work at the university.

Dr. Buggs has become the key figure in research on treatment of wound infections and burns. So new are some of his discoveries which include a method of healing from the inside out, that officials at the University said details are guarded as a war secret.

Work Highly Important

Sharing honors with Dr. Buggs for the work now in progress are: Dr. John W. Hirschfeld, assistant profesor of surgery in charge of laboratory studies at Wayne University, Dr. Carl Heller, endocrinologist and instructor in the department of internal medicine, and Dr. William Abbott, instructor in surgery.

Most enthusiastic colleague of Dr. Buggs is Dr. Hirschfeld who said last week "Dr. Buggs' work is highly important because most of the advances made in treatment of infection depend on identification of the micro-organisms that cause them and drugs that can be used successfully in treatment." Dr. Hirschfeld was referring to the treatment of burns which he said have relationship to the wartime problem of repairing battle wounds.

Buggs Talks Little

Dr. Buggs himself was reluctant to discuss his work. "My work particularly deals with infections and fleshy wounds or compound fractures" he explained in answer to a reporter's question. "First the micro-organism is isolated, then we test their sensitivity to sulfa drugs or penicillin."

Dr. Buggs is doing research on the treatment of lung abscesses in which aneorbic streptococci are recovered." Not much is known about these organisms and they haven't even been classified yet", he said.

Dr. Buggs came to Wayne University college of medicine from Dillard University. He is 37 years old and is married; he completed his undergraduate studies at Moorehouse College and got his master of science degree at the University of Minnesota where he also received a dotor of philosophy degree in bacteriology in 1934.

Race Students Also Lead In Scholarship

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By PAUL DANIEL DAVIS

CHESTNUT HI[illegible] Mass., Sept. 2—Few New England schools have received more publicity through the exploits of its Negro athletes than Boston college situated in this exclusive Boston community. Today among the nationally famous athletes from this men's school, conducted by the Society of Jesus of the Roman Catholic church, have been Gilbert Walker, Malden, Mass., track star from Jamaica, B.W.I. of its small Negro student attendance, has produced several outstanding athletes, has been Massachusetts State college in Amherst. Among the Harvard Medical [illegible] at the college has been attracted national attention, Herbert McKinley, the Boston team. He attracted a great deal of attention when he was Lou Montgomery in football; Gil-yard dash champion and a favbert Walker and Herbert McKen-orite in indoor track competition, ley in track.

Montgomery, Brockton, Mass., but was also a ranking student class of 1941 is the flashy back and vice president of his class. high scorer of the nationally rated Donald McKee, Everett, Mass., 1937, Boston team. He attracted a great champion. deal of attention when he was ENSIGN AMONG ALUMNI trenched as his team played in the Bernard Whitfield Robinson, Posugar Bowl game of 1941.

Among the students in the Graduate School of Social Work is in 1905. Two years later, in 1907

and 1908, Matthew W. Bullock, present State Parole Commissioner of Boston, Mass., was varsity football coach at the school. He was an All-American end at Dartmouth from 1900 to 1903.

FIVE STUDENTS

Th[illegible] five [illegible]ce students among the 1500 co-eds during the past school year. Geo. E. Monroe, Dorchester, Mass., graduate of the agricultural course of the Jamaica Plains (Mass.) high school in 1941, finished the two-year course in poultry farming in May at the Stockbridge School of Agriculture, a distinct department of the college providing training in agriculture, horticulture, and related business activities.

Monroe is now in charge of the turkeys on the Sudbury Inn and Turkey Farm in Sudbury, Mass. Charles J. Rogers, Medway, Mass., is in the class of 1944; and Ruth I. Edmonds of Pittsfield, Mass., is in the class of 1946. Miss Edmonds is a scholarship holder, majoring in [illegible], a member of the college choir.

Other recent undergraduates include William T. Evans, 1942, Pittsfield, Mass.; Frank Bundy, 1943, Philadelphia, Pa., at the Stockbridge school and Thomas Brown, 1943, Boston, Mass.

GRADUATE STUDENT ALSO TEACHING FELLOW

One of the 25 teaching fellows for 1942-1943 at Mass. State was Joseph E. Brinson, Thomasville, Ga., who received his bachelor of science at Tuskegee in 1941, where he is now on the faculty. At Mass State, he was a teaching fellow in agronomy and working on a graduate degree.

ALUMNI

Early graduates of Mass. State include the following, who were also on the football team: William H. Williams, 1906; Charles Elliott Roberts, Gerald N. Lew, 1911, and Benjamin F. Hubert, 1912, now president of the Georgia State Industrial college, Savannah, Ga.

Other classes have included: Jester J. Hairston, 1929, second assistant conductor of the Hall-Johnson choir, New York City; J. Thomas [illegible]s, [illegible] farmer at Columbia, Tenn.; George P. Charleston, 1929, Everett, Mass.; Headley Bailey, 1930, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Students in the graduate school since 1932 are: John Valentine Strickland, poultry, M.S., 1932, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; Major F. Spaulding, agronomy, Ph.D., 1935, Tuskegee institute; Leora J. Spaulding, horticultural management, M.S., 1935, Greensboro, N. C.; David J. Knight, dairy M.S., 1936, county agent Enfield N. C.; Elvin T. Miles, agronomy M.S., 1940, Tuskegee institute; Plese Corbett, agronomy, M.S., 1940 A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C.; Mary Leigh Baker, education, M.S. Albany, Ga., (teacher); Emery J Jefferson, poultry, M.S., 1942, Tuskegee institute.

Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Bee

GETS PH.D. AT OTTAWA

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 1. (ANP)—At the recent [illegible] commencement of the University of Ottawa, Ontario, Can., Frederick Henry Dedmond, head of the department of romance language and teacher of French in Allen university since 1935, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in French. Dr. Dedmond received the master of arts degree in Spanish at the same institution, located at his home city, Champaign, Ill.

In 1938 Dr. Dedmond was married to the former Miss Flossie Belle McClain of Nashville, a graduate of Fisk and Columbia universities, and formerly registrar of Allen and dean of women at Knoxville college. Dr. Dedmond is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and secretary of the Columbia branch of the NAACP.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

BIOLOGIST—Dr. Charles W. Buggs, chairman of the division of sciences at Dillard University, New Orleans, is again doing a summer of post-doctoral study at Woods Hole, Mass., famed research haven for biologists. Dr. Buggs, who received his Ph. D. from the University of Minnesota, is the recipient of a Rosenwald [illegible] research in problems dealing with the biochemistry and the physiology of the medusae—jellyfish. He has been at Dillard since 1935.

Amherst Has Graduated 60 from College

Baltimore, Maryland
Afro-American

First to Finish Was

Edward Jones, a Missionary, in 1826

EIGHT ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA

Alumni List Includes Hastie, Lewis, Houston and Drew

AMHERST, Mass. — Founded in 1821, Amherst College, located in the central part of Massachusetts, has had over sixty colored students in attendance.

The first one to graduate was Edward Jones, class of 1826, who was later missionary to Liberia.

One in 800

The only colored student among the 800 now enrolled is John B. Garrett, Jr., of Tuskegee Institute, whose father received his degree at Amherst in 1918. The latter is a physician affiliated with Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee. The junior Garrett, who is a graduate of Boston Latin School and a college sophomore, plans to enter dental school next year.

J. B. Garrett, Jr.

First Grad from S.C.

The college's first colored graduate was the son of a Charleston, S.C., freedman, received his master's degree from Trinity College and the bachelor of theology from Andover Theological Seminary. After a number of years in Liberia, he went to England for his health and died in Chatham in 1864.

Of the sixty men who attended The first of the group was Wiley Lane, class of 1879. The next was Dr. William H. Hastie, dean of the Howard University Law School. Hastie also served as president of the Massachusetts chapter of the organization.

Other Amherst Phi Beta Kappas are:

Robert N. Mattingly, college mathematics wizard and now principal of Cardozo High School, D.C., Charles H. Houston, D.C. attorney and member of the NAACP legal staff; Robert P. [illegible] Barnes, D.C.; Mercer Cook, Baltimore; David W. Utz, Rockville Centre, N.Y., and Joseph Chambers, NYC.

Amherst also had its share of colored athletes who achieved national fame.

Outstanding Athletes

In the class of 1892 and teammates were William T. S. Jackson, native of Alexandria, Va., and William H. (Bill) Lewis of Norfolk, Va., who were halfback and center, respectively, on the football team.

Jackson was also the great halfmiler in track, while Lewis became captain of the football team and the first colored all-American.

Lewis wrote a book on football, was named U.S. assistant attorney general during the Taft administration, and today, at 73, is rated as having no peer at the Massachusetts bar. Jackson became principal of the old M Street High School (later Dunbar) in D.C.

Captain of Baseball Team

In the same period, Dwight Newport became the trainer of all Amherst teams and retained the position for forty years until 1937, when he died. In 1898, Prof. J. Francis Gregory, of Miner Teachers' College, D.C., was elected captain of the baseball team.

John R. P[illegible] of D.C. class of 1911, real estate and insurance broker and agent, was a star center on the football team. He also won his letter as a dash man on the track team.

Drew Star for 3 Years

After the war, George Gilmer and Elvin H. Wanzo starred in football. In 1925, Dr. Montague Cobb, Howard Medical School professor, was a half-miler.

From 1923 to 1926, Dr. Charles Drew of Arlington, Va., the originator of the blood bank, was the best athlete at Amherst. He starred in football and basketball and was elected captain of the track team.

Alumni

The list of Amherst graduates since 1826 includes the following:

Edward Jones, Charleston, S.C.; Charles H. Moore, NYC; Wiley Lane; William T. S. Jackson, D.C.; William H. Lewis, Boston; James F. Gregory, D.C.; Ge[illegible] D. Jenifer; Robert S. Hartgrove, [illegible]y, N.J.; Robert N. Mattingly, [illegible]; Elvin H. Shannon; James LeC. Chestnut; Edward Gray, D.C.;

James B. Hunter, D.C.; Thomas D. Pawley, Ettrick, Va.; John R. Pinkett, D.C.; Benoni P. Hurst, D.C.; E. Henderson; Charles H. Houston, D.C.; Francis M. Dent, Detroit; John B. Garrett, Tuskegee; George Gilmer; Frederick A. Parker, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elvin H. Wanzo; Robert P. Barnes, D.C.;

MERCER COOK IN GROUP

Samuel G. Elbert, Wilmington, Del.; Charles W. Lewis, Uniontown, Pa.; William M. Cobb, D.C.; W. Mercer Cook, Baltimore; Benjamin J. Davis, Atlanta; William H. Hastie, D.C.; Thurman L. Dodson, D.C.; Charles Drew, Arlington, Va.; William C. Thomas, Atlanta;

Robert T. Custis, New York; Chauncey B. Larry, D.C.; Guichard A. B. Parris, NYC; Hollis F. Price, Cappahosic, Va.; Clarence R. White, NYC; Harold C. Lewis, D.C.; Ulysses G. Mason, Cleveland, Ohio; Jonathan E. Reed, Waterbury, Conn.; David W. Utz, Rockville Centre, N.Y.;

George C. Williams, D.C.; Joseph C. Chambers, NYC; Joseph H. Harris, Norwalk, Conn.; Carl C. Beckwith, D.C.; James A. Curtis, Newark, N.J.; Donald G. Murray, Baltimore; E. N. Wanzo, Toledo, Ohio; Albert Whiting, Nashville, Tenn.; Highwarden Just, D.C.

Wins Ph.D.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JAMES H. M. HENDERSON

Of Falls Church, Va., received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Wisconsin at the ninetieth commencement of the university. His degree was awarded in the fields of plant physiology, chemistry and biochemistry. He is a graduate of Dunbar high school and of Howard university in Washington, D. C. Mr. Henderson has been employed as a junior chemist at the Badger Ordnance works at Baraboo, Wis., during the past six months.

18q1-1943

Dr. Buggs Gets Post At Wayne

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT, Mich.—Dr. Charles W. Buggs, Dillard university biology professor for the past eight years, has been named bacteriology professor in the College of Medicine, Wayne university, of this city, effective Nov. 1, to become the first Negro full-time faculty appointee of the school.

A native of Brunswick, Ga., Dr. Buggs, who is 37, obtained his B.S. degree from Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., in 1928 and his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in biochemistry and bacteriology in 1934.

RESEARCH MAN

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry Aaron Hill, of St. Joseph, Mo., received his doctorate in chemistry from Massachusetts Institute of Technology last year, and two months ago was named director of research for the large all-white [illegible] Research Associates, Inc., in Oneonta, Mass. Dr. Hill is one of the nine students taking courses at M.I.T.

WHEN TWO CHAMPIONS MEET

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who recently returned to the United States after seeing action in Sicily, shakes hands with Bob Montgomery, lightweight champion of the world, who is also helping on the home-front as a worker at the Sun Shipyards, after receiving the third annual award from Youth City.

Also shown in the picture are Samuel L. Evans, director of Youth City, and Jerome "Brud" Holland, who is conected with the personnel office of Sun Ship.

—Lawson Photo.

COMPLETES STUDY FOR PH. D. DEGREE

Tribune

Savannah, Ga.

Artis P. Graves, head of the department of biology at Morris Brown College, who has completed all requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in zoology at the State University of Iowa. His special field of concentration is embryology. Doctor Graves had studied for the past two years on a General Education Board scholarship while on leave of absence from Morris Brown College.

Gets Ph. D. Degree

Globe & Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

DR. THOMAS E. POAG of the Department of Languages at A. and I. State College received the Ph. D. degree in Drama at Cornell University recently, and is said to be the first member of his race to achieve it at Cornell. He got his A. B. degree at Morgan College and his M. A. at the University of Ohio. Dr. Poag is president of the Southern Association of dramatics and member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity. He and his wife, the former Miss Kathleen Hix of Columbus, Ohio will live on the campus at State College.

A.S.Z Member

Age

New York, N. Y.

HAROLD E. FINLEY

American Society Of Zoologists Enrolls Dr. Finley As Member

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Harold E. Finley, professor of biology at Morehouse College, has been elected to active membership in the American Society of Zoologists. The election was announced in the proceedings of the 40th annual meeting published in the latest issue of the Anatomical Record.

Dr. Finley formerly was an associate of the Society. Election to active membership is in the nature of a promotion. This organization is an association of investigators in the field of zoology for the presentation and discussion of new or important facts and problems in that science and for the adoption of measures tending to the advancement of zoological science. Active membership is open to those who hold the doctor's degree in zoology and who, in addition to the usual requirements of this degree, have published results of substantial zoological research.

Dr. Finley is the first Morehouse graduate to become an active member of the American Society of Zoologists and the only Negro on the active membership list.

Wins In National Essay Contest

Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

MISS JUANITA E. JACKSON, Stowe Teachers College Senior and daughter of Mrs. Sarah Crosby, widow, of 1732 Walnut street, was awarded second place in the National Tuberculosis Association's annual essay contest. More than 100,000 students in colleges all over the country participated.

The honored essayist, is active in the Stowe Women's Athletic Association and is fond of reading, sewing and dramatics. She is a member of the Youth Theatre, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and St. Paul AME Church where she has taught Sunday school. Her preparatory work was done at Vashon High School and Lincoln grade school.

Miss Juanita Jackson Of Stowe College Awarded 2nd In National Contest

St. Louis, Mo.

association and the ... and Health Society of St. Louis department of Health Education which drew 100,000 participants. Society of St. Louis and Health

In addition to the ... check for $25.00 and ... al will be awarded ... Society of St. Louis, at 11 a.m. ... son, and a framed ... Nov. 17, at the College. ... teacher who sponsored the con- The contest is held annually by ... be given Dr. Black- culosis campaign and to insure ... iston, the interest students in the anti-tuber- ... ded Miss Jack- their gaining a sound knowledge ... ed certificate will ... health education measure to in- ... and a silver med- of these awards of the disease and of the methods ... to the plaque, a ... of prevention and control. The ... Presentation of the awards will be made by L. C. Conreux ...

College, ... test at Stowe Teachers' College, ... national ... sponsored by ... Association ... Tuberculosis ... Nov. 5- 1943 ... honor of Miss Juanita E. ... the National ... Tuberculosis As- ... Miss Jackson, student at the ... who placed second in a ... essay contest ... Stowe Teachers' College. ...

title of Miss Jackson's essay was: "The Responsibility of the Family, the School and the Community in the Control of Tuberculosis."

Twenty-seven additional national awards were made to students of universities, colleges, and high schools throughout the

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NOV 20 1943

RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON THE NEGRO FAMILY, HIS SOCIOLOGICAL WRITINGS HAVE CREATED A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF NEGROES, BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY, AND IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
SOCIOLOGIST

DR. FRAZIER > NATURAL CURIOSITY ABOUT PEOPLE AND THEIR PROBLEMS LED HIM INTO THE FIELD OF SOCIOLOGY.—HE BEGAN HIS CAREER AS A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS, HISTORY, AND ENGLISH!

AS HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY, PRESIDENT OF THE D.C. CHAPTER, AND MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, RESIDENT FELLOW, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, DR. FRAZIER IS A VERY BUSY MAN!

Alston

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier To Address American Sociological Society

NOV 27 1943

Professor E. Franklin Frazier internationally known sociologist, student of Brazilian culture, authority on the American Negro family, and head of the Department of Sociology at Howard University, will deliver a paper before the Social Psychology section of the American Sociological Society annual meetings devoted to the general topic of "The Social Psychology of Americans: Nationalist Versus International Implications." Professor Frazier's paper will deal with "Attitudes of Negroes Toward the Post-War World."

The Social Psychology section will be one of seventeen which will be participated in by sociologists from thirty-seven colleges and universities. The dominant theme of the meetings will be the war. The normal peace-time interests of the sociological profession will not, however, be neglected in the reports of study and research.

The conference will be held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, on December 4 and 5. Professor Frazier's section will meet at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Interested individuals who are not members of the American Sociological Society will be welcome at all meetings.

NOV 27 1943

Elks Lodge No. 1039, at the St. John Baptist Church.

Other contestants included Ramona A. Johnson of St. Mary's Academy, New Orleans, La., and Robert T. Thurston Jr., of Tuskegee Institute. Miss Bivens will make her next appearance at the Grand Lodge Convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., in September.

AUG 14 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

DR. RUSSELL BROWN

Agricultural Expert Does Iowa Research

Dr. Russell Brown Studies Synthetic Rubber Problem

AUG 14 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. Russell Brown, a member of the faculty of the school of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, has recently returned from Iowa State College where he has been working for the past seven months as research assistant in the bacteriology section, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

Dr. Brown's appointment to the staff of Iowa State College for the seven months period was a cooperative arrangement between Tuskegee Institute and Iowa State College, for the purpose of conducting research related to the production of synthetic rubber, and for the continuation of a cooperative research project on the physiology of bacteria.

USE RAW MATERIALS

One phase of the research was concerned with the utilization of agricultural raw materials in a bacterial process for producing compounds for rubber synthesis.

The other phase involved the use of heavy carbon isotope as a tracer element in studying the intermediate mechanism of the butyl alcohol fermentation. This fermentation process may be used for the commercial production of butyl alcohol and acetone from grains and sweet potatoes.

Dr. Brown was formerly a research fellow in the department of bacteriology of Iowa State, where he received the doctor of philosophy degree. He has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty since 1936.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Houston Girl Wins $1,000 Elk Scholarship

AUG 14 1943

HOUSTON, Texas — (ANP) — More than 300 persons heard Addie Bivens, 16-year-old Houston high school student, in her $1,000 winning oration, "The Negro and the Constitution," last week at the 13th Regional Oratorial Contest of the fifth district, sponsored by the Houston Elks Lodge No. 1039, at the St. John Baptist Church.

Other contestants included Ramona A. Johnson of St. Mary's academy, New Orleans, and Robert T. Thurston Jr., of Tuskegee Institute. Miss Bivens will make her next appearance at the grand lodge convention in Pittsburgh in September.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

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AUG 15 1943

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18q1-1943

General Davis, Dr. Bethune, Walter White, R. Wright To Receive Honorary Degrees

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

At Atlanta University's 76th Commencement exercises to be held at five o'clock this afternoon in the Library Quadrangle, four distinguished Negro Americans will receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Those to be honored include Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration and for thirty-eight years president of Bethune-Cookman College which she founded as Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute in 1904; Walter Francis White (Atlanta University 1916), secertary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Richard R. Wright (Atlanta University '76) president of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia and oldest living college graduate of the University; and Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro Army Officer in the history of the United States.

The degrees will be conferred by President Rufus E. Clement.

The commencement address will be delivered by Mrs. Bethune, and degrees of master of arts, master of science, master social work, and bachelor of science in social work will be awaarded to eighty-three young men and women.

High School Orator Awarded $200 By Los Angeles Paper

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 8—David Washington, golden-voiced orator, representing David Starr Jordon High school, Los Angeles, narrowly missed out as the Far Western winner in the nation-wide bi-centennial oratorical contest, sponsored by the Hearst papers. He was nosed out by Alec Ross, San Francisco champion, in the finals here last Friday night, witnessed by a capacity audience at Galileo High School auditorium.

Washington had previously won the Southern California crown and the three judges—Associate Justice Homer Spence, State's Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and Louis B. Lundberg of the local Chamber of Commerce—were hard pressed to pick the winner.

Washington, one of the few Negro contestants entered, has a colorful background, having been a member of the Merchant Marines during his summer vacation. His ship was torpedoed in the Pacific but, along with other members of his crew, he was rescued. He comes from a family of limited means. He is 18. He was awarded $200 by the Los Angeles Herald-Express and plans to enter the University of Southern California this fall.

Confer Honorary Degree On College President

BIRMINGHAM — The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on W. A. Bell, President of Miles College, Birmingham, at the June Commencement of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn. This recognition came because of the "splendid service he has rendered society through the church and the school" officials stated. Dr. Bell also is secretary of the Commission on Council of Cooperation of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church for the past sixteeen years. He is a member of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation and a member of the executive committee of the Alabama Racial committee.

The Plaindealer

Kansas City, Kan.

CORNELL AWARDS PH.D TO MOREHOUSE PROFESSOR

Atlanta. (ANP)—The doctor of philosophy degree in French was awarded to Edward Allen Jones by Cornell University Monday at the 75th commencement exercises of this institution. Dr. Jones is chairman of the French department at Morehouse college, and an exchange professor on the faculty of Atlanta university.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

NASHVILLE STUDENT GETS READER'S DIGEST AWARD

Nashville (ANP)—Elizabeth Bone, valedictoran of the graduating class at Pearl high school, has been given the sixth annual award of the Reader's Digest association for students who by their successful work in school give promise of attaining leadership in this community, it was announced by J. A. Galloway, principal.

Miss Bone will receive an honorary subscription to the magazine, the Reader's Digest, for one year in an engraved certificate from the editors, "in recognition of past accomplishment of unusual achievement to come."

THE SPINGARN MEDAL

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Aside from Dr. Forrester B. Washington of Atlanta, Attorney Theodore Berry of Cincinnati and former federal judge William H. Hastie of Howard university, we can recall no colored office-holders in Washington who have resigned their jobs under the New Deal, and the latter is the only one who publicly gave as his reason the flagrant jim crow policies fostered and condoned by an Administration directing a war for freedom and democracy.

MAR 27 1943

For giving up his job as civilian aide to the Secretary of War and severely criticising the steady march of jim crowism and discrimination in the armed forces, Judge Hastie has won the 1942 Spingarn Medal as well as the commendation of those millions of colored people who are opposed to surrendering principle to opportunism.

Whether his act was the "highest achievement in the preceding year or years" may be a debatable question among those who record Negro achievement, it certainly was a popular action.

But have we not fallen upon evil days when an act of this kind is regarded as so exceptional that it merits a medal?

Jim crowism and discrimination are not confined to the Army by any means, but it would be difficult for either the FBI, the Secret Service or the Pinkertons to find any other colored folk (or whites!) who have given up government jobs in protest against these evils.

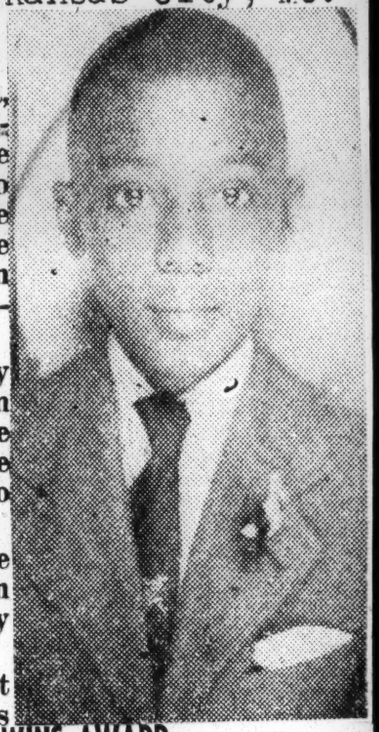
There is nothing more depressing than the spectacle of a Black Cabineteer surrounded by jim crowism, never saying a mumbling word but just "playing ball" with Ku Kluxery.

JUDGE GETS SPINGARN AWARD

Judge William Hastie, former Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War receiving the Spingarn medal last Sunday at Detroit's Olympia before 20,000 Negro and white citizens who attended the closing session of the NAACP's emergency conference. Congressman Will Rodgers Jr., of California, is seen making the presentation while R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO, extreme left, looks on.

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

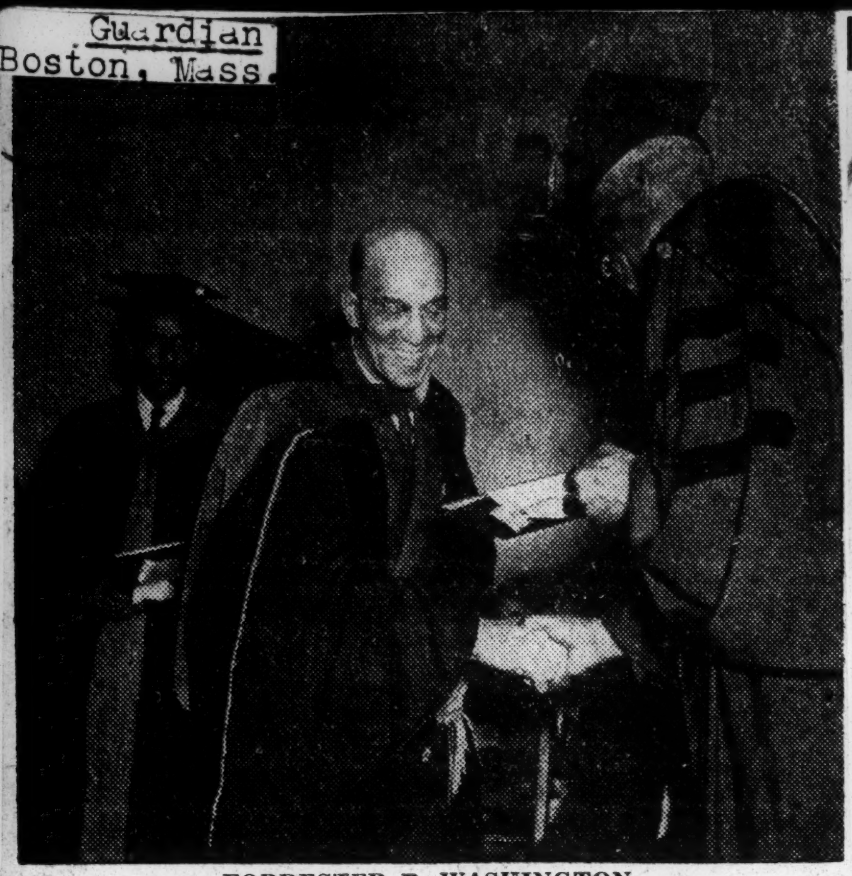


WINS AWARD.—

Master Joseph C. Van Story, 10, of 210 Purdy St., Buffalo, N. Y., the son of Mrs. Bonnie Gaines Van Story and the grandson of Mrs. Addie Thomas, 2011 E. 16th Street of this city, was awarded first prize, a portrait of J. Haydn, in the recent musical recital held by Mrs. Mary C. Hummons, an outstanding music teacher of Buffalo. His natural ability and ease of rendition were the deciding factors. In addition, he has one of the highest averages of the year in his weekly lessons. The winning selection was "The Turkish March" (Alla Turca) from Sonata No. 11, in A Major by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Joseph is in the fourth grade in music and a sixth grade pupil in school 17. He is a very good student and shows great promise in the field of music according to his teacher.

Mrs. Van Story holds a high salaried position at the Curtis Wright Bomber plant and is the daughter of Mrs. Thomas.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.



FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
Director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work is shown as he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Morehouse College at its recent commencement. Mr. Washington, a native of Boston is a graduate of Tufts College, N. Y. School of Social Work and Columbia U.

JUL 3 1943

Honored

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HARRY EDWARD GROVES
First Negro at the University of Colorado to be picked for Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honorary society. The Manitou Springs, Colo., youth is also a member of Kappa Delta Pi, national honorary education society. Groves attended the university on a scholarship.

APR 24 1943

MEET DOCTOR OWENS
Susie Lee Owens, who was awarded the Ph. D. degree from the School of Arts and Science, New York University, recently. Her thesis, The Union Legaue of America: Political Activities in Tenneessee, the Carolinas and Virginia, gives a new point of view of the Reconstruction period. Dr. Owens wife of Dr. William C. Bryant, received her A.B. degree from Howard University, and her M. A. from Columbia.

JUN 25 1943

HONOR GRADUATE

JUN 19 1943

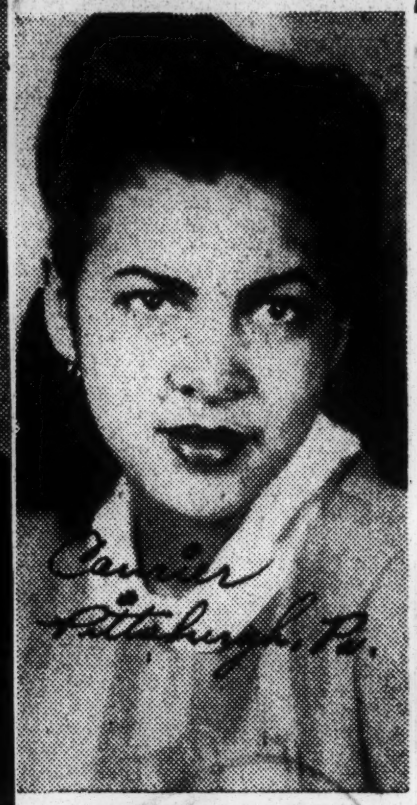
Miss Edna Louise Davis, a June graduate from the Conservatory of Music received her Bachelor of Music degree with a major in piano and minors in harp and music education. On the basis of excellence in her work, she was elected to membership in Pi Kappa Lambda, national music society. Miss Davis is a native of Sumter, South Carolina and is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Davis who now reside on the reservation of the Veterans' Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Alabama, where Dr. Davis is employed.

THERAPY TEACHER

Miss Sara B. Powell, teacher in ocupational therapy department of the Veterans' Administration at Tuskegee, received her Master's degree from New York university this month. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Howell of New York City.

JUL 3 1943

B. S. AT 17



Miss Jane Elizabeth Young received Bachelor of Science degree in commerce, May 4 at Wilberforce university. Miss Young made "Who's Who" in American colleges and universities, and is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority. She is the daughter of Mrs. Hattie Harris Young of Athens, Ga. and Deaver P. Young of Monrovia, Liberia and New York City.

MAY 22 1943

FIRST GRADUATE

Miss Alberta Foster, on leave from Tuskegee institute during the academic year, 1942-43, for advanced study, has been awarded the degree of Master of Education, from Winnetka Graduate Teachers' college in Winnetka, Ill. Winnetka college is regarded as one of the most progressive cultural institutions in this country and Miss Foster has the distinction of being its first Negro graduate.

AWARDED PH. D.

William Harrison Pipes, as associate professor of English at the Fort Valley State college, has been awarded a doctor of philosophy degree by the University of Michigan. His thesis was "An Interpretative Study of Old-Time Negro Preaching." Dr. Pipes is 31 years old, a native of Mississippi, a graduate of Tuskegee institute and Atlanta university, and a member of the Beta Sigma fraternity. He is married to the former Anna Russell of Louisville, Kentucky.

MAY 1 1943

Mrs. Bryant Wins Doctorate at NYU

OXFORD, N.C.—Mrs. Wiliam C. Bryant, the former Susie Lee Owens, daughter of Mrs. Louise Owens of this city was awarded a Ph.D. degree from the School of Arts and Science of New York University on Wednesday.

Doing her work in the fields of history and government, her thesis, "The Union League of America: Political Activities in Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Virginia, 1865-1870" gives a new point of view of the reconstruction period.

A product of the New York Public Schools, Dr. Owens, wife of Dr. William C. Bryant, received her A.B. from Howard University and M.A. from Columbia University. During her graduate work she remained an active member of the Historical Society, French Circle, James Weldon Johnson Literary Guild, and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

JUL 10 1943

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
MRS. WILLIAM C. BRYANT

Gets Degree

PAUL ROBESON
Internationally famous stage and motion picture star and oncert and radio artist, upon whom Morehouse college (Atlanta, Ga.) conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters on June 1 at exercises of the seventy-sixth commencement.

JUL 10 1943

Women Awarded Honorary Degrees

Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the same denomination, were awarded master of arts degrees at the recent commencement exercises of Daniel Payne college here.

BIRMINGHAM, July 8—(ANP)—Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes, president of the Woman's Home and Foreign Mission society of the African Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Kay Bailey Nichols, wife of

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

PEEL 82

18q1-1943

HONORED BY CLASSMATES

Pittsburgh Courier

Miss Jane White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter White, a distinction within the student junior at exclusive Smith college body. Miss White is one of six was elected president of the or seven Negro girls attending House of Representatives by her the school.—Van Vetchen Photo.

MAR 20 1943

Capt. Harrington Flies 3,000 Miles To Deliver Speech

Pittsburgh Courier

MAY 22 1943

Pittsburgh, PA.

MAY 22 1943

EDITOR'S NOTE—Capt. Robert F. Harrington, native of South Carolina and chaplain with the 45th Engineering Regiment, U.S. Army, "Somewhere in India," received his A.B. degree from Claflin college, Orangeburg, S.C., B.D. degree from Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and S.T.M. degree from the School of Theology at Boston university. He went into the service of the U.S. Army from Asbury church, Savannah, Ga., and is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

SOMEWHERE IN INDIA, May 20—Capt. Robert F. Harrington, chaplain of an Engineer regiment, was the recent baccalaureate speaker at Leaonard Theological college in Jubbulpore, C.P., India. When the request was made for Chaplain Harrington services students at the commencement his commanding officer released exercises held before several him to accept the engagement. thousand persons on the campus The entire trip Friday afternoon.

Capt. Harrington

covered better than 3,000 miles.

At the appointed time the chaplain spoke to a graduating class of fourteen young men and women on the subject: "You and Your Destiny." This sermon was meant to challange these Indian students not to sit supinely by and allow their careers to be made for them but, by the grace of God, to lend a hand in the shaping of their own destinies as they would have them. The audience sat tensely when it was told the story of Booker T. Washington, who was once a "sweeper" at Hampton institute, but who, later, founded Tuskegee and had a degree conferred upon him by Harvard and dined with President Theodore Roosevelt.

MAY 22 1943

COMING TO STATES

Incidentally, one of the teachers of the college, departing for the states on his sabbatical leave, intimated his plan to spend part of that time at Tuskegee studying educational, industrial and agricultural methods. This man is a Ph. D. and a learned scholar. When he could look from India to far away America and choose, of all the schools, Tuskegee institute, it is certainly a tribute to Booker T. Washington and those who follow in this train.

Indians are greatly interested in America. They are not unaware of the problems that Negro Americans face there. Chaplain Harrington, as the first colored commissioned officer to set foot on the shores of India and having observed and held services for almost every colored unit in India, wishes to confess that the Indian has treated the Negro soldier as a man. He believes that "there is a destiny which makes all men brothers," and before the world can have peace the status of brotherhood must become a reality.

Howard Confers Honorary Degree On Hungate, Work

Washington, D.C.

JUN 12 1943

Degrees were presented 226 graduates of the various schools of Howard University, and certificates presenting work completed in Dental Hygiene and Social Work were presented to 11 manifold problems which will confront the world at the time of the armistice—nor should they attempt to. Their primary concern should be to restore freedom to the conquered peoples, within regional economic blocs or federations, to insure to all nations equal access to the raw material of the earth and to create the effective safeguards against future aggression. This means a recreated League of Nations, structurally modified, backed by force and geared for action, whose member nations will consent to a modified sovereignty and forego the right of secession—a League which will be empowered to review treaties from time to time and to rectify what ever time will prove necessary."

Honorary degrees were bestowed on Major Thad L. Hungate, of the U. S. Army, former chairman of the Board of Trustees at Howard University, and Monroe N. Work, an outstanding bibliographer of Negro literature and a member of the staff of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

In bestowing an honorary doctorate in letters on Mr. Work, Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard University, cited Mr. Work's 40 years' labors collecting, organizing and publishing bibliographies on Negro life and race relations. Mr. Work's bibliographies now cover 70,000 items of literature.

Dr. Fred S. Buschmeyer, minister of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, delivered the invocation and Dr. Stephen G. Spottswood of John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church, gave the benediction. The University Choir, under the direction of Dean Warner Lawson, sang two selections.

The commencement address was delivered by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of the Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, who said in part:

"The most we can hope for is that this war will put an end to political aggression and imperialistic adventure which are anachronisms in the modern world, breeding war and fatally interfering with the efforts of peoples to make their difficult adjustments to the requirements of the new technological age. The defeat of Hitlerism will give free nations a chance, but only a chance, to continue their planning and experimenting for a more just social order which will combine safety with civilization.

"The peacemakers, in my judgement, will not be able to solve all or even many of the

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Doctor of Philosophy Degree in French was awarded to [illegible] Jones, Monday, by Cornell University at the 75th Commencement Exercises of this institution. Dr. Jones is chairman of the French department at Morehouse College and an exchange professor on the faculty of Atlanta University. His dissertation was entitled "A Study of Traditionalism in the Works of Paul Bourget."

JUN 5 1943

At Cornell, Dr. Jones distinguished himself by being elected to Pi Delta Phi, national French honor society; and by winning the coveted Corson French essay prize of fifty dollars for his writing "Meliere for Modorns."

A graduate of Morehouse College in 1926, Dr. Jones earned the M. A. degree at Middlebury College in 1930. His foreign study was done at the University de Grenoble where he received the Certificat d'Etudes Francaises; and at the University of Paris where he received the Diplome de l'Universite de Paris.

At Grenoble, Dr. Jones was elected to a high office in the Societe des Anciens Eleves.

Dr. Jones is married to the former Miss Virginia Lacy of Clarksburg, West Virginia. Mrs. Jones is a member of the faculty of the Atlanta University School Library Service.

JUN 5 1943

Cornell Awards Ph.D. Degree To Professor Of Morehouse College

New York, N.Y.

Doctor Of Philosophy

Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES ARTHUR BAYTON son of Mrs. Helen S. Bayton, of 1840 Christian street, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the one hundred and eighty-ninth commence-

JUN 12 1943

ment of the University of Pennsylvania, June 2.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

HONORED—

Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, who was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws last week by Morehouse college. Dr. Washington heads the fifth largest school of social work in the country.

JUN 1 1943

ANOTHER FIRST

MISS RHETTA M. ARTER

senior activities secretary of the Southwest Y. W. C. A., had accepted a summer position as English instructor at the Hudson Shore labor School (formerly the Bryn Mawr summer school). West P[illegible]. Miss Arter is a graduate of the Universi[illegible] and Carnegie Tech. Since her graduation she has been employed with Allegheny County Juvenile Court as probation officer, case worker for the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, and since November, 1941, has held her present position with the Southwest Y. W. C. A.

Miss Arter is the first colored instructor to be appointed on the faculty of the Hudson Labor School.

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT SR.

Noted Educator

Noted Philadelphia banker and leader, who Monday received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his alma mater, Atlanta university, from which he received his A.B. and A.M. degrees in 1876 and 1879. An educator and school principal in Georgia, he was a deputy U. S. marshal, delegate to the Republican national convention from 1880 through 1896, and was appointed U. S. paymaster with the rank of major by President McKinley during the Spanish American war. He resigned in 1921 after 30 years as a school teacher and formed the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust company in Philadelphia and organized the National Negro Bankers' association of which he was president 16 years. In 1942 he organized the National Freedom Day association. Major Wright already has two honorary degrees, those of LL.D. and HH.D. from Wilberforce university.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

GETS Ph.B AT LOYALA

Miss Natalie Elizabeth McDonald, a secretary for the Chicago Housing Authority, who won her Ph.B from Loyola university recently. Miss McDonald majored in sociology. She was an honor graduate at Du Sable before entering Wilson Junior college. She is now enjoying a vacation in the east with her mother, Mrs. E. K. McDonald.

JUN 20 1943

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

GETS PH. D. AT CORNELL — Edward Allen Jones, who received the doctor of philosophy at Cornell university at the 75th commencement exercises of this institution. Dr. Jones is chairman of the French department at Morehouse college and an exchange professor on the faculty of Atlanta university.

JUN 13 1943

Wins Ph.D.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JAMES H. M. HENDERSON

Of Falls Church, Va., received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Wisconsin at the ninetieth commencement of the university. His degree was awarded in the fields of plant physiology, chemistry and biochemistry. He is a graduate of Dunbar high school and of Howard university in Washington, D. C. Mr. Henderson has been employed as a junior chemist at the Badger Ordnance works at Baraboo, Wis., during the past six months.

JUN 19 194[illegible]

Thousands At Finals Held Friday

Journal and Guide

Major Hungate And Monroe N. Work Honored

Norfolk, Virginia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Degrees were presented 226 graduates of the various schools of Howard University, and certificates representing work completed in oral hygiene and social work were presented to 11 students at the commencement exercises held before several thousand persons on the campus Friday afternoon.

Honorary degrees were bestowed on Major Thad L. Hungate, of the U. S. Army, former chairman of the board of trustees at Howard University, and Monroe N. Work, an outstanding bibliographer of Negro literature and a member of the staff of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Major Hungate, who served at Teachers College, Columbia University, as auditor and controller for 16 years, was chairman of the board at Howard for eight years, and took a leading role in the physical and curricular expansion of the university. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and is now in the industrial personnel division of the Army Service Forces.

CITES DR. WORK'S SERVICES

In bestowing an honorary doctorate in letters on Mr. Work, Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard University, cited Mr. Work's 40 years' labors collecting, organizing and publishing bibliographies on Negro life and race relations. Mr. Work's bibliographies now cover 70,000 items of literature.

Dr. Fred S. Buschmeyer, minister of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, delivered the invocation and Dr. Stephen G. Spottswood of John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, gave the benediction. The university choir, under the direction of Dean Warner Lawson, sang two selections.

The commencement address was delivered by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of the Temple, Cleveland, O.

YOUNG SPEAKS

P. B. Young, recently elected chairman of the board of trustees at Howard University, told the visiting guests that the university is playing a significant role in bringing the war effort to a successful conclusion. He pointed out the many contributions being made toward the war effort by Howard students and recent graduates at home and abroad in "holding high the fine traditions of the institution."

C. C. Spaulding, a member of the board of trustees and president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, served as master of ceremonies at the annual Trustee Dinner held in honor of the recipients of honorary degrees Friday night in Frazier Hall.

DINNER SPEAKERS

Speakers at the dinner included the two guests of honor and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university; Dr. Jacob Billikopf, a member of the Board of Trustees and a former classmate of Monroe N. Work; Dr. Walter G. Crump, P. B. Young and Judge Myles A. Paige, all members of the Board of Trustees, and Miss Elaine C. Ewing, a recipient of Lucy Moten Travel Fellowship.

JUN 26 1943

Article In History Journal

New York, N. Y.

Dr. Savage was recently awarded a research grant by the Social Research Council to aid him in the completion of his study of the Negro in the history of the West from 1830 to 1900.

Ph.D. At 21; Now Seeks Commission

New York Age

FORT WASHINGTON, Md.—The Army Administration Officer Candidate schools have graduated its fall of 1939, he entered the Univer- new candidates a Negro com- sity of Illinois, where, while hold- missioned officer who at 21 ing a fellowship in the department earned the right to be called a doctor of philosophy.

Corporal Dunbar S. McLaurin of Langston, Okla., began his collegiate career on a four-year scholarship at South Western college, Winfield, Kansas, when he received his A. B. degree in business administration

Corporal McLaurin then taught economics in the OPA. He in 1942, at the age of 21, his thesis being a dissertation on economic Langston university, Alabama State

Both of Corporal McLaurin's parents are prominent teachers in Oklahoma. He has a brother, Second Lieut. J. C. McLaurin, who is now in the Journal of Negro History. The author concerns himself with the period from 1830 to 1900.

JUN 5 1943

18a1-1943

CHICAGO U. EDUCATOR

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MAR 27 1943

MAR 27 1943

ALLISON DAVIS

Davis Culture Study Won Chicago U. Post

This is the 18th of a series of articles on prominent Chicago citizens who have been outstanding in their chosen field.

By DETON J. BROOKS, JR.

As twilight settled over the plantations surrounding Natchez, Miss., two men — one white and the other colored — stole away to a secret rendezvous in an old country lane. The white man drove a Ford. The colored man walked.

They couldn't meet in an office in Natchez or in each other's home, because that would be social equality. And social equality was a crime sufficiently serious to get both of them tarred and feathered and rode out of the area on a rail.

So for two years Dr. Gardner, the white man and a member of the faculty of Harvard university in the department of anthropology, and his colored colleague, Allison Davis, a graduate student from the same school, met in the stillness of a southern night using the Ford as an office. By flashlight they compared notes and planned their next move and then slung away to their own worlds — one white and the other Negro — to gather more data about the political, economic and social customs of the south.

Tough Job

Davis had by far the tougher job. He lived part time in a log cabin in the midst of the squalor and poverty which surrounds the life of plantation Negroes. It was the only way he could learn and understand their problems. He had to become part of their community and share in their hardships. It was part of his preparation — a necessary phase in his becoming an outstanding authority on the attitudes and habits of his race. His training for the contribution he was to make started, however, years before in the city of Washington, D. C., where he was born in 1902.

He went to Washington's public schools. By the time he was ready to graduate from Dunbar, one of the city's Negro high schools, he had already shown that he was a brilliant student. He stood number one in his class.

There was a tradition at Dunbar to send the outstanding male student each year to Williams college, which is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the country. And when Allison graduated from there in 1924 he again took top honors. He was the valedictorian; he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the scholastic honor fraternity; he won the prize for winning the most prizes. These included Latin, literature and oratory.

From Williams he went to Harvard where he received a master's degree in comparative literature. He then accepted a position teaching English at Hampton institute.

Something Missing

One of the tasks of an English teachers is to try to get students to put down their ideas in readable language. Instructors make them write themes for practice in this art. Davis found he could train his pupils to write gramatically correct sentences, but that there was something missing. Their themes were flat and sterile. For a while this problem had him stumped. And then he finally realized the nature of the trouble.

His students weren't writing about the realities of their own life. That was the reason their stories lacked life! And the cause? Why, they weren't acquainted with their own culture. He had been teaching them to write English, but language is not an end in itself, it's only good as a medium to express ideas. And ideas can't be separated from the habits and background of the people who express them. That was the trouble. If he could make his students understand themselves and their own race, then they would be able to write.

Then he realized that he, himself, didn't know his race's culture. With all his preparation, he was not equipped for his job. So he started studying again. He got to the point that he wanted to do intensive work on Negro life.

And he found that if he wanted to do this in a scientific and unemotional way that he must delve into the whole theory of cultures. So back to Harvard he went. This time in the department of anthropology where he received his M. A. in 1932.

Traveled Abroad

During the academic year 1932-33, he traveled abroad on a Rosenwald fellowship. He studied at the University of London under Lancelot Hogben, the noted social-biologist who wrote the book, "Mathematics for Millions." He visited Paris and Berlin. He was in the latter city when Hitler was made chancellor of Germany and he witnessed the Nazi ceremony in which they burned all liberal books. Books for instance that would disprove the Aryan theory of racial superiority.

When he returned home, Professor Warner, his teacher at Harvard, interested him in the Natchez project. It took Dr. Gardner and him from 1933 to 1935 to complete this study. By this time Davis was becoming known as the outstanding Negro in the field of anthropology and Dillard university in New Orleans asked him to accept a professorship in this field and also to head its Social Science department. He stayed there until he came to Chicago in 1939 to collaborate with Gardner in writing the book, "Deep South" which was based upon the data they gathered while at Natchez.

This book was immediately recognized as an important contribution in the field of anthropology. Davis was called upon to help in other research projects. While here he took work at the University of Chicago completing the requirement for his Ph.D. And still he found time to collaborate in writing another book, "Children of Bondage," with John Dollard, professor of anthropology at Yale university.

Appointed To Faculty

In 1941 "Chicago" granted him his doctorate and immediately appointed him to its faculty as an assistant professor of education. This is the first time in the history of the institution that a Negro has been selected as a full-fledged member of the social science faculty. Not only does Davis carry on research projects, but he lectures to the student body.

This next quarter, for instance, which will start in April, he will teach a course on Intercultural Problems in American Education. It deals with the integration of children of foreign born parents into American life. All races, except the Negro, will be discussed.

Davis has emerged, not as an outstanding Negro scholar, but as one of the best minds in his field of study. He has done this and is still a young man, being just 41. He still has a long and brilliant career in front of him.

Roi Ottley Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Receives Book Award

JUN 1943

BOSTON (UP).—Roi Ottley of "New World A-Coming" is the distinguished Negro journalist, won the Houghton-Mifflin Life-in-America award. Mifflin Co.'s $2,500 award given for books published in the "Life-in-America" series.

Ottley's book, "New World A-Coming," scheduled for August publication, is an inside picture of the Negro world, with its center as Harlem.

University Janitor-Scientist Honored

Pittsburgh Courier MAR 6 1943

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Mar. 4—(ANP)—The inscription, "Sam May, janitor, 1911-1941, 30 years of cheerful service, a student tribute," placed on a bronze plaque in the school of chemistry at the University of Alabama honored a man who had become an "institution" in the process of conducting scientific experiments up until his death. He was well remembered by the student body for his homely philosophy and as their ex-officia adviser.

The late janitor used the school's laboratories "after hours" and had begun development of okra as a substitute for hemp, now imported from the Philippines, 1941 yet partial success in the method of hand bleaching. Kennedy said that May's experiments were prompted by "a desire to help the South and reflect credit on his race."

USED SCHOOL LABORATORIES

Prof. Absolem Kennedy, faculty member, said that May was in the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

WILL ROGERS Jr. TO PRESENT NAACP MEDAL

DETROIT, Mich. — Will Rogers, Jr., United States Congressman from California, will present the Spingarn Medal to Judge William H. Hastie at the monster closing meeting; of the NAACP emergency war conference to be held here on the "Negro in the War for Freedom" June 3-6.

Rogers won the interest of the NAACP conference delegates last July at the Los Angeles meeting when he offered, in a brief and friendly talk, his support of the Association's stated program.

Among the many prominent figures also participating in the June 6 meeting will be Phillip Murray, C. I. O. president who will be introduced by R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.- C. I. O. head. Dorothy Maynor, famous soprano has been invited to lead in the singing of the national antnem.

Hastie Accepts Spingarn Medal

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, April 15 — Judge William H. Hastie formally acknowledged this week his designation as Spingarn Medalist for 1942.

In a letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Hastie, who in protest against War department policies on the Negro, resigned recently from the post of Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, said:

"I deeply appreciate this honor and the responsibility which goes with it. I hope that the award will serve to symbolize the union of a great number of Americans, white as well as colored, in their uncompromising opposition to racial bigotry, segregation and discrimination."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
APR 17 1943

J. S. Redding Elected to Phi Betta Kappa

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. — Saunders Redding, chairman the English department at Elizabeth City Teachers' College, was recently elected to membership in the Brown University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society.

Mr. Redding received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Brown and another year there as graduate student. He is author of the book, "No Day of Triumph" which is now in its third printing.

JUN 19 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Robeson Presented Annual Lincoln Award

Chosen by more than 4,000 students of the Abraham Lincoln High School in New York City to receive the Lincoln Award for distinguished service to New York City, Paul Robeson, internationally renowned concert singer and stage and screen star, is shown above as he received the award from Dr. Moson, principal of the school. The singer was nominated as a candidate for the honor "because, by his words and deeds, he has been the courageous champion of good will, tolerance and minority rights."

FEB 20 1943

Educator Listed

Pittsburgh Pa.

"DEMOCRACY IN ACTION" NO. III

In "Who's Who In America"

Courier

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Mar. 18— Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, president Philander Smith college since May, 1937, has been selected for listing in the twenty-third biennial edition of Who's Who in America. Dr. Harris also is listed in Who's Who in American Education, Who's Who in the Clergy, and The Biography of American Scholars, Who's Who in Colored America, the American Association of Symbolic Logic, and the Alpha Delta Scientific Society. He is a member of the American Philosophical Association, the Southern Association of Philosophy and Psychology, the Southwest Philosophical Conference, and author of several publications, the most recent of which is, "The Voice in the Wilderness," Christopher Publishing House, Boston.

In 1928 Dr. Harris received the B. S. degree from Clark college, Atlanta, and begun a most varied and successful experience in education and the church. He received the B. D. degree from Gammon, 1929; the S.T.M. from Boston university, 1930; the Ph. D. from Ohio State, 1933, and the D. D. (honorary) from Gammon Theological Seminary, 1941. He was elected a Fellow of the National college, Canada, 1939. He has done special work at Harvard and Western Reserve universities, and was an honorary fellow at Ohio State in the summer of 1933. He has served as pastor, teacher and came to the presidency of Philander Smith college in 1936 after serving more than three years as dean of Samuel Houston college. He was a member of the first General Conference of the Methodist Church in 1940.

During his administration at Philander Smith college, it has experienced remarkable growth and development both from a physical and personnel standpoint, and from all indications, the leadership which it now enjoys will result in the college's becoming of the most unique institutions of its kind in America. Students and faculty are inspired to a degree of loyalty that has not been reflected as such in the history of the institution.

FEB 20 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 82

18q(1)-1943
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPOINTED TO WEST POINT BY SENATOR

Selected over a number of eligible candidates, because of his outstanding scholastic record and fine character, Andrew A. McCoy Jr., of this city will enter West Point on the recommendation of Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania.

Above are pictures of the appointee, his alternate and the Senator. Left: Andrew McCoy, Pitt university student with a golden opportunity.

Center: William H. Clinton also of this city, who gets the chance if McCoy should change his plans.

Right: Hon. Senator Joseph F. Guffey.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

OTTLEY'S BEST SELLER TO APPEAR IN CONCERT

NEW YORK — The December issue of the magazine Coronet will carry [illegible] Coming [illegible] best seller on the colored people in America by Roi Ottley.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Fisk Prof. New AMA Race Relations Head

JAN 16 1943

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—The appointmentpoint of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the social science department at Fisk University, as director of race relations for the American Missionary Association was announced this week.

It was also announced that the university's social science department will be enlarged to become the Fisk Institute of Social Research under Dr. Johnson's leadership.

JAN 16 1943

Heads Rosenwald Program

At the same time and as part of the institute program, the Fisk professor will assume the post of co-director with Dr. Will Alexander of the expanded race relations program of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

President Edwin R. Embree said that the fund expects to put special emphasis on race relations, looking toward much fuller democracy in America and throughout the world.

Recognized as one of the nation's outstanding sociologists, Dr. Johnson, a native of Bristol, Va., finished Virginia Union University and received his Ph.B. from the University of Chicago.

He was winner of the Harmon Award and is author of several books, including "The Economic Status of the Negro," and "The Negro College Graduate," which won the Anisfield Award in 1938.

He is married and is the father of three children. He will retain his residence here, dividing his time between Chicago and Nashville.

Norfolk, Virginia
Journal and Guide

JAN 9 - 1943

Luther H. Foster Named On Virginia Honor Roll Of 1942

RICHMOND—On its sixth annual "Virginia Honor Roll," the Richmond Times-Dispatch last Sunday included Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, acting president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, among twelve others who have distinguished themselves during 1942 by reflecting "credit upon the state through the display of patriotism, courage, ability, intelligence, generosity or unselfishness.

JAN 9 1943

Dr. Foster is the sixth Negro to be accorded this annual distinction. The first was William M. Cooper, director of extension at Hampton Institute, now on leave with the Office of War Information.

The others are L. R. Palmer, principal of Huntington High School, Newport News, Va.; P. Bother Young, editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide; Dr. Henry J. Mc-Guinn, director of the division of social sciences, Virginia Union University, Richmond; and William Henry Barnes, principal of Manassas Regional High School, Manassas, Va.

SIX SONS IN SERVICE

The Times-Dispatch begins its honor roll with Mrs. Ada V. Rickman of Hopewell, who has six sons in the nation's armed forces. Others include Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific force of the Pacific Fleet, an alumnus of the Univer-

Billikopf, nationally known lead- St. Paul's and then entered public schools, and then entered Lawrence's Polytechnic Institute at Lawrence ville.

After graduation, he served as a public school teacher. He was then employed by Brown College, St. Paul's (he is an honorary LL.D. of Morris and sub Atlanta) has built acting president while at the sequently worked up to the of the State Col- his way up to the executives in the South, has been

post of head book keeper. This led to his selection as treasurer-business manager of the State College for Negroes.

"When he left St. Paul's to accept this post, Daniel Crawford Smith, C.P.A. New York City, who was auditor for St. Paul's not only commended the 25-year-old head bookkeeper highly for his efficiency but also for his "tact, good sense and judgment," as well as his "nice sense of honor."

NATIONAL REPUTATION

"The reputation

can truly be described as national. The General Education Board was so impressed with his ability some years ago that it arranged for him to visit practically all the

In 1939, he helped to organize the assistance of Business of [illegible] for several of the institution of this association [illegible] Financial officers in Negro colleges in the country.

It also arranged to come to Petersburg and familiarize them with his system of management.

Dr. John M. Gandy, who has been chosen its first president of Seat Petersburg College for Negroes, retired July 1, 1943 on the retirement of Dr. John M. Gandy, who has been

Also, Thomas William Hall 3rd, aviation radioman; Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and head of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; U. S. Senator Harry Flood Byrd; Samuel Chiles Mitchell, of Richmond University, who is still teaching at 78; and Garrard (Buster) Ramsey, All-American guard of William and Mary College.

The next on the roll is Lieutenant-General Charles Evans Kilbourne, winner of the Congressional Medal "for distinguished gallantry in action in the Philippines;" Major - General Alexander Archer Vandegrift, since last August commander of the United States Marines in the Solomons; Clevis Orlando Jones, who "in all probability, has rendered more citations than any other enlisted man in the United States Army"; and Dr. Jacob

DR. FOSTER'S CITATION

Dr. Foster's citation by the Times-Dispatch follows in full:

"Luther Hilton Foster, one of the most widely admired educational

18q(1)-1943
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Journal and Guide
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JAN 9 - 1943

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has brought marked improvement in the business operations of the 47 institutional members.

"Dr. Foster administers the Negro Graduate Aid Fund for the State Board of Education. The appropriation to this fund for the biennium is now $80,000.

REFUSED MANY OFFERS

"Dr. Foster has declined a number of important offers from other leading educational institutions during his incumbency at Petersburg. He has remained there because of his interest in the work, and because of his pride in the college's advancement, and the congeniality of his surroundings.

"He is a leader in Petersburg's civic life, a member of the executive board of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia, and a trustee and member of the executive committee of Bishop Payne School, Petersburg. He was one of the Southern Negro leaders who joined in framing the far-reaching, and possibly epochal, statement on race relations issued the middle of last month from Atlanta."

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Negro Student in Hoonr Society at Iowa University

FEB 25 1943

Iowa City, Ia.—The highest honor that can be bestowed upon an undergraduate student came to Phillip Hubbard of Des Moines son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Jones, 1318 Ascension street, when he was elected to the Iowa Beta Chapter of the Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity at the University of Iowa recently.

FEB 25 1943

Hubbard was chosen on the basis of his pleasing personality, good character and high scholarship. This is the seond honor that has come to him during this scholastic year, the first, this fall when he was elected a member of the Phi Lambda Upsilon, honorary chemical society of the university.

He is a graduate of North high school in Des Moines.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Judge William H. Hastie, recently resigned civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and now dean (on leave) of the Howard University Law School, has been chosen to receive the Spingarn medal for outstanding achievement in 1942. Judge Hastie becomes the 28th recipient of the cherished award.

MAR 20 19

HOWARD GRADUATES RECEIVE DISTINGUISHED AWARDS

MAR 13 1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAR 13 1943

At the Annual Charter Day banquet held at Howard University, Washington, D.C. last week, three graduates were presented with distinguished awards for outstanding achievements during the past year. Above are pictures of the winners.

From Left to Right are Lieut. Col. Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to the Director of Selective Service; Miss Zora Neale Hurston, outstanding author and anthropologist; Dr. Orville T. Ballard, physician-in-charge of the Colored Division of the Waverly Hills Sanatorium at Louisville, Ky., and Dr. Peter Marshall Murray donor of the Alumni Plaque for distinguished post graduate achievement.

Spingarn Winner

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Judge Hastie to Be 28th Spingarn Award Winner

MAR 18 1943

MAR 18 1943

New York, N. Y.—Judge William H. Hastie will receive the medal for 1942, the NAACP Spingarn Award Committee announced this week. The Spingarn Award of which Hastie will be the twenty-eighth winner was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingharn, then chairman of the NAACP Board. It is a gold medal awarded annually to the American Negro who has made the highest and noblest achievement during the preceding year or years.

Announcing the award the Committee said:

MAR 18 1943

"William Henry Hastie is selected as twenty-eighth Spingarn medalist for his distinguished career as jurist and as uncompromising champion of equal justice. Though young in years his record of achievement is notable measured by any standard, however absolute or high.

MAR 18 1943

Brilliant Career

"His scholastic career as honor graduate from Amherst college and as Doctor of Juridicial Science from the Harvard Law school has been continued in quality of service in several capacities. His was a distinguished career as Assistant Solicitor of the Department of the Interior. He made a brilliant record as the first Negro to serve as Judge of a United States District Court, serving in the Virgin Islands. He established a high standard of scholarship and of service to mankind for the students during his period as Dean of the Law School of Howard university.

As Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War he refused to temporize with racial bigotry, segregation or discrimination. Men of lesser character and of greater selfishness would have closed their eyes to prejudice in order to maintain themselves in a remunerative position. But Judge Hastie refused to do this, resigning in protest against perpetuation of practices which more aptly would have characterized the racial ideology of a dictatorship than of a democracy. His every act, and particularly his protest against racial bigotry in an army fighting for the preservation of the democratic processes, has established a standard of character and conduct which the Spingarn Medal Award Committee is honored to recognize by the selection of Judge Hastie as Twenty-eighth Spingarn Medalist."

MAR 18 1943

Walter White's Daughter Honored At Smith College

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—[illegible] is a junior at the college and is one of seven colored girls in a student body of more than 2,000. Election to the presidency of the House, which is the student governing body of the college, is believed to be the greatest distinction within the school.

The House is composed of representatives of the 35 houses and dormitories on the campus. In spite of the tremendous popularity Miss White is understood to enjoy on the campus, news of her triumph came as a surprise to close friends of the family. A large percentage of the girls at the school is from the South.

Miss White lives at Morris House at the college and is very active in student affairs. A major in sociology, she is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Pledgeman of the Arts for the past year and a member of the dance group. She is also vice president of Morris House.

Added significance was given the election of Miss White when it followed so closely on the heels of a

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FEB 20 1943

People's Voice New York N.Y. 18 Q1

FEB 20 1943

FEB 20 1943

Youth Finishes 3-Year Course In 12 Months

Tribune Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 3, 1943

Richard Adolph Graddyck, the first colored Chief Justice of 1816 west Norris street in the history of Central High counting in one year and graduated from the Wanamaker Industrial School.

Graddyck, a former Central student and scholarship recipient, has for years held a responsible position in the Personnel Division, Structural Department, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. At the time of his graduation, he was recently completed a three year course in Taxes and Accounting with honors.

FEB 20 1943

CHOSEN BY STUDENTS of the Abraham Lincoln high school to receive the Lincoln Award as an outstanding American, Singer Paul Robeson is shown presenting to Principal Gabriel R. Mason of the school his latest Columbia album, *Sonas of Free Men* after Robeson has been presented officially with the award. The Lincoln Award is given annually, was voted by Robeson this year in "recognition of his courageous championship of good will, tolerance and minority rights." Samuel Rosenberg, chief justice of the school's student court (left) and Gloria Madison, representing the school's alumni (right) look on as Principal Mason, holding the Lincoln Award, prepares to exchange it for Robeson's album held by the world famous singer. (*PV* foto by Wilbert Blanche).

FEB 20 1943

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Award First Negro Student Exchange

FEB 13 1943

Juliette V. Phifer To Study In Haiti

Juliette V. Phifer, first Negro to be awarded an official exchange fellowship for study in one of the American republics under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, will leave shortly for Haiti to do research in education. On leave from her position as principal of Newbold Laboratory School, Fayetteville Teachers College in Fayetteville, N. C., Miss Phifer will reside in Haiti for nine months.

A native of North Carolina, Miss Phifer has done outstanding work in the schools of her own state. Besides, she nas been active in the Southeastern Cooperative League and interested in all cooperative movements.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
March 19, 1943

TENNESSEAN WINS SPINGARN MEDAL

NEW YORK, March 18—(AP)—William H. Hastie, former dean of Howard University Law School and a native of Knoxville, Tenn., has been named winner of the Spingarn Medal for 1942, an annual award by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the American Negro with an outstanding record of achievement for the year, it was announced Thursday.

The award committee of the N. A. A. C. P. in citing Hastie, who resigned recently as civilian aid to the secretary of war, said:

"As civilian aid to the secretary of war he refused to temporize with racial bigotry, segregation or discrimination. Men of lesser character and of greater selfishness would have closed their eyes to prejudice in order to maintain themselves in a remunerative position. But Judge Hastie refused to do this, resigning in protest against perpetuation of practices which more aptly would have characterized the racial ideology of a dictatorship than a democracy."

Mulzac, Carver on National Honor Roll

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Captain Hugh Mulzac and the late Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee scientist, were among the eighteen persons and organizations named on the 1942 Honor Roll of Race Relations this week.

The list, announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of the N.Y. Public Library, is the result of a nation-wide poll conducted by that branch of the library.

12 Colored, 6 White

It includes the names of twelve colored persons or organizations which have distinguished themselves during the year, and six white persons or organizations who have done most to improve race relations.

FEB 13 1943

The honor roll is a feature of History Week celebration which began Sunday.

In announcing the selections, Dr. Reddick said that the efforts of those named "are indeed worthy contributions to national unity in that they strengthen morale and quicken the faith of Americans in the democratic ideal."

FEB 13 1943

The citations, with no relation to rank, follow:

CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC, of the liberty ship, Booker T. Washington, for becoming the first colored captain of a U.S. merchant ship.

EDWARD (DUKE) ELLINGTON, whose contributions to American music for the past twenty years have lifted jazz to new heights of excellence and dignity.

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER, whose recent death ended a career which has focused wide attention upon the contributions of the colored man to science.

Labor Leader Honored

WILLARD S. TOWNSEND, president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, for becoming the first colored member of the CIO executive committee.

DR. J. ERNEST WILKINS, JR., Phi Beta Kappa, for receiving his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Chicago at 19.

PAUL ROBESON, for symbolizing and promoting the folk art of many lands and peoples, and for his star performance last summer in "Othello."

Howard Professor Cited

DR. ALAIN LOCKE, of Howard University, for his books and for editing the special issue of Survey-Graphic, "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy."

DR. ARTHUR M. TOWNSEND, whose business acumen, against great odds, has guided the million-dollar publishing company of the National Baptist Convention out of the red.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, for leading the "Double V" campaign—victory for the United Nations abroad; victory for democracy at home.

Poet on List

DR. CHANNING TOBIAS, for his services in the war bond campaigns, in the army and navy recreational programs, and as a member of the national advisory committee on selective service.

MARGARET WALKER, of West Virginia State College, for winning the Yale University Younger Poets' competition with her book, "For My People."

DR. WILLIAM H. HASTIE, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, for his heroic efforts to achieve full integration of colored men in the U.S. Army.

FEB 13 1943

Whites

DR. FRANZ BOAS (died December 21), distinguished anthropologist, whose scientific studies have done much to shatter the racial superiority myth.

WENDELL L. WILLKIE, who has frankly spoken out for the rights of colored people and the common man the world over.

WARNER BROTHERS, motion picture studios, for "In This Our Life," an exceptional film in that it presented colored people in a realistic and dignified role.

FEB 13 1943

Southerner Honored

LILLIAN SMITH, of Clayton, Ga., who as editor of The South Today has maintained a consistent liberalism in a land where it takes courage to be liberal.

THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, for supporting Captain Mulzac in his fight for recognition and for its uncompromising stand against racial discrimination in the employment of its members.

FEB

THE SURVEY-GRAPHIC, for its special issue of last November, entitled: "Color: Unfinished Business of De-

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Wins Ph.D.

MAY 29 1943

MAY 29 1943

EDWARD ALLEN JONES

Professor of French at Morehouse college who was awarded the Ph.D. degree at Cornell university this week. Dr. Jones distinguished himself by being elected to Pi Delta Phi, national French honor society, and by winning the coveted Corson French essay prize for his "Moliere for Moderns."

MAY 29 1943

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

JUN 22 1943

JUN 23 1943

C.-J. Photo.

LOUIS M. SCHAEFER, JR., stands before the oil painting of Mrs. R. A. Beman, wife of U. S. Treasury Department official here, which won him Chicago scholarship.

Louisville Negro Youth To Take Art Scholarship

A four-year art scholarship to the Chicago Art Center has been offered Louis M. Schaefer, Jr., 19-year-old Negro, 2533 Magazine, and he is going to accept the offer, leave his messenger job with the Alcohol Tax Unit, Treasury Department here. While working dayslife and this looks like a real with the Chicago ordnance office, chance to learn how to paint," War Department, he will study athe commented at his home yesnight to become a portrait painterterday. in oils.

JUN 23 1943

Schaefer has had no formal art schooling although he is a graduate of Central Colored High School here and the Louisville Municipal College.

"I have been interested in painting and sketching all my

Displays Portraits.

Just back from Chicago where he displayed his work, mostly oil portraits of Louisville men and women, Schaefer said he would leave a week from today for Chicago to begin his studies.

The young painter has done canvases of four of the family of Capt. R. A. Beman, assistant supervisor of enforcement of the Alcohol Tax Unit here; one portrait of H. B. Taylor, district supervisor of the unit; A. L. Durham, now district supervisor of Alcohol Tax Unit, St. Paul, Minn., and many others in this city.

He has exhibited at the Speed Art Museum and the Kentucky Negro Educational Association.

Courier-Journal

Prevented Train Wreck; Honored

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 8—(ANP)—Because their quick-thinking at the rail to flag the train. and heroic action doubtless saved the lives of many passengers, as Walter McLaurin, trainmaster, Illport of the defective rail, his wife, Elizabeth, with a red dress belonging to one of the children, remained one with half an eye for art Central Railroad equip-linois Central, while B. M. Luttrell, could see that you have prospects Bed-assistant trainmaster, J. C. Conof becoming nationally known Miss., farm coun-nors, acting supervisor and Tony after a few years of formal study ary 27, just before the coveted Illinois Rogers, section foreman, looked on. here."

The young painter has done train was due, discovered a broken canvases of four of the family of rail near Shelby, Miss. While he Capt. R. A. Beman, assistant went to the agent to make a re-

18q1-1943

Deed Presented For Booker T. Washington Memorial In W. Va.

Age
New York, N. Y.

SEP 25 1943

SEP 25 1943

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A memorial to the great Negro educator, Booker T. Washington, had its beginning in Charleston, West Virginia, last week when State Treasurer R. E. Talbott presented to Mrs. A. L. Spaulding, president of the Women's Improvement League of the State, a deed to property in Malden, West Virginia. On the purchased site will be placed later a shrine to the man who is looked upon as the father of present-day vocational education.

Mrs. Spaulding, president of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Commission said that the memorial to be erected is to be national in scope and that land-scaping of the site will be started immediately.

Present at the deed presentation were (above, left to right) Supreme Court Judge Jo N. Kenna, vice-president of the Memorial Commission; R. E. Talbott, treasurer of West Virginia; Mrs. A. L. Spaulding; Mrs. C. E. Kimbrough, sr., secretary of the West Virginia State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, and Mrs. John W. Davis, assistant secretary of the Memorial Commission.

The property at Malden, West Virginia, was purchased by the state out of an appropriation made for the purpose by the 1943 State Legislature. The commission is composed of prominent people from throughout the state. Negroes and whites. The citizens of West Virginia are enthusiastic about the plans now under way to honor the founder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

SEP 25 1943

SEP 25 1943

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Honorary Group At Ohio State Elects Negro Girl

Last Tuesday, when Miss Gwendolyn Brown was initiated into Mortar Board, an honorary society at Ohio State University in Columbus, it marked the second time within recent years that an Ohio Chapter of the national honorary society has fought the race issue.

In 1940 Sigma Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, a national educational honorary society, challenged a clause in the national constitution of that organization by initiating a Negro and a Chinese student. Because of this action the Ohio State chapter was suspended from the national organization. The members of Sigma chapter then organized the Sigma Committee on Education and fought the famous "white clause" until in 1942 the national organization removed it from the constitution. The Ohio State chapter was then reinstated as Sigma chapter of Phi Delta Kappa.

Fight "Unwritten Law"

Previously, it was an unwritten law that a person of minority races would be considered for membership to Mortar board only as an exceptional case.

Determined to initiate Miss Brown, the Ohio State chapter considered the possibility of changing this rule. The national Mortar board took the opinion of all the chapters. These chapters agreed to the change.

According to Miss Frances Burgoon Bicknell, president of the campus chapter, "The primary concern of this chapter of Mortar board is not to make the case of Miss Brown an exception as it would have been previously but to change the national policy so that all candidates fulfilling the requirements of membership in Mortar board as stated in the constitution, by-laws, and standing rules, are eligible regardless of race, color or creed'."

Becomes A "First"

The president declared that Miss Brown's initiation, marking the first Negro woman ever to be accepted into Mortar board on this campus, marks the beginning of a new era in the policy of this national honorary organization for senior women.

Miss Brown was serenaded by Mortar board members Monday night. She was met on the following day at Mirror lake, linked into the group, and then taken to Pomerene hall where the initiation took place.

Miss Brown's activities include: YWCA president; Pi Omega Pi, commercial education honor society, vice-president; Inter-racial council, secretary; Koada council; Student Senate; Woman's Ohio; Panhellenic; Alpha Kappa Alpha, financial secretary.

NOV 13 1943

NOV 13 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Morehouse Professor Is Member of ASZ

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Harold E. Finley, professor of biology at Morehouse College, has been elected to active membership in the American Society of Zoologists. The election was announced in the latest issue of the Anatomical Record.

Dr. Finley is the first Morehouse graduate to become an active member of the American Society of Zoologists and the only Negro on the active membership list.

Frank Turner Named Supervisor Of New Office In Board Of Education For Junior High Schools Of City

Age
New York, N. Y.

In New Educational Post

FRANK TURNER

OCT 9 1943

Given one of the most responsible positions yet held by a Negro in the New York City public school system, Frank Turner, of 400 Convent avenue, on Monday, started work as supervisor of recreational, athletic, cultural and civic authorities in the Junior High Schools. Mr. Turner will work out of the office of Dr. Elias Lieberman, superintendent in charge of junior high schools, at the Board of Education building, 110 Livingstone street, Brooklyn.

When he was promoted in 1939 as first assistant in health education at the Samuel Tilden High School, Brooklyn, as result of civil service examination, Mr. Turner became the highest ranking Negro in the school system. In his new position he now becomes the first Negro in a policy making position in the Board of Education, and his work will be as a liason between schools and various neighborhood agencies and leaders in the city.

Just before beginning of the new school term, Mr. Turner was called into the office of the Board of Education and apprised of the new position to which he would be assigned temporarily for from one to three years. He was told that it will be his responsibility in general to stimulate a spirit of understanding and cooperation among the various pupils of the city's heterogeneous population. His first assignment takes him to the Bronx where he will make close studies in the various schools of its recreational, athletic, cultural and civic activities among all racial groups and on the basis of his findings and recommendations the Board of Superintendents are expecting to institute various changes which are suggested.

OCT 9 1943

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

ELECTED TO SOCIETY

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Harold E. Finley, professor of biology at Morehouse College, was elected recently to active membership in the American Society of Zoologists. Formerly an associate of the Society, Dr. Finley's election to active membership is in the nature of a promotion.

AUG 21 1943

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

FIRST NEGRO NAMED BY ARTS INSTITUTE

DEC 23 1943

Dr. Du Bois, Historian, Elected to 45-Year-Old Organization —Nine Others Honored

The National Institute of Arts and Letters announced yesterday the election of ten new members, including the first Negro to enter the organization. The institute was founded forty-five years ago to honor "notable achievement in art, music or literature."

The Negro honored is W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, historian, whose many books include "Black Reconstruction" and "Dusk of the Dawn." From 1910 to 1932 he was director of publications for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and editor of Crisis magazine. Since 1932 he has been head of the department of sociology at Atlanta University. From 1897 to 1911 he was editor of Atlanta University Studies of Negro Problems, a series of twenty studies that are still a source of information to students and social investigators.

A fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Du Bois was the founder of the Pan-African Congresses, and in 1924 was special envoy and Minister to Liberia.

Color No Factor, Train Says

Asked yesterday about the election of Dr. Du Bois, Arthur Train, president of the institute explained that institute members were chosen for creative accomplishments in music, art and literature rather than eminence as interpreters, and that Dr. Du Bois happened to be the first Negro nominated who was eminently qualified for membership. "Color had nothing to do with the situation," Mr. Train said. "Dr. Du Bois is eminently qualified for membership in the institute. He was chosen because of his qualifications. The fact that he happened to be colored had no bearing on the matter."

The institute was founded in 1898 and its members have included some of the most eminent men and women in the country. Among its former presidents have been William Dean Howells, Henry van Dyke, Augustus Thomas, Cass Gilbert, Walter Damrosch and William Lyon Phelps. It was modeled after the National Institute of France and was chartered by act of Congress. Membership is limited to 250.

Sinclair Also Elected

Other new members chosen are: Upton Sinclair, novelist and playwright, whose long list of books includes "The Jungle," a novel about Chicago's stockyards; "World's End," "Between Two Worlds," "Dragon's Teeth" and "Wide Is the Gate." He received the Pulitzer Prize this year for the best American novel, "Dragon's Teeth."

Carl Van Doren, biographer, critic and editor. His work on Benjamin Franklin won the Pulitzer Prize in biography in 1939.

Roy Harris, composer and editor, who has written symphonies, string quartets and piano sonatas.

Quincy Porter, composer of symphonies and other orchestral compositions. He is now director of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Louis Ayers, architect, who designed the United States Memorial Chapel in the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, France; the Department of Commerce Building, Washington, and other buildings.

Isobel Bishop, artist, who has received a number of awards and whose works hang in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other galleries.

Jo Davidson, sculptor, who has made busts and statues of many leading figures of the United States and other countries.

Charles Donagh Maginnis, architect, who designed the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, all buildings for Boston College and the new main altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral here.

Benjamin Wistar Morris 3d, architect, who designed the Westchester County Court House, the Connecticut State Arsenal and Armory and other buildings.

Age
New York, N. Y.

Awarded First Prize In "Idea For Victory" Drive

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Lincoln Brooks, 26, Negro typist, recently was awarded the first prize given by the Chemical Warfare Service for his paper-saving suggestion in the War Department's "Idea for Victory" campaign.

Major General William N. Porter, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, personally made the award in a ceremony at the Gravelly Point Annex.

Brooks, who lives with his wife, Lois, at 1788 Spoul Street, N. E., devised three types of scratch pads made from waste paper to conserve paper stocks. His idea was in use six months before the "Ideas" campaign was launched to make employees efficiency conscious, and more than 1,000 of these pads have already been used in the Office of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Brooks received $10 for his idea, the first such award granted in the Chemical Warfare Service section of the War Department here. General Porter, accompanied by staff officers, made special arrangements to be on hand to make the official speech and presentation before about 100 civilian employees.

Brooks, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brooks of Denver, Colorado, formerly lived at 502 East 37th street, Chicago, Illinois, before coming to the Chemical Warfare Service two years ago. He is a native of Murphysboro, Illinois, where he graduated in 1934 from Township High School, and where he taught typing at night school.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Arts, Letters Institute Elects Negro Member

NEW YORK (AP)—For the first time in its 45-year history the National Institute of Arts and Letters has elected a Negro to membership.

He is Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, historian, editor and since 1942 head of the department of sociology at Atlanta University. His election, along with nine other new members, was announced Wednesday. Arthur Train, president of the institute, said "color had nothing to do" with the selectoin of the Negro, that he was "eminently qualified for membership."

Dr. Du Bois, who founded the Pan-African Congresses and served as special envoy and minister to Liberia in 1924 is an official of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ATLANTAN WINS ESSAY CONTEST

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Robert Murphy, Morris Brown college, Atlanta, has been awarded the first prize of $50 offered to college students in the 1943 Negro Essay contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis association.

Twenty-seven additional national awards were made among the 100,000 students in 22 states and the District of Columbia who took part in the contest. Essays were judged on a state-wide basis, and the first three state winners were submitted for the national judging.

The contest is held annually by the tuberculosis associations as a health education measure to interest students in the anti-tuberculosis campaign and to insure their gaining a sound knowledge of the disease and of the methods of prevention and control. The death rate among Negroes in the United States is approximateley three and a half times the rate among whites.

Other prizes winners among college students were: second prize, $25, Juanita E. Jackson, Stowe Teachers' college, St. Louis, third prize, $15, Juanita Battle, Kentucky.

Special awards, $10 each: Coppin Teachers college, Baltimore: Thelma Ayers, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Honorable mention, $5 each: Anna Harvin, Florida Normal and Industrial institute, St. Augustine, Fla.; Gwendolyn Benjamin, State Teachers college, West Chester, Pa.; Grace E. Thompson, Howard university, West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va.; Hazel Dildy, Wilberforce university, Ohio; Rachel E. Ennels, Maryland State Teachers college, Bowie; Dorothy Ruth Jones, Texas college; Bessie Lee Zachery, St. Augustine college, Raleigh, N. C.

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INSTRUCTOR

FRANCIS HAMMOND, instructor in Philosophy at Xavier university for the past four years, had the doctor of philosophy degree conferred upon him in September at Laval university in Quebec, Canada. Dr. Hammond since receiving his B.S. from Xavier U. in 1937 has studied quite extensively abroad receiving his Ph. D. degree from the University of Louvain in 1938 and Licencie-en-Philosophie in 1939. Prior to his entrance at Xavier he took the Diplome de la Faculte des Sciences at Louvain university in 1934. Though a native of Canada Dr. Hammond is a U. S. citizen and received his elementary education in New Jersey. His Ph.D. dissertation was "La Conception Psychologique de la Societe selon Gabriel Tarde." Last July he lectured in French at Laval on the subjects: "Les Aspirations Catholiques et and the probleme des races aux Etats-Unis," and "Les contributions Noirs aux Etats-Unis."—AN

OCT 23 1943

AWARDED PH.D.

Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State college, Albany, Ga., is the third Negro to receive the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago's department of education. Others were Dean Charles H. Thompson, of Howard university, and Dr. H. M. Bond, president of Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dunbar Junior High Boy Wins $1,000 Elks Scholarship

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

David Dabney, 15, Dunbar High School junior, was the winner of the first prize, a $1,000 scholarship, in the annual Elks' oratorical contest held in the Central Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., Monday night. Young Dabney is the son of Mrs. Louise and James Dabney and lives with his parents at 1161 Twenty-third Street, Northwest.

He won the right to compete in the finals by winning in the regional. He attended Cleveland and Grimke Elementary Schools and plans to enter Howard University when he finishes Dunbar

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ing by Miss Lillian Brown of the Dunbar faculty. Miss Brown has produced a number of winners. His sister, Evelyn, and brother, Warren, both attend Miner Teachers College and his mother to Pittsburgh and served as sponsor for the winner.

Young Dabney also won the J.Church. Finley Wilson trophy which is given to the winner each year. He received $150 in cash. He is the youngest of three children. He was trained in public speak-

18ql-1943
New York ame

New York, N. Y.

16-Year-Old Girl Wins $1,000 Scholarship In The 13th Regional Oratorical Contest

By CONRAD CLARK

HOUSTON, TEXAS—More than 300 heard Addie Bivens, 16-year old high school student of Houston, in her $1000 winning oration, "The Negro and the Constitution", Friday evening.

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The occasion was the 13th regional oratorical contest of the Fifth District, sponsored by the Houston lodge of Elks, No. 1038, IBPEO of W., at St. John Baptist Church, Houston, Texas.

The district includes the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Others competing with the Texas high school graduate were, Ramona A. Johnson of St. Mary's Academy, New Orleans, La., and Robert T. Thurston, Jr. of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., who was runner-up to the winner.

Principal speakers on the program was James Kelley of Birmingham, Ala., grand secretary of the Elks, who endorsed the program of Dr. J. Finley Wilson, the grand exalted ruler of "buying war bonds" and told of the part Negroes are playing in today's global war.

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"I do not care for any special legislation for the Negroes", Mr. Kelley told his audience, "just pass legislation for all, and we can take care of ourselves." Concluding his remarks, he urged for a better co-operation between all races, and expressed the desire for consideration of the Negro, at the same value as granted other persons, for the same service.

Also on the program was the Hon. M. Gains, of the City Council, and who represented the Mayor at the contest. The City executive said "I am here to represent the City Council, which is a representative of the people, all the people. We are to serve all the people, and you are also of the people", he concluded.

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Others on the program were, Dr. N. C. Crain, pastor of the St. John Baptist church, Mrs. N. C. Crain, Mrs. Vernon Gordon, Robert Allen, and others.

The regional director, H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers' College was introduced by F. M. Robbins, state director of education and recording secretary of the local sponsoring lodge, and the grand secretary, James E. Kelley was introduced by J. S. Wallker, state deputy and financial secretary of the Houston lodge.

One of the highlights of the program was the presentation of a diamond-studded stick pin by treasurer Walker of the lodge to Mr. Robbins, as a token of appreciation of the Houston Elks to his contribution to Elkdom.

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The next appearance of Miss Bivins the scholarship winner will be at the grand lodge's convention in Pittsburgh next month.

The niece of Mrs. Pearl Montgomery of 3417 Live Oak, Miss Bivins has a cousin now serving in the Armed Forces of his country, Pfc. Jarvis Whitfield of Houston, a member of the 2nd Band, AARTC, Camp Wallace.

Following the contest contestants, their sponsors, and guests of honor, were entertained at the Elks Rest of the Greater Houston Lodge of Elks, Elgin and Dowling streets.

Officers of the local lodge are: John W. Stevenson, exalted ruler; J. S. Walker, financial secretary; F. M. Robbins, recording secretary; J. P. Hogan, treasurer; Leonard Wair, chaplain; A. H. William, esteemed leading knight; E. L. [illegible], esteemed loyal knight; A. L. Livingston, esteemed lecturing knight; [illegible] R. Black, inner guard; Sam Snell, tiler; E. C. Butler, esquire; A. E. Jones, physician; and Perry Brantley, chairman of entertainment. Trustees are, C. A. Dupree, chairman, Joe Prayer, Fred Alston, M. Goldberg, and John Jefferson.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Associate Editor To Teach In Ethiopia

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many notables attended a farewell dinner in the grand ballroom of the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 West 73rd street, west of Broadway, New York City, recently, given by the African Magazine in honor of its associate editor, David A. Talbot, who is leaving to serve the Ethiopian government as an instructor in the government school in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

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Vivian Mason Saved 15 In Train Wreck

Courier
SEP 18 1943 —Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JACK SAUNDERS, Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16—Surrounded by her husband and son as she lay on a bed in the Episcopal hospital last Saturday morning, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason gave The Courier a vivid description of how she saved a number of passengers from certain death after she had been seriously injured in the ill-fated wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad's crack Congressional Limited, that cost the lives of seven Negroes and injury to more than 20, last Monday evening.

Mrs. Mason, New York social worker and vice president of the National Council of Women, sustained an injury of the back and lacerations of both legs. Sixteen stitches were required to sew up the wound in her left leg.

FINAL COUNT SEVEN

The final count in Negro dead, as given by the Coroner's office, was:

SEAMAN ALONZO D. ROBINSON, 24, U. S. M. S. Training Station, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

GERTRUDE MARSHALL, 6, and her mother, Cecelia Marshall, 31, of 266 Brookfield street, White Plains, N.Y.

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J. W. COUSAR, 32, of 1451 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALLIE B. PARKER, 38, of 1878 Seventh avenue, New York.

LUCY E. CARROLL, 47, of 204 W. 111th street, New York.

MILDRED COX HENDRICKS, 42, of 2850 Bronx Park, N. Y.

Seaman Robinson died in the Northeastern hospital the morning after the wreck. His body was identified by Evelyn Tisdale, of 2231 N. Lambert street. Robinson's mother, Mrs. Jane Robinson, of Kingstree, S. C., sent a telegram to Miss Tisdale and David Dukes, authorizing them to make the identification.

MOTHER, DAUGHTER KILLED

Gertrude Marshall died at the scene of the wreck, but her mother died Tuesday morning in Frankford hospital. Their bodies were identified by Thomas Marshall, father and husband of the victims.

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Cousar, a sandwich man on the train, was killed instantly. His body was identified by Vernal E. Josephs, another employe, of 125 N. Lindenwood street.

Callie B. Parker died at the scene of the wreck. She was identified by her husband, Jesse, and Alice Mayo, of Camden, N. J.

Lucy E. Carroll died Tuesday afternoon in the Episcopal hospital. Her body was identified by her husband, William James Carroll.

IDENTIFIED BY CLOTHING

Mildred Cox Hendricks died at the scene of the wreck. The only means of identification were the clothing she wore. Her husband, Herbert, identified the body 15 hours after the tragedy.

The list of injured included:

E. P. Carson, 470 W. 150th street, New York City, a dining car waiter; Horace C. Carter, 27 N. Peach street, Philadelphia, dining car waiter; Bailey Beard, 321 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City, dining car waiter; Nathaniel Davis, 929 E. 216th street, New York City, dining car waiter; Sadie James, 290 W. 137th street, New York City; James Stephens, 478 Central Park West, New York City, dining car waiter; Herman Taylor, 1 Willow street, East Orange, N. J., dining car cook; Anthony White, 106 Boston road, N. Y., dining car waiter; Pinky Allison, 36, 150 W. 140th street; Mrs. Loreta Robinson, 45, 35 W. 113th street, New York, and L. W. Carrett, 2010 Seventh avenue, New Yok City.

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MISSED PLANE

Mrs. Mason told the writer that she was en route to New York after visitng her husband, William T. Mason, Sr., manager and director of the Liberty Park and Roberts Park government project, in Norfolk, Va.

She flew from Norfolk, and was to have made contact with a Washington plane bound for New York. The Norfolk plane was late, however, causing her to miss the plane for New York. She then boarded the Congressional Limited.

Describing the wreck, Mrs. Mason said she was in number eight car, next to number nine, which was "smashed to pieces." She estimated that at least 16 persons were killed in the car in which she was riding, but, fortunately she was in the section that received the least damage.

HELPED GIRLS TO SAFETY

"There were a number of girls trapped with me in the car," Mrs. Mason said. "I was hurt and bleeding and had to climb out of a window. I broke the window and helped about 15 girls to safety."

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Mrs. Mason, director of social service work, Department of Welfare, New York City, is also a sister of Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine. Since her confinement at Episcopal hospital, she has received scores of telegrams and letters from leading figures all over the country.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Marian Anderson Gets Highest Liberian Award

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—(AP) The republic Liberia conferred its highest [illegible] of the Order of African Redemption, on Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, today.

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Walter Walker, Liberian consul-general, presented the medal and diploma in the presence of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who later told a large audience about her southwest Pacific tour.

Vivian Mason Among Train Wreck Injured

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.
SEP 11 1943

Vivian Carter Mason, 155 Elm ave, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., president of the Manhattan Chapter of the National Council of Negro Women, and sister of Elmer Carter, of the Appeals Board of the United States Employment Service, was listed among the 68 injured passengers of the wrecked Congressional Limited which broke in two on a curve in northeast Philadelphia Monday night. According to co-workers in the Department of Welfare here, Mrs. Mason is in a Philadelphia hospital suffering from lacerations of the face and legs; back injuries and probable internal injuries.

Special

Many Harlem and Brooklyn passengers, a hurried press-time check reveals, were among the victims of the most disastrous in the country's railroading history, which occurred last Monday night when the Congressional Limited, crack Pennsy RR flyer, broke in two on a curve just out of North Philadelphia, killing an estimated 100 persons and injuring over 200 others.

Nine of the fast luxury train's 16 cars—two coaches, two diners and five Pullmans — hittled fied among the dead and injured:

W. T. Carson, 470 W. 150 st.

Bailey Beard, 321 St. Nicholas ave, New York City, dining car waiter, was in the diner when it jumped the tracks and battered about the head and body but managed to free himself from sidewise across the tables and threw at least a dozen people, about him the men in the plate glass windows and to escape hot water holders split open," said the ed door.

Beard, "scalding the

off in the first truck of the seventh car. (A journal is a r

or axle which turns

ing).

About 50 persons,

headwaiter, were

whipped

through

coffee and

himself was badly

the head and body

free himself from

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lead. The follow-

News Birmingham, Ala.
AWARDS FOR NEGROES

To the Editor of The News:

I noticed with keen appreciation the alertness of Bishop Dennis of the Methodist Church, in preventing a possible train wreck and possible loss of life; and I further noticed how the railroad company appropriately rewarded him for his thoughtfulness. I also read with pleasure your timely article on the editorial page of your paper.

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Although I do not wish to take any honor from the distinguished and beloved bishop, I believe it would greatly please him if those two humble Negro boys were given some recognition for their thoughtfulness in telling the bishop of the defective switch.

I believe the deed warrants the company looking up those two humble Negro boys and giving them some recognition.

(REV.) T. D. BUSSEY,
Pastor, Triedstone Baptist Church, Birmingham.

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Editor's Note: The story referred to, as printed in The News, gave the names of the two Negro boys and stated that they both had received medals from the railroad company. The News agrees with the writer of the letter that the Negro boys did a deed worthy of recognition.

OHIO STATE HONOR SOCIETY FIGHTS RACIAL BIAS; TAKES NEGRO STUDENT INTO FOLD

NOV 6 Call Post Cincinnati, Ohio

COLUMBUS, O. —(ANP)—Tuesday when Miss Gwendolyn Brown was initiated into Mortar board on the campus, it marked the second time within recent years that an Ohio State chapter of a national honorary society successfully fought the race issue.

In 1940 Sigma Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, a national educational honorary society, challenged a clause in the national constitution of that organization by initiating a Negro and a Chinese student. Because of this action the Ohio State chapter was suspended from the national organization. The members of Sigma chapter then organized the Sigma Committee on Education and fought the famous "white clause" until in 1942 the national organization removed it from the constitution. The Ohio State chapter was then re-insated as Sigma chapter of Phi Delta Kappa.

Previously there was an unwritten law that a person of minority races would be considered for membership to Mortar board only as an exceptional case.

Determined to initiate Miss Brown, the O. S. chapter considered the posibility of changing this rule. The National Mortar board asked the opinion of all the chapters. These chapters agreed to the change.

According to Miss Francis Burgoon Bicknell, president of the campus chapter, "The primary concern of this chapter of Mortar board is not to make the case of Miss Brown an exception as it would have been previously but to change the national policy so that 'all candidates fulfilling the requirements of membership in Mortar board as stated in the constitution, by-laws, and standing rules, are eligible regardless of race, color or creed'."

The president declared that Miss Brown's initiation, marking the first Negro woman ever to be accepted into Mortar board on this campus, marks the beginning of a new era in the policy of this national honorary organization for senior women.

Miss Brown was serenaded by Mortar board members Monday night. She was met on the following day at Mirror lake, linked into the group, and then taken to Pomerene hall where the [illegible] took place.

Miss Borwn's activities include; YWCA president; Pi Omega Pi, commercial education honor society, vice-president; Interracial council, secretary; Koada council; Student senate; Woman's Ohio; Panhellenic; Alpha Kappa Alpha, financial secretary.

NOV 6 1943

Gets Ph. D. Degree

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DR. THOMAS E. POAG of the Department of Languages at A. and I. State College received the Ph. D. degree in Drama at Cornel University recently, and is said to be the first member of his race to achieve it at Cornel. He got his A. B. degree at Morgan College and his M. A. at the University of Ohio. Dr. Poag is president of the Southern Association of dramatics and member of the Alpha Psi Phi fraternity. He and his wife, the former Miss Kathleen Hix of Columbus, Ohio will live on the campus at State College.

NOV 12 1943

Clevelander Gets Education Post

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, (ANP) — When John Brown Morning, with 60,095 votes, won a seat on the board of education it marked the first time sinle the death of Mrs. Mary B. Martin for a Negro to win representation on the city's school board. Morning became the second Negro in Cleveland's history to be elected to the body.

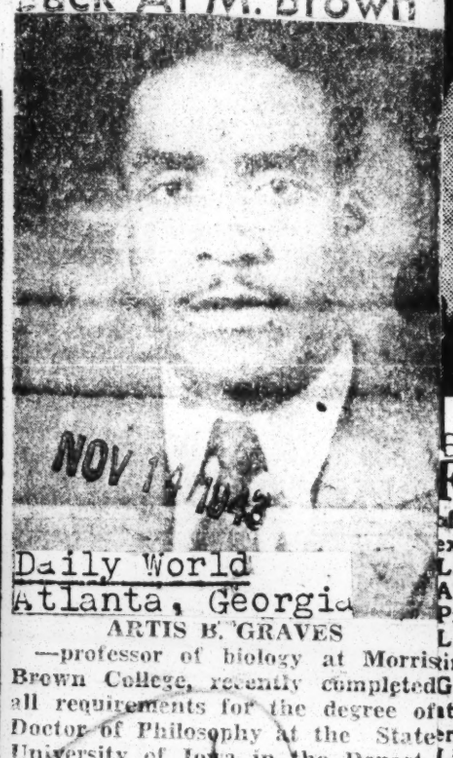
Morning's victory over two other candidates, Franklin A. Polk and William B. McDiarmid, marks his second trial at the post.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

A graduate of Wilberforce University, 42-year-old Morning is district manager of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company. His other activities include presidency of the East End Community Center, a member of the board of managers of the Cedar Avenue Branch YMCA, membership on the radio board in his district, a recent appointee by Mayor Lausche to the Cuyahoga County Fair rent committee.

NOV 6 1943

Back At M. Brown



Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

ARTIS B. GRAVES

—professor of biology at Morris Brown College, recently completed all requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the State University of Iowa in the Department of Zoology. Mr. Graves has studied for the past two years on a General Education Board Fellowship while on leave of absence from Morris Brown College. His dissertation was written on the subject: "Development of the Golden Hamster, Cricetus Auratus Waterhouse, During the First Nine Days."

Mr. Graves has resumed his work at Morris Brown College and will return to the University of Iowa for the conferring of his degree at the December convocation.

NOV 4 1943

Memorial For Lucy Slowe

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A memorial window in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University, was dedicated t Sunday to the memory of the late Lucy Diggs Slowe, dean of women of Howard University, by the Howard Women's Club. These exercises were held at 4:30 o'clock and were arranged by the dean of the chapel with special music by the University Choir.

James A. Porter, instructor of art in the art department of Howard, designed the window which was installed by the Payne-Spier Company of Paterson, N. J.

Funds for this window were raised by contributions of Howard women, faculty, and friends.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

FLANKED by U. S. Army Ordnance Department officers, Edward Harris, third from left, Assistant Greasemaker at the Pittsburgh plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, watches Dr. John Zimmer, extreme right, Section Head, Standard Oil Development Company Laboratories, demonstrate how lubricants are made for the armed forces. Along with co-workers from the Standard Oil greasemaking plants at Pittsburgh and Baltimore, Harris was honored at a dinner at the Union League, Philadelphia, for the part they played in producing in record time thousands of pounds of secret grease needed urgently overseas by General Dwight Eisenhower. Working ceaselessly for more than 24 hours at the grease kettles of the Standard Oil plant, Harris helped fulfill the emergency order hours ahead of schedule. Shown, left to right are: Lieut. Col. Arthur Seiler, Army Ordnance Dept.; Major Robert W. Gilmer, Army Ordnance Dept.; Harris; Cloyce Daniels, Chemist, Pittsburgh plant; and Lieut J. Alburry Fleitus, Army Ordnance Dept.

Mr. Morning, 42, and a Wilberforce graduate, is district manager of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, president of the East End Community Center, Cedar Avenue Y Board member, district ration board member and a member of the Cuyanoga County Fair Rent Committee.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

VISITING TEACHER — Miss Mary Agnes Yerwood, who holds the master of social work degree from the Atlanta University School of social work, is the first Negro to be appointed a visiting teacher in the Austin, Texas, public school system. She is a native of Austin and was formerly employed there as a teacher before entering the field of social work. Miss Yerwood has also served as a [illegible] worker with the family welfare bureau, Galveston, Texas, and the city-county department of public welfare, Dallas, Texas.

NOV 13 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Cleveland Man On School Board

CLEVELAND.—(ANP)—John [illegible], elected to the board of [illegible] with 60,095 votes Tuesday, became the second of his race to serve on the board, the first having been the late Mrs. Mary B. Martin.

NOV 13 1943

Miss Hoppin Honored By White School

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
TRENTON, N. J. — The first young woman of her race to be initiated into Kappa Delta Pi, national honor society, at State Teachers College here, is Miss Erna V. Hoppin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Haughton Hoppin of Springfield, N. J.

Miss Hoppin, who was made a member of the society last month, is a graduate of the Springfield high school and the recipient of a scholarship award from the PTA for outstanding scholarship in account race to serving.

NOV 6 1943

Scholarships Given Eight Negro Youths

Eight students of Negro high schools of Jefferson County have won [illegible] scholarships in the oratorical contest, sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with those schools, and others will receive the same compensation for their efforts in the current contest.

Some of the scholarship winners are already in college and have expressed themselves as being highly appreciative for the opportunity afforded by this competition.

Miles College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College and A. & M. College, which awarded scholarships in last contest, have already announced that they will do the same in connection with the present contest. Talladega College, which awarded three scholarships in the last contest will, it is expected, make its announcement soon. Morehouse College, Atlanta, has announced that it will award two scholarships. It is understood that another out-of-state college may award scholarships.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

NOV 6 1943

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

18s-1943

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 5, 1943

Summer School Set For Negro Teachers

SPARTA, June 4—The annual summer school for Negro teachers, will open next week in the "Log Cabin" community, of Hancock county, according to Prof. Benj. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College, Savannah. The summer school is a part of the session held at the State College and teachers from that institution are in charge. The school has been held in this county for a number of years and has grown to large proportions in that time. All Negro teachers of Hancock attend the sessions and have increased their scholarship and standing by it, thus granting them better salaries, according to the schedule set up for teachers in Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 14, 1943

Fort Valley Negro School Makes Record

FORT VALLEY, Ga., June 13—Macon and Houston county Negro teachers enrolled in the Fort Valley State college summer school for Negroes have a work shop that heally works.

This is evidenced by the fact that when fifty hampers of perishable string beans were assigned to the Negro school for canning, teachers added solid practice to theory, went to work snapping beans, and in one day the working workshop had prepared enough beans to fill twelve hundred cans. The cans were processed at the local canning plant by J. H. Twitty, local Negro teacher of vocational agriculture.

The workshop project, which has as its objective the study of ways of increasing agriculture production through the elementary schools, is being financed by a general education board grant of $9,800 over a three-year period. Negro teachers plan to prepare teaching materials for use in the elementary Negro schools.

Fort Valley summer session this year has enrolled 685 students. Besides the Peach, Macon and Houston county groups, special workshops are also bein conducted for Floyd and Bibb county Negro teachers.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
June 15, 1943

Negro Teachers Get Practical Experience

FORT VALLEY, Ga., June 14. (AP)—Negro school teachers attending summer sessions of the Fort Valley State College are getting plenty of practical experience along with their studies, President H. M. Bond said today.

Bond said special workshops are being conducted for the teachers to develop means of increasing agricultural production through elementary schools.

Solid practice was added to theory, he said, when 50 hampers of string beans were assigned to the school for canning. In one day the teachers prepared enough to fill 1,200 cans.

Special workshops are being conducted for Peach, Macon, Houston, Floyd and Bibb county teachers, Bond said.

He said enrollment of the summer school is 685 students.

Darlington, S. C., News & Press
June 24, 1943

Summer School For Colored Teachers Opens Next Monday

The Pee Dee summer school for negro teachers will open at the Mayo school next Monday morning, June 28. The school is an extension of the State College, and will offer the same courses and credits as those which could be secured in college.

Several hundred teachers are expected to attend the summer school in Darlington and the first three days will be used for registration and classification of the teachers.

July 1, 1943

NEGRO INSTITUTE AT SPELMAN COLLEGE

An institute for Negro women will be held at Spelman College in Atlanta, July 13-15. This institute is made possible by the Jubilee gifts to Negro work and is planned by Woman's Missionary Union, Southern Baptist Convention. Miss Kathleen Mallory, Executive Secretary, working with Miss Janice Singleton and other state officers, has provided for a good program and inspirational speakers of both races. Prominent leaders of both state Negro conventions will preside at the sessions. A hundred selected delegates will board at the dormitory of Spelman for the two days of the institute, and others are invited to attend the classes at any time, especially the night meetings.

Members of W.M.U. who are especially interested that Negro leaders from their communities attend may write to the WMU office, 22 Marietta Street Building, Atlanta.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 9, 1943

Negroes Offered Special Course In Clearwater

CLEARWATER.—All negroes in the Clearwater area between the ages of 15 and 65 will be given an opportunity this summer to attend a free evening trade school to be conducted at the new negro vocational building of Pinellas high school.

The school is sponsored jointly by the county school board, state department of education and the federal government, according to James R. Jackson, negro co-ordinator of trade training for the school.

Extended training will be offered in cabinet making, carpentry, spray painting, drafting and estimations.

Adults are urged to take advantage of this free training which will enable them to take better jobs. The men will be taught by actual work on the various projects for the churches or their own homes such as making screen doors, window screens, cabinets, benches and other furniture.

Those wishing to take the course are asked to register June 14 and June 15 from 9 a.m. to noon and from 6 to 9 p.m. at the vocational building of Pinellas high, just east of Greenwood avenue and south of Cleveland street. Classes will be started June 15 and will be held four nights each week from 7 to 10 p.m.

NEGRO TEACHERS GET TRAINING

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald
June 15, 1943

Summer School At Emmett Scott To Open Next Monday

The Extension district summer school of the State A. & M. College, Orangeburg, will open at the Emmett Scott high school in Rock Hill Monday morning, June 21, and will continue 30 days, six days a week.

This school is operated for the benefit of negro teachers who live in this congressional district. Negro teachers have had the benefit of instruction given at this school continuously since the summer of 1922. The school authorities have been proud of its work, and have encouraged its continuation. College credits are given leading to college degrees, in addition to raises in certificates.

The following compose the faculty and courses: S. L. Finley, director, political science; R. W. McGirt, history and social problems; A. J. Johnson, mathematics, science survey; Ruth Cooper Pride English; C. H. Turner, education H. Louise Mouzon, health; Harvey L. Ward, library; and Dorothy Miller, registrar-secretary.

Atlanta U. Sign-Up For SummerMonday

Registration for the first session of the Atlanta University summer school will be held Monday from 8:30 to 12:30 and from 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock. Classes will begin Tuesday at 7:30 a. m. and continue through July 10. The second session will open July 12 and close August 14. More than 200 courses will be offered.

Norfolk, Va., News-Herald

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR NEGRO MINISTERS

ASummer School for Negro ministers will be held for a period of three weeks at Virgniia State College, Ettrick, Virginia beginning July 5 to July 23 inclusive. The School is sponsored by the recently organized "Conference of Negro Colleges on Rural Life" composed of Hampton Institute, Bishop Payne Divinity School, Virginia Union Unvedsity, St. Paul Polytechnic Institute, and Virginia State College. Virginia Seminary has been invited to cooperate. The Executive Committee is composed of the presidents of the colleges with Dr. J. M. Ellison, chairman; Dr. R. O. Lanier, secretary, and Dr. L. H Foster, treasurer.

The purpose of the Summer School is to improve rural life through the churches and their leaders.

Birmingham, Ala., News
June 13, 1943

Summer School Rolls Show 3,491 Students Are Taking Courses

Increased Salaries For Inglenook Teachers Are Requested Of Board

End of the first week of Summer school showed total enrollment in city white and Negro schools of 3,491, one of the largest such sessions ever held, according to announcement by Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of city schools, at the meeting Friday of the Birmingham Board of Education.

Several additional teachers have been called into service to meet the demand of the larger student roll than was anticipated, many of the classes being advanced ones requested by boys who will be inducted soon into the armed forces.

Irving E. Fullington, president, Birmingham Federation of Teachers, appeared before the board to request, on behalf of that organization, that certain salary adjustments be made, particularly those of teachers at Inglenook School. At the time that municipality became a part of Birmingham in 1927, all city employes, with the exception of teachers, had salary adjustments to conform with those of employes on city payrolls. F. D. McArthur, board president, referred the matter to Dr. Banks and W. C. Christian, board member, for consideration.

The board approved the request of the Girls Club that it might use Powell School during the Summer for classes in sewing, cooking and other subjects and delegated arrangements for the program to Dr. Banks. Also endorsed were resolutions proposed by Dr. Banks setting forth acceptance by the city of a $35,798 federal grant to be used in establishing nursery schools in the city. The superintendent will consult with a representative of the State Board of Education Saturday morning to complete arrangements for the schools to be located throughout the city to serve children of working parents.

A letter of acceptance from Dr. George A. Denison, city health officer, in reply to notification that he had been elected an ex-officio member of the school child health department was read.

It was announced by the school superintendent that $509,050.58 had been invested by students and teachers in War Bonds and Stamps during the year. Business Manager Charles R. Cornic reported that painting was in progress at Woodlawn High School and would soon be finished; that a new boiler would be installed at Lakeview School and that the system's coal supply, while in excess of the amount on hand at this time last year, would be severely affected if hauling should be delayed much longer by the strike.

Sponsored by the county school ... Summer schools at the ... first week's session. ... schools are being conduct... process of being established. The ... Shades-Cahaba, West schools are conducted through the ... and Hueytown High Summer through federal grants ... an enrollment of 166 made under the Lanham law and ... attendance is 582 at 12 are operated throughout the district in communities where parents must leave their children un-

Birmingham, Ala., News-Herald
June 13, 1943

748 ENROLLED IN SUMMER SCHOOLS

White schools ... ed at Minor, Sh... Jefferson and ... Schools with an ... The Negro attend... schools.

Dr. John E. Bryan, county school ...

supervised during their work hours. Mrs. Louise Freeman, former supervisor of WPA nursery schools, has charge of the county nurseries assisted by a corps of trained teachers at each center.

Schools are now located at McNeil, Cahaba, Trussville, Palmerdale, Riley, Homewood and McDonald's Chapel, with an approximate enrollment of 150 children.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
July 14, 1943

Negro Teachers Study In Hancock County

SPARTA, Ga., July 13 — The second session of the Georgia State College for colored teachers convened yesterday in the Log Cabin community of Hancock county. The first session closed Friday with a record attendance of 150 teachers. More are expected for this session when a "live-at-home" program will be featured.

The school was established many years ago by President B. F. Hubert on his farm in this county. The faculty is transferred from the Georgia State College each summer for the sessions.

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald
June 29, 1943

Speakers Heard By Colored Teachers

First guest speakers of the term were heard today at the State College Extension summer school for colored teachers being held at Emmett Scott school here. This was formerly known as the Piedmont summer school. S. L. Findley of Chester is director and there are 80 students enrolled.

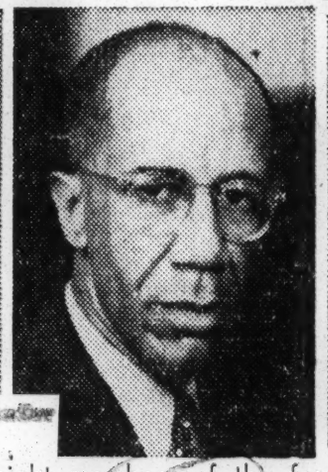
On today's program were Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C., and J. B. Felton, Columbia, state agent for negro schools.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
July 15, 1943

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO OPEN

Summer Term In Shelby County Will Start Monday

Shelby County negro schools will open next Monday for the Summer term, Dr. Sue Powers, superintendent, announced yesterday. Thursday morning at 10 o'clock Dr. Powers will meet at Douglas School with all teachers who will be in charge of midyear classes.



McDonald, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 2, 1943

Above are shown eight members of the faculty for the Hampton Institute Summer school, which opens both its six-week and nine-week terms on June 22. In the top row are (left to right): William M. Cooper, director of the Summer school; Dr. Hilda Fife, of Alfred University, who will teach English; Dr. Arthur P. Davis, of Virginia Union University, who will teach literature; and Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of women at Hampton, who will conduct a new course on education and occupations for women in wartime. In the lower row are (left to right): Mrs. Maryrose Allen, head of the physical education department at Howard University, instructor of hygiene and physical fitness; Walter R. Chivers, head of the sociology division at Morehouse College, who will conduct courses in the social studies; Dr. Gertrude S. Rivers of Howard University, who will teach composition and children's literature, and Gilmore J. Fisher, of the Rutherford, N. J., public school system, instructor of education.

Hampton Institute Activity Centers About Preparations for Summer School

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, June 2.—With the intersession period of its accelerated academic year coming to a close on June 15, activity at Hampton Institute at present centers largely around preparations for the annual Summer school, which opens on June 22. The six-week term will end on July 30 and the nine-week term will conclude on Friday, August 20, with a formal convocation and Summer graduation exercises.

Although wartime conditions may limit the number of male enrollees in the Summer school, the total registration is expected to equal if not exceed that of former years at Hampton. A faculty of more than 50 persons has been engaged to conduct nearly 100 courses, seminars, and special workshops, and there will be a number of visiting consultants and specialists as well.

FOR WOMEN IN WARTIME

A new offering, of special interest to women, is a course in "Education and Occupations for Women in Wartime," to be conducted during the six-week Summer school term by Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of women. Wartime vocations for women will be analyzed and discussed, with some consideration also being given to the role of women in the postwar world.

Other courses arranged especially for women include a free ESMWT series in engineering fundamentals which will train women college graduates for the post of junior engineer in the Federal Civil Service. This series will start on June 15, running concurrently with the Summer school until August 20. Regular Summer school students who are interested may register for individual courses or for the whole series, without tuition charge.

FIVE WORKSHOPS

Five workshop courses are to be offered in the Summer school, one of them being conducted by Miss Mabel Carney, professor emeritus of Columbia University, who is an outstanding authority in the field of rural education. Her course is planned for rural supervisors and principals and teachers in non-urban centers, as well as for rural community leaders.

Family problems in wartime are the subject of another workshop, to be directed by Miss Grace Reeves, head of the division of home economics at Hampton Institute, with Mrs. Gladys S. Reid, of Atlanta University, and Dr. Margaret Quayle, of Buffalo State Teachers College, as consultants. A workshop on day care for young children in wartime will be conducted by Mrs. Ida Jones Curry, director of the Hampton Institute nursery school.

Dr. L. F. Palmer, principal of ...ntington High School in New... News, and Miss Bessie R. ...es, chairman of the division of social sciences at Bennett College, will direct a workshop on the unified elementary and secondary school program, which will emphasize the community-related school in developing instructional programs to extend from Grade 1 through Grade 12.

Preservation of Negro spirituals in their authentic original form will be one of the major objectives of the Summer school music workshop, planned for leaders of school, church, and community music.

Under the direction of James Elmo Dorsey, head of the music department at Lincoln University (Pa.), this workshop will devote considerable time to the study of original source materials in Negro folk music and to the presentation of the spiritual as it was actually sung by its creators.

Groups of singers will be organized to sing the spirituals in their original form, and recordings will be made for distribution to educational and music centers. One or more radio broadcast will also be presented on national networks.

ed by A. E. Peacock.

COLORED SCHOOL COMES TO CLOSE

The activities of the Georgia State College Summer School held at the Log Cabin Center, Hancock County will come to a close on Saturday with Dr. C. D. Hubert of Morehouse College making the principal address on Thursday morning. Many activities are being held this week for the benefit of the rural teachers, community and friends. On Monday the annual Musical given by the chorus will take place. Tuesday morning a food conference will be held at the Camilla-Zack center with farmers and agricultural officials, state and local, discussing the food situation and the war. Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock a fat stock sale will be held on one of the local farms followed by a barbecue. Tuesday night a district meeting of the Ga. State College alumni will be held with the state president presiding, C. B. Gay.

Wednesday at the chapel hour the children of the demonstration school will give a pageant. The theme of this pageant will be centered around the slogan "Food for Victory". That evening the physical education classes will give a demonstration in physical fitness.

Julia Harris, Emmie
Sara Hunt, Elizabeth
Johnson, Anna Lamar, Essie Latimer, Callie Morse, Malvina Pinkston, Rosa Reeves, Ruth Seals,
Katie Stewart, Malinda Walls,
present Lucy An-Carrie Watkins, Leuvenia Watkins,
included India Washington and Madie
Rosa Wynn. The director for the summer school is C. Vernon Clay assist-

Thursday afternoon is conducted on a year to year basis among the farmers in session the community closes August 12th. Among the 111 students in attendance this session, several were from Harper, Terrill, Dr. G. D. Kelsey of Hancock county. Those Atlanta, Rev. S. A. Baker of Savannah, and Rev. R. E. Edwards from of Springfield taking part in the discussions. The home improve-ment and food production contest Beasley, Mazie Burton, Chappel, Allie Dixon, Beulah

18s-1943
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Summer Term Begins Today In 34 Schools

JUL 1 1943

Accelerated summer sessions will open today at 34 District public schools and for the first time at local teachers' colleges and vocational schools.

The current season's session will close August 5, at an earlier date than in past years, at the request of youngsters who wish to work in the country during harvest time or take advantage of the many jobs available in the city. In order to maintain the standard length of summer terms, schools will be in session on all Saturdays. Only holiday will be Monday, July 5.

Average registrations are expected at elementary and junior and senior high schools, E. J. Lockwood, director of summer schools, divisions 1-9, reported yesterday, while Wilson Teachers College had registered about 60 students yesterday. Miners Teachers College anticipated an enrollment of 150.

Summer sessions at Wilson and Miners Teachers Colleges were inaugurated this year to prepare young people more quickly for teaching positions, while enabling prospective draftees to complete their courses before induction. The need for war workers with specialized training led vocational schools to hold their first summer courses.

Trade courses to be offered at Abbot and Chamberlain Vocational Schools will include auto mechanics, electricity, drafting, machine shop, printing, radio service, sheet metal, home nursing and nurses' aid training. At Phelps Vocational School, for Negro students, about 25 boys will continue a 12-months course in vocational agriculture, while a victory garden ing program will be offered to about 150 adults. A victory canning course also will be given.

JUL 1 1943

Advanced or refresher courses will be held at Central and Cardozo Senior High Schools, beginning today, while junior high schools opening include Macfarland, Stuart and Garnet-Patterson.

Summer sessions also will be held at the following elementary schools: Divisions 1-9, Addison, Blair, Buchanan, Burroughs, Emery, Fairbrother, Janney, Ketcham, Lafayette, Park View, Thomson, Wallach, Webb, West and Webster Americanization; Divisions 10-13, Bell, Burrville, John F. Cook, Garrison, Giddings, Lovejoy, Monroe, Phillips and Sumner.

JUL 1 1943

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Term Begins At Howard U. Tomorrow

With day and evening school courses designed for elementary school teachers, Government workers and regular college students, the summer school of Howard University opens its second term tomorrow.

JUL 11 1943

Among the courses offered by visiting specialists are the following: "The Program of the Modern Elementary School," by Dr. Helen K. Mackintosh of the U. S. Office of Education; "Guidance in Wartime," by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, also of the U. S. Office of Education; "Statistical Methods," by Dr. Howard Long, Washington public schools; "Problems in the Teaching of Reading," by LuVerne Walker; "Social Studies in the Elementary School," by Mrs. Mary G. Kelty. Others courses for teachers include "The Fundamentals of Geography" and "Counselling: Its Technique and Administration." Besides, there are courses of general interest in "Vocabulary Building," and "Negro Family Life."

In the summer school proper there were enrolled during the first term 782 students—the largest enrollment in the recent history of the summer school. These consist, for the most part, of students interested in accelerating their work. Among them are nurses, premedical, predental and pharmaceutical students, underage boys and upwards of 300 women college students.

For the university as a whole the enrollment is 1286. This includes students registered in the professional schools of medicine and dentistry, and also students in the basic phase of the Army specialized training program. This began on June 14, and extends to September 13, with 91 students enrolled. This is the first assignment given to a Negro institution.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Teachers Get Practical Experience

JUL 1 1943

FORT VALLEY, Ga., June 14. (AP)—Negro school teachers attending summer sessions of the Fort Valley State College are getting plenty of practical experience along with their studies, President H. M. Bond said today.

Bond said special workshops are being conducted for the teachers to develop means of increasing agricultural production through elementary schools.

Solid practice was added to theory, he said, when 50 hampers of string beans were assigned to the school for canning. In one day the teachers prepared enough to fill 1,200 cans.

Special workshops are being conducted for Peach, Macon, Houston, Floyd and Bibb county teachers, Bond said.

He said enrollment of the summer school is 685 students.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Teachers Hear Palmer Institute Head

JUN 15 1943

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga., June 15.—(AP)—Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute of Sedila, N. C., in addressing 400 Negro teachers in summer school here, said that the building of character in children was a necessity for future success.

She declared that competition in the future would be so keen that only the physically, mentally and morally fit could hope for success.

She urged Negroes to be friends and co-operate with white people for maximum results.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Teachers Begin Second Summer Term

JUN 16 1943

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

SPARTA, Ga., July 13.—The second session of the Georgia State College for Negro Teachers convened Monday morning in the Log Cabin community of Hancock county. The first session closed Friday with a record attendance of 150 teachers. More are expected for this session when a "live-at-home" program will be featured. The teachers will be taught methods of conserving all products of farms in districts where most of them work, even to making cotton baskets from white oak splints and fashioning clothing from old things which are out of style.

JUL 1 1943

Rural Institute To Open At A. U. Summer School

Daily World

Food Program Will Be Mapped B. F. Bullock

JUL 1943

Atlanta, Georgia

The Rural Institute, a feature of the Atlanta University Summer School, will open today, under the direction of Professor Benjamin F. Bullock, and continue through July 6. Sessions will be held each afternoon during the period beginning at 3:30 o'clock in the assembly room of Giles Hall. The theme for the 1943 Institute is "Let's not have a Food Shortage in America."

Each summer the Rural Institute provides practical suggestions for some specific problem confronting people living in rural areas. This year, because of the impending food shortage, the Institute will offer a program for increasing food production. There will be lectures and discussions and ample opportunity for questions. Mimeographed materials, prepared especially to meet the needs of teachers whose knowledge of food production is limited, will be available.

According to Professor Bullock, food production is no longer just the problem of the farmer but rather the problem of the nation and the nation's schools. Not only must agricultural and vocational institutions help to solve the problem, he said, but it is up to the liberal arts and classical colleges as well to do their share.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Rural Life Improvement Aim Of Study

Negro Colleges Conference Is Sponsor

ETTRICK — A summer school for Negro ministers will be held for a period of three weeks at Virginia State College, Ettrick, beginning July 5 to July 23 inclusive.

The school is sponsored by the recently organized conference of Negro Colleges on Rural Life, composed of Hampton Institute, Bishop Payne Divinity School, Virginia Union University, St. Paul Polytechnic Institute, and Virginia State College. Virginia Seminary has been invited to cooperate.

The executive committee is composed of the presidents of the colleges with Dr. J. M. Ellison, chairman; Dr. R. O. Lanier, secretary, and Dr. L. H. Foster, treasurer.

The purpose of the summer school is to improve rural life through the churches and their leaders. Among the faculty of the summer school will be Dr. Ralph A. Felton, director of the department of the rural church, Drew University, Madison, N. J.; the Rev. J. Oscar Lee, director of field work; Dr. William J. Clarke, president-emeritus of Virginia Union University; and Dr. Harry W. Roberts, head of the department of sociology at Virginia State College.

SPECIAL COURSES

The special courses offered are the program of the rural church, rural life problems and trends in Virginia, Worship in the rural church, and techniques in preaching.

In addition, those attending will have access to the courses offered in the regular summer school of the college and to special lectures by outstanding visiting specialists.

All educational facilities of the college will be available for the use of the summer school.

Credit toward diplomas and degrees will be given. Tuition is free. The total cost for the three weeks board and lodging is $20 it has been revealed. Ministers and religious workers who are interested should communicate with Dr. Harry W. Roberts, director of the summer school for ministers, Virginia State College, Ettrick.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Tenn. A. & I. College Begins Second Summer Term, July 8

JUL 9 1943

The second six weeks of the summer session at Tennessee A. & I. Colleg will begin Thursday, July 8.

Courses will primarily be offered in the fields of Education, Premedicine and Science, Business Education and Administration and allied subjects.

Significant educational conferences have featured the first session with two important conferences, The American Red Cross Aquatic School, June 28-July 7 and the Jeanes Visiting Teachers Conference, July 1-3, meeting this week.

Aquatic Program Emphasizes War-fare Training

JUL 9 1943

Eighty-four persons representing eleven states enrolled in the American Red Cross Aquatic School are receiving instruction in the new Functional Swimming and Water Safety Training Course which is a similar type of training used in instructing members of the armed forces and the auxiliaries.

In addition to this service the regular course in First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention are being conducted.

Instructors include Mr. Donald G. Northey, director of the National School and instructor in Water Safety; Mr. Roy Zoellers, of Atlanta, Georgia the National Director and Instructor in First Aid and Accident Prevention; Mr. Thomas Hughes, of the A. & I. State College Faculty, instructor in Swimming and Mr. Sanford Cox, assistant in Swimming.

TIME ALWAYS RIPE FOR JUSTICE, MAYS SAYS

JUL 8 1943

Daily World

By LOIS TAYLOR

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — (SNS) — "The time is always ripe—even in war—to correct a wrong or abolish an injustice," President Benjamin E. Mays, of Morehouse

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

College, told the summer graduating class of Hampton Institute Sunday, in a baccalaureate sermon at the college.

"Those who say that the time is not ripe, or that a thing cannot be done at a particular time are lazy and complacent, timid and cowardly," he declared.

"What they really mean is that they wish to leave the thing alone, to let fate or God take care if it.'

"These are the enemies of progress. It is they who are responsible when changes come about through revolution and bloodshed which should come about through other means."

In contrast to this group, Dr. Mays cited "the minority who believe that a task can be accomplished, and that the time is ripe, that customs and mores, however deeply implanted, can be uprooted without [illegible] for the destruction of civilization."

Describing the fate of those followers of Moses who did not dare to enter and possess the land of Canaan, preferring slavery in Egypt to freedom in Canaan, he also exhorted the teachers in his audience to "have the strength to do what has to be done in your communities, in spite of the majority who will believe that the time is not ripe.

"Freedom," he told them, "is an achievement, not a gift. You cannot emancipate a race by writing amendments into the Constitution, or by fist, or by giving them economic security, or even by dressing them in a cap and gown and giving them a bachelor's or doctor's degree.

"Freedom" is of the mind Social don't matter if we are free in our proscription and Jim Crow laws minds. | Even before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, there were slaves who wers never slaves, because they felt themselves to be free."

Introduced by Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute, Dr. Mays spoke before a congregation which included the 69 members of the graduating class, officials and other members of the college, and a contingent of trainees who had just arrived at the Hampton Naval Training Station.

Chaplain C. A. Chazeaud of the college officiated at the service, assisted by Chaplain Paul Wagner, U. S. N. R. of the chaplain training school at the College of William and Mary.

Post
Washington, D. C.
AUG 15 1943

Seniors at Hampton Hear Baccalaureate

Hampton, Va., Aug. 15 (AP).—Dr. Benjimin E. Mays, outstanding Negro educator and president of Morehouse College, delivered the baccalaureate sermon today to the 69 candidates for graduation at the conclusion of Hampton Institute's summer session.

Today's service ushered in a week of graduation activities which will be concluded Friday when Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier will award [illegible] degrees to the Hampton graduates, 16 of whom are candidates for masters of arts degrees.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
AUG 13 1943

Negro Summer School Ends Term at Log Cabin

Special to THE CONSTITUTION

SPARTA, Ga., Aug. [illegible]—The summer school for Negro teachers, which has been in progress for the past two months at the Log Cabin community in Hancock county, will close this week. A number of activities will be engaged in for the entire week, including an auction sale of surplus livestock from the farms of the community on Tuesday, followed by a barbecue for the teachers and their friends.

The closing address on Friday will be made by Dr. C. D. Hubert, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and a native of this section of Hancock county. More than 150 teachers from all the counties in this section have attended the summer school, which has been held here for the past 10 years by the Georgia State College, Savannah.

President Ben Hubert, of this college, is also a native of this county and has shown much interest in improving the farm he was reared on and others in the section, which he now owns.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
AUG 13 1943

Summer Term Closes Friday

Dr. Daniel, Of Howard, Will Be Speaker At State College

Dr. Walter G. Daniel of Howard University will be the speaker at the 22nd Summer quarter commencement of State Teachers College which will be held in the college gymnasium beginning at 4 p.m.

Dr. Daniel is librarian and associate professor of education at Howard. He comes from a distinguished Virginia family most of whom are engaged in higher education. There are four, three brothers and a sister, holding the degree of doctor of philosophy. They all did their under-graduate work at Virginia Union University. Dr. Walter Daniel received his Ph.D. from Columbia and has been at Howard University for the past six or seven years.

Ninety candidates from the senior college, 40 from the junior college, 20 from high school, and eight from the graduate school will receive diplomas and certificates. This will be the first time that the master's degree has been conferred for academic work at the college, and marks a new epoch in the development of the college. The graduate program started three years ago and this marks the close of the fourth Summer of operation. One half of a semester of work is done each Summer over a period of eight [illegible] with outstanding instructors from the nation's leading colleges making up the major portion of the faculty.

The exercises officially close the Summer session at the college. Final examinations will be completed by 1 p.m., and class work will cease until the week-end of Sept. 11, when the Fall quarter begins.

Call
Kansas City.
DEC 7 1943

Chicago Schools to Teach Americanism

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Vows to combat interracial disharmony were taken by approximately 250 local school-teachers Saturday when they attended a seminar on intercultural education at the Knickerbocker hotel, sponsored by the Chicago Round Table of Christians and Jews, as they pledged to teach Americanism.

DEC 17 19

Subversive teachings which lead to racial disharmony came from outside the classroom, declared Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools. Young leaders of the various racial groups should work to [illegible] leadership in the school.

The Negro race was congratulated by Dr. Stewart G. Cole, director of the Bureau for intercultural Education of New York for "changing rapidly from docility to the aggressiveness of a people with destiny."

Carver School in Harlem Has Democratic Curriculum

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.
OCT 23 1943

The George Washington Carver School—a people's institute, a center for training people of all classes, creeds and educational backgrounds who want to keep abreast with the march of modern times—was opened last Sunday evening at 57 W. 125 st with a tea and program impressive because of the attendance and participation of many of America's best known personalities. This school whose faculty is drawn from a cross section of scholars, educators, artists, religious and labor authorities that have contributed to the political, social and cultural development of America for the last 25 years, is the dream of civic leaders who have deplored the fact people of the community have had to be reeducated to cope successfully with ever [illegible] social emergencies.

OCT 23 1943

Its board of directors and faculty embrace four races — Chinese, Negro, East Indian, white—and every shade of political interest.

This is not a commercial gesture. The faculty contributes its services free, and a minimum of $2 is charged for an eight-week's session. To give it a start, $1,500 was contributed by Paul Robeson, Judge Hubert Delaney and an anonymous person. Some $1,120 more was contributed by other socially minded individuals.

OCT 23 19[illegible]

Earlier programs consisted of the presentation of flowers to Mrs. T. Arnold Hill for promoting the tea; brief remarks by Dr. Max Yergan on the philosophy and aims of the Institute; a congratulatory letter from Rackham Holt, biographer of Carver's life, read by the director of the school, Gwendolyn Bennett, and a brief moment of reminiscense of [illegible] at Tuskegee by Jessie Fauset Harris which she concluded with a poem written there.

OCT 23 1943

The school is well lighted, beautifully decorated by faculty artists, and seems amply spacious for the program intended. The expected enrollment of 250 is rapidly approaching its goal.

18t-1943

State

Takes Over Reins

Elmer Henderson, newly appointed director of colored schools in Baltimore, is shown in the office formerly occupied by the late Dr. F. M. Wood. He took over the post Tuesday. Flowers are from friends and well wishers.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 30, 1943

SCHOOL OFFICIAL WILL RETIRE OCT. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 29—(AP)—R. E. Ledbetter, supervisor of surveys and schoolhouse planning for the State Department of Education, will retire Oct. 1 after 26 years' service with the department under provisions of the teacher retirement law.

His departure was marked by an informal program held in the department offices, in appreciation of his services, at which he was presented with a silver tray from his co-workers. Supt. E. B. Norton in a brief talk paid tribute to his "long and valuable work with the state."

Ledbetter has been with the State Department of Education since 1915, except for a two-year interval, 1917-19, when he was school superintendent of Escambia County. He is a native of Madison County.

Dr. Norton announced also that Mary Foster McDavid, state supervisor of Negro elementary schools, is retiring Oct. 1, after 20 years' service with the department.

County Students Get Guidance Need

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

In order to meet the needs of boys and girls in Jefferson County Schools who are confronted with the problem of whether or not they should leave school to accept a job and who are impelled by such forces as the attraction of comparatively high wages, the desire to do something definite to help win the war, the influence of the example of their fellows and arguments and inducements of those who thoughtlessly or otherwise would exploit the labor of youth, the Jefferson County Board of Education has set a guidance which seeks to arrange for combining partime work in war or other occupations with the continuation of regular schooling until high school graduation. .

Superintendent J. E. Bryan has appointed a guidance committee composed of the following staff members to supervise and co-ordinate the program: J. M. Ward, C. W. Phillips H,. G. Morton, W. W. Hill and E. Paul Jones. The latter is supervisor of Negro Schools. The others are white.

Through the various schools students can avail themselves of this guidance setup. Every student has something to gain in a very definite way if he goes over his educational plan with this staff and makes full use of the service it will provide.

This is another indication of the progressiveness of the Jefferson County Board of Education

Negroes To Hold Conference On School Problems

Newport News, Va.
October 31, 1943

A regional conference for supervisors and principals of Negro schools of this section has been called by Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, Virginia superintendent of public instruction, Richmond.

The conference will be held in Phenix school, Hampton, tomorrow with an all-day session beginning at 10 a. m., C. Alton Lindsay, superintendent of schools of Elizabeth City county, said.

"This is one of the 15 such conferences that are being held in the State during October and November," Lindsay said, "and they are of utmost importance."

Attending the session will be principals, supervisors and superintendents from the cities of Williamsburg, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Newport News, and the counties of Accomac, Elizabeth City, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton, Princess Anne, Warwick and York.

Lecture Series Not Jim Crow --Henderson

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Forced to Attend Segregated Course, Teachers Charge

BALTIMORE

Elmer A. Henderson, director of schools, told the AFRO-AMERICAN, this week, that there is no ground for charges that he has inaugurated an additional jim-crow project in city schools through a series of lectures he he instituted for his administrative and supervisory staff.

The lectures in question are held two Saturday mornings a month in Booker Washington Junior High School. The first was November 6. The last will be January 22.

Members of his staff have complained that heretofore lectures for administrators and supervisors have been given to both white and colored at the same time and place, and that those who attended were given office credits on the basis of which salary raises are made.

No Credits Given

No credits are being given for the present courses, and teachers charge that they are being compelled to attend by a careful check of those present. They are fearful, they say, that absenteeism might be used against them.

So strong has the feeling on the matter grown that the Rev. Cedric E. Mills, speaking at the Sunday morning services at St. James P.E. Church, urged community protest against the project.

The clergyman said that he looked to the teachers and educated people of the community to help fight segregation. When these leaders foster segregation, it is time for the community at large to protest, and protest strongly, he said.

Cleric Raps School Head

The clergyman cleared all doubt as to the target of his charges when he said that he had specific reference to the fact that the director of colored schools has been instrumental in setting up a separate course for colored administrators and supervisors, whereas in the past, administrators and supervisors attended this course with whites.

This week, Mr. Henderson said that he was unaware that there was any objection to the course by supervisors and administrators. He said that he was received, from them, expressions of appreciation for the course.

Henderson Denies Coercion

He further denied that any one is being coerced into taking the course. No official attendance record is being kept, he said, adding that administrators and supervisors were merely invited to take the course.

The lectures have no connection with the series referred to, he said, and is one of several projects planned to strengthen his particular branch of the system. He has also planned a series of exchange visits and demonstrations.

When credit courses are given for administrators and supervisors of the system, there will be no segregation of colored teachers, Mr. Henderson advised.

He added that confusion probably resulted from the fact that some of the lecture subjects are similar to subjects treated in the series for which credits were given.

18u-1943

Negroes To Set Up School Program At Meet On Saturday

Saturday afternoon the program and planning committee, and the health committee, together with the officers of the newly organized Negro County Teachers' Association will meet in the office of F M. Staley Negro county agent, to set up a school activity calendar for the association for the ensuing scholastic year.

Persons scheduled to attend: Thelma Seay, president, W. L. Driggers, vice president; Frank Harvey, secretary; Carribel Blackom, treasurer; F. M. Staley, advisor; St. Clair Hollomon, chairman, program and planning committee and the members — Emily Seay, Malrie Black, Norma Morgan, Bertha Holten, Annie L. Berry, chairman health program committee, Artie Bell Roberts, Bertha Walker, Maxine Dorsey, and Doshia Burton, members.

The recommendations of these two committees will be presented to the association for approval, Saturday, October 16, in session at 11:00 o'clock in Phillips' Hall.

Macon, Ga.

November 1

Negroes of Hancock Aid United War Fund

SPARTA, Ga., Nov. 13—Negro school teachers of Hancock county raised over $300 at the various one-teacher schools, and the high school here, for the United War Fund drive which is now in progress. The teachers explained the need of such a fund to their pupils and many of them had only pennies and other small amounts to contribute but the total made an excellent showing for them. Judge H. A. Berry, chairman of the drive, in Hancock county, complimented them very highly on their work. They also made a fine showing in the Red Cross drive some time ago.

Birmingham, Ala., News
November 21, 1943

18u

"WE'VE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT"—Dr. H. G. Greer, Alabama N. E. A. director; F. A. Peake, president, Jefferson County Teachers Association, and Sen. Lister Hill (above, left to right) were in a huddle prior to the meeting Saturday morning of the county teachers, discussing the defeated bill that would have provided federal aid to education, which was sponsored by Sen. Hill.

Hill Urges Federal Education Aid In Address To Teachers

Reactionary Groups That Defeated Senate Bill To Raise Salaries Assailed At Session Here

Urging more unity for militant and aggressive action, Sen. Lister Hill told members of the Jefferson County Teachers Association Saturday morning, "We have just begun to fight for federal aid to education. We lost the first skirmish in the defeat of Senate Bill 637 because we hadn't sufficiently marshalled our forces to challenge American people with the importance of this vital measure."

The senator, who crusaded for the bill that would have provided federal assistance in the operation of public schools and would have meant to Alabama teachers, white and Negro, an average yearly salary increase of $500, declared: "We know now who our enemies are. They are those same reactionary groups of Democrats and Republicans who have defeated other important issues. They used the safest way politically to kill the bill, declaring that it would set up federal control of state agencies."

That danger, Sen. Hill said, did not exist in the passing of the bill, but rather in its defeat. "When the time comes that states can no longer operate their agencies to meet needs, then the federal government, for the sake of the nation, will come in and take over operation of state agencies, just as it was compelled to do during depression years through WPA and PWA," he declared.

* * *

MAINTAINING THAT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL was the instrumentality through which the federal government could hope to perpetuate itself, the senator said: "The failure or success of a democracy depends upon the ballot being in the hands of educated, intelligent citizens, therefore it is important that the federal government help states provide adequate education for its children.

"Our government was founded to provide for the general welfare of the people. How can there be general welfare without economic well being, and how can there be economic well being without an educated citizenry? Our public schools can be the instrumentalities for training youth for the fabulous production we must have in order to pay the tremendous cost of this war."

Calling attention to the $14.31 average weekly salary of the Alabama teacher, Sen. Hill said the crime bills of the federal government far exceeded the amount spent on education, and that charwomen and elevator operators on the federal payroll made more than the average teacher. "The best way to attack crime is through education," he asserted. "Would it not be better for the federal government to spend money for its prevention through aid to education, rather than spending millions of dollars in combating it?"

The penalty for inadequate education, the speaker said, is being paid now by the necessity to draft fathers to offset the 3,420,000 non-fathers who are mentally and physically unfit for armed service. "The public school is as much a part of the Army today as is a school operated under military authority," he pointed out. "It is the pre-induction school and all of our military leaders have emphasized its importance in the successful prosecution of the war, for without educated, skilled men battles can be lost."

* * *

REVIEWING THE VARIOUS MEASURES by which states lose much of their taxable income, including absentee ownership, the senator said many states had been made poorer because the only government that could protect them had failed to do so. "It is an established fact that the poorer states are making the greatest effort in behalf of education, but they cannot do the job alone," he stated. "It's a strange thing that we can and do pay high wages to turn out cement and steel, but we cannot pay decent wages to turn out men and women. I shall never be satisfied until federal aid to education is a law of the land."

Dr. H. G. Greer, Alabama director for the National Education Association, preceded Sen. Hill on the program, pleading that teachers enroll in their professional organizations so they may be more effectively recognized. "No other profession has suffered as has ours during these war days when many of our finest and best trained teachers have had to leave the ranks to find more lucrative positions so that they could meet the rising cost of living," he said. "As a result, our children and the nation will suffer in the long run by the damage done to education in general. Those groups that are best organized will be better able to withstand the readjustments and salary slashes that I predict will follow the war. Experience has proved that we must be firmly knit if education is to survive."

Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, was among the platform guests, having spoken at the meeting of the county Negro teachers, as were other leaders of state and county educational groups.

The meeting was held at Phillips High School, with F. A. Peake, president of the association, presiding, Harrell Biard and Sam Gagliano furnished music.

18v-1943

Fairfield's Teachers And Other Employes Get Salary Increases

Total Boosts In Pay Since September Give 15 Per Cent Wage Lift

Birmingham, Ala.

All employes of the Fairfield Board of Education, including teachers and others, have been granted a 5 per cent increase in pay retroactive to Jan. 1, 1943, it was announced Saturday by Dr. B. B. Baker, superintendent.

Dr. Baker said announcement of the increase was made Friday afternoon by Dr. C. J. Donald, president of the Fairfield Board of Education, at a meeting with the teachers, and was announced as a move to partially offset the victory tax and the increased cost of living.

The money came from the special educational appropriation made by the Legislature last November and, with the increase of 10 per cent granted in September, makes a total increase for the Fairfield board employes of 15 per cent.

The Fairfield school system was organized in 1918 and has always had a nine-month school term, Dr. Baker said. There are approximately 1,200 white and 1,800 Negro students enrolled.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

TEACHERS MAY GET $10 RAISE

FEB 28 1943

Use Of Money Built Up In State Fund Urged By Leaders

A $10 monthly pay increase for every teacher in Alabama is the hope of Supt. John E. Bryan and the County Board of Education, Dr. Bryan said today.

Such an increase, he said, would be possible by taking only $1,500,000 from the huge educational trust fund accumulated by the state.

There is now more than eight million dollars in the fund and Dr. Bryan estimated it would exceed 12 millions by Oct. 1.

He said it would be unwise to [illegible] all of the fund for pay boosts, since no one knows what effect the war will have on state income. He declared it was necessary to hold a reserve for emergency use.

A committee of the Jefferson County Teachers Assn., in a letter to Dr. Bryan yesterday, requested a 15 per cent pay boost as of Feb. 1.

"The only way we can provide such an increase would be from the trust fund, and the Legislature, which does not meet until May, will have to appropriate that," Dr. Bryan explained.

However, he said that if the board could operate the present school term and have a sufficient surplus a bonus might be provided the county's teachers the last month.

This was done last year, he said every teacher received a $10 bonus for the month.

Dr. Bryan said the $10 a month flat increase was favored over a percentage increase, since it would be of greater benefit to lower-paid teachers.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

FAIRFIELD HIKES TEACHERS' PAY

43

Salaries Increased By $90; Additional Classrooms To Be Provided

MAY 2 1943

Salary increases of approximately nine per cent over the current year have been granted for next session to teachers and other employes of the Fairfield Board of Education, it was announced today by B. B. Baker, superintendent.

$90 Raises Given

Salaries for the coming session were increased by $90 for each teacher, with additional adjustments in cases where salaries were very low, he explained. The salary increase totals $9160.

This increase will bring salaries up to more than 25 per cent above salaries for the 1941-42 session.

The board, at its recent annual meeting, planned $7000 worth of capital outlay improvements, to be completed during the Summer. They include: two additional classrooms at Englewood School for Negroes; two additional classrooms at 61st-st school for Negroes, and the grading of the athletic field at the Negro high school.

MAY 2 1943

Relieve Crowded Condition

The classrooms will relieve crowded conditions which necessitate eight sections of students on half time, Mr. Baker said.

J. T. McLaughlin was elected president of the board for next year, and John T. Phillips vice president. Two board members, Dr. C. J. Donald and C. A. Buck, have served continuously since the board was set up in 1920. The fifth member, Dr. B. S. Carpenter, was appointed in 1925. The five members average nearly 20 years' membership, each, on the board, having served a total of 97 years.

MAY 2 1943

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SCHOOL GRANTS SALARY RAISES

MAY 2

Fairfield Teachers Get 25 Per Cent Boost In Two Years

MAY 2 1943

Teachers in the Fairfield school system were granted a $90 annual increase in salary at a recent meeting of the Fairfield Board of Education, at which other salary adjustments were made and plans for an expansion program in 1943-44 completed.

Total amount voted by the board for salary increases was $9,160 which is approximately 9 per cent more than last year's salary grant. Largest increases were made in salaries of Negro teachers to allow for increased cost of living and taxes.

MAY 2 1943

B. B. Baker, Fairfield school superintendent, pointed out that the new raise brought total raises given Fairfield teachers in the past two years to 25 per cent more than they received in 1941-42, two raises having been granted during the past year. The new raise becomes effective at the beginning of the 1943-44 Fall term.

MAY 2

Additional classrooms in two Negro schools and various other improvements will cost the board $7,000, and are expected to be completed by September to relieve crowded conditions.

J. T. McLaughlin was elected president of the board for the coming year and John T. Phillips was elected vice president. Other board members include Dr. C. J. Donald, C. A. Buck and Dr. B. S. Carpenter.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

TEACHERS GET PAY INCREASE

MAY 1

$10 Monthly For All Under Maximum; Adjustments Slated For Others

MAY 1

The Birmingham Board of Education yesterday adopted salary increases amounting to $169,127 for the 1943-44 session.

A $10 monthly increase will be given teachers who have not yet reached the maximum salary for their classification. For this item $111,130 of the total will be spent. The remainder will make adjustments of salaries in 10 other types of situations.

MAY 1 1943

The Board voted to invest a total of $81,800 in War Bonds and Treasury certificates immediately, in order that the subscription will count in the April War Loan drive. Of this total, $75,000 from the Barker School building fund (with which to replace that burned school) will be invested in Treasury Certificates. The remainder, which comes from several trust funds, will be put into War Bonds.

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of schools, reported that $250,437.16 has been invested in War Bonds and Stamps through the Birmingham schools during the April campaign. That brings the total since last September to $445,024.15.

In addition to the $10 monthly salary increment for teachers, other increases will be made as follows:

Increase of $2.50 to $10 monthly for other employes, totaling $22,800.

Adjustment of salaries of Negro teachers, $8100. A $10 monthly increase for 16 heads of departments or advisors, totaling $1440.

Increase in the maximum salary of persons with graduate degrees from $2250 annually to $2350, totaling $3100.

Increase in the maximum for non-degree elementary teachers with 25 years' service who taught in Birmingham prior to Sept. 1, 1928, from $1800 to $2000, totaling $2520.

Increase in salaries of principals with two schools from $9.17 and $11 (for second school) to $2[illegible] month, totaling $12[illegible]

MAY 1

Head Teacher Increases

Increased in head teachers' compensation for extra duties, from $5.50 and $11 to $25 a month, totaling $2220.

Individual adjustments, to increase salaries of teachers who entered the system at depression rates and whose salaries after increase will not exceed $1500; these adjustments to total $14,300 (at the rate of one-half per cent increase per year for each year of service in Birmingham, three to 14 years inclusive).

Increase in athletic coaches' salaries, totaling $800.

Increase of $5 a month for band directors, totaling $270.

Earlier in the meeting Irving Fullington, president of the Birmingham Federation of Teachers, presented a lengthy list of recommendations for raising the salaries of Birmingham teachers and other employes. Mr. Fullington, in answer to questions from board members, said it would probably require between $900,000 and $1,250,000 "to correct all the inequalities" to which his report referred.

He headed a Federation delegation including I. S. Gerald, retiring vice president, and George [illegible], new vice president and legislation chairman.

Have Good Coal Supply

C. R. Cornic, business manager of the board, reported that the schools are better fixed in their coal supply now than on the same date last year. Approximately 600 tons of coal are now in the schools with another 100 tons in the coal yard, whereas only about 100 tons were on hand at this time last year, he said.

The school lunchrooms have a better outlook in regard to rationing restrictions, Dr. Banks reported. They have been given their points for May and June, he said, and are registering for Summer months with the points to be cumulative for use next Fall.

"So it looks as if we will get along all right," he added.

Summer School Rates Hiked

The board set new slightly increased rates for Summer school tuition and salaries. For the two-month period, tuition in the white elementary schools was fixed at $1.25 a week or $7 total, teachers' salaries at $180 and principals, $200; white high schools, tuition unchanged ($1.50 a week or $10 total), teachers $234 and principals $264; Negro elementary schools, tuition, 75 cents or $5 total, teachers $120 and principals $150; Negro high schools, tuition $1 a week or $6 total, teachers' and principals' salaries same as for elementary schools.

The board adopted a resolution paying tribute to W. R. Wood, veteran Negro teacher who died Thursday after almost 34 years service in Birmingham schools. He had been principal of Councill and Lane Schools and a teacher at Parker High School.

An interpretation of figures

MAY

ham Teachers Cheer Pay Raise Announcement

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MAY 1 8 1943

By EMORY O. JACKSON

Superintendent L. Frazer Banks and the Birmingham Board of Education have devised a formula which

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(SNS)— City teachers in monthly meeting Saturday week cheer Banks and t[illegible] d the announcement of teacher salary raises coming from on an inquiry of figures

as an aggregate are getting $46,-
755 in general and classified raises
plus an additional $8,100 for salary
adjustments, a grand total of $54,-
855. White teachers are getting
$138,227 in general and classified
raises.

it claims is designed to gradually eliminate racial differentials in the salary schedule. An equal minimum salary schedule has been adopted with the impression in circulation that the maximum is to be the same, eventually. The arrangement is mathematical and has not had time to properly demonstrate its ability to do the job assigned.

There are no increments in the salary schedule, which to the layman, appears to leave no open road for the Negro teachers to arrive at the maximum which white teachers are now receiving. I am told that no white beginning teacher is paid over the minimum, although the Board, upon discretion, may pay any teacher above its own minimum.

In search through the schedule I can find no operating provision where Negro master degree teachers are paid on the same basis as the whites, although Mr. W R. Putnam, director of attendance and research for the City Board of Education, assures that it is intended that all second degree teachers share accordingly in the salary schedule.

Unlike the County Board of Education, the City Board of Education, I am told, considers State Teachers College graduates on the same rating for salary purposes, as it does graduates from other standard colleges. State graduates are given a rating, for salary purposes, lower than graduates of A-grade colleges by the County Board which appears to be discrimination against its own state-trained teachers.

May 1, eleven city teachers — six from the organized group, and five from the unorganized group (less than a third of the city teachers are members of the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association) met with School Superintendent Banks to discuss sex interpretations of the salary schedule. They were T. T. Hale, president of the BNTA; W. B. Johnson, Parker High principal; P. D. Jackson, Miss Ethel Brewer, George C. Bell, C. W. Hayes, school supervisor; John B. Norman, Noah E. Wills, B. A. Hudson, Mrs. Clevon Williams Phillips and William Pruitt.

The delegation did not request the conference but was invited by the superintendent. They had no proposals but found common insistence that the raise would not

(Continued from Page 1)

affect the salary adjustment already due Negro teachers.

In the salary raise breakdown one will observe that in some classifications Negro teachers do not share. The Board's research specialist explained that by saying that Negro teachers in those ranks had not reached their maximum or had been provided equivalent raises elsewhere.

The figures presented below have been carefully checked for accuracy against the records in the office of Mr. Putnam. Here they are:

CITY TEACHING PERSONNEL

Total	White	Negro
1,477	1,034	483
100 per cent.	67 per cent.	42.8 per cent.

TEACHERS' SALARY RAISE

Total	White	Negro
$138,227	$91,472	$46,755
100 per cent.	57 per cent.	42.8 per cent.

CLASSIFICATION OF SALARY RAISE

White		Negro
$72,130	General Raise	$39,000
3,100	Graduate Degree	
2,520	Non-degree	
1,277	2-teacher prin.	
2,200	Dept. heads	1,440
1,000		
678.34	Coaches	121.66
225	Bandmaster	.45
8,157	Depression teachers	6,149
$138,227		$46,755

$8,100 adjustment Negro Teachers' Salaries.

22,800 other board employees.

Grand total: $169,127.

Estimated

AID TO CRIPPLED TOTS IS OKEHED

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 22, 1943

Teacher-Pay Plan For City By State Gets Board Approval

The Birmingham Board of Education voted Wednesday to accept the offer of the State Department of Education to finance five white and one Negro teacher for crippled children here with the teachers to be under supervision of the city board, Dr. L. Frazer Banks, school superintendent, announced.

Salaries of these teachers will be paid by the state, and the teachers will be appointed by the city board to instruct children at such centers as the Crippled Children's Clinic and local hospitals.

The board further voted to make a $24,250 adjustment in teachers' salaries effective Sept. 1. Passed to help hold teachers who are leaving the system for better-paying positions, the board will use $22,000 of the adjustment to apply to teachers' salaries in the lower brackets whose pay never has reached the level for their classification. These adjustments will bring no salary in the group above $1,800 annually.

The additional allotment of $2,250 will add $150 per year to the salary of each Inglenook school teacher. Dr. Banks explained that when Inglenook School was taken into the city school system some years ago, the teachers' salaries were not adjusted to the level of Birmingham teachers. He added that all municipal employes of the City of Inglenook who were transferred to the pay rolls of the city of Birmingham, had their salaries adjusted to the level of city employes.

Discussing other possible changes, the board decided to take no further action until definite action is taken on the state appropriation. Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent, promised in a letter to Dr. Banks that he would recommend the Birmingham public school system to receive $106,880 from the state appropriation for increased salaries next session. The city board already has given teachers a $10 monthly increase for next session at a cost of approximately $150,000. The board raise, Dr. Banks said, was made and deducted from the budget on the strength of the expected state appropriation.

A CORRECTION

In the Financial Statement of Dale County Public Schools published in the October 28th issue of The Southern Star a typographical error was made in the amount paid to colored Elementary Teachers and to Colored Supervisor. The Supervisor was paid $936.37 and the Elementary teachers were paid $12,187.00.

Jap-Camp Teachers Double Pay of Ours

MAY 8 - 1943

Afro-Americ Baltimore,

U.S. Must Supplement Education Funds in Poor Southern States

WASHINGTON

Teachers in U.S. relocation camps for Japanese aliens are paid from two to seven times the average for those in our own Southern schols, a Senate subcommittee on the Thomas-Hill Education and Labor Bill was told Thursday.

The disparity was brought to light by Ralph Jones, white, State Superintendent of Schools in Arkansas, who said the average for all public school teachers in his State was $667, while teachers in the two Jap camps there receive from $1200 to $4.600 a year.

The measure under discussion, S 637, introduced by Senators Elbert Thomas of Utah and Lister Hill of Alabama, would authorize Federal appropriations to assist the States and Territories in providing more adequate and equitable public school education durin the emergency.

Dr. Logan, Houston Testify

Among witnesses urging its passage were Drs. Rayford Logan and Charles Houston, both of Howard University.

The former, representing the legislative committee of the American Teachers' Association, cited a number of racial inequalities in the administration of Southern educational systems.

Dr. Logan also reviewed the handicaps now being faced by the army as a result of the denial of educational opportunities to the excessive proportion of colored illiterates in the South.

More Safeguards Urged

Dr. Houston, who represented the NAACP and the AKA Sorority's Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, urged retention of the safeguards against discrimination already in the bill and the insertion of an amendment prohibiting racial differentials in the use of Federal funds to adjust salaries to meet increased living costs.

Others who favored the measure for its potentialities in the relief of racial inequalities included Forrest Rozzelle, white, field secretary of the Arkansas Education Association, who commented on the failure of southern States to abide by Supreme Court rulings in this respect.

According to an interpretation by Dr. Dawson, white, of the National Education Association, funds allocated under the bill would be distributed on a population basis so that, for example, colored schools in Arkansas would receive 35.9 per cent, whereas they now get only 13.75 per cent of the State funds.

DR. JOHN L. LEWIS OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK. Was Forced to Resign His Post BECAUSE HE LED THE TEACHERS IN THEIR FIGHT

Savannah, Ga. Tribune

Formerly Headed Morris Brown College

Little Rock, Ark, June 1 (ANP) Dr. John H. Lewis, for 14 years principal of the Dunbar high school, who militantly led the fight for equalization of teacher's salaries here, was forced to resign his position under durest last week, he disclosed to an Associated Negro Press representative.

Dr. Lewis stated that his resignation was tendered because of expressions of dissatisfaction by the school board growing out of his stand in the suit for equalization, which was tried in October, 1942.

Dr. Lewis was a witness for Mrs. Sue Cowan Morris, plaintiff in the suit, and was a special target for the confused tactics of the lawyers retained by the school board.

A former president of Morris Brown college, Dr. Lewis is a graduate of Yale university, earned his master's degree at the University of Southern California.

Jun 3, 1943

Because his resignation was presented under duress, a petition protesting the action of the school board has been drawn up and is being signed by thousands of Little Rock citizens. A protest was also made to the school by the City Teachers association, the organization which filed the equal pay suit.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

A REAL EDUCATION

A Georgian by birth, educated at Morris Brown, Yale, and The University of Chicago. Most of his life has been spent in educational work. For several years he was president of Morris Brown and laid the groundwork of contact with the powerful Foundations of education in the country. His pastorate at Pasadena, California was brilliant. Once he was considered for the editorship of the A. M. E. Review and the presidency of Wilberforce. Splendid was his contribution as principal of the Dunbar Junior College, Little Rock, Arkansas. Here lies a tale.

Aug 12-1943

The institution developed and gained prominence. Principal Lewis was a great educator in the eyes of the Little Rock Superintendent of schools until he took a definite stand for equalization of teachers salaries. The authorities were willing to increase his salary if he would agree to keep quiet on the subject of injustice and un-Americanism in the school system. Principal Lewis refused the mess of pottage, to his everlasting credit, and renown, and tendered his resignation which Christian Recorder readers saw in this paper a few issues back. The church of Allen does not allow any man to suffer persecution unduly. Manhood is still maximized and appreciated. Straightway he was employed as president of Shorter-Curry College by the trustees of the debt free institution. African Methodism is happy to have such a worthy son and brilliant educator back in line. Bishop Curry, and the Twelfth District are to be congratulated. God bless them. God bless president John Henry Lewis.

August 12, 1943

By faith Moses refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt.

18v-1943

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Pay Rates For Negro Teachers Ruled Fair

TAMPA, Fla.—(AP)—Salary scales paid in the Hillsborough County school system do not discriminate against Negro teachers and principals, Judge William J. Barker ruled Friday.

Rates of pay are granted on qualifications and not on race or color, he declared in a lengthy written decision.

Judge Barker denied a motion for an injunction against the school board, filed by Hilda T. Turner, Negro school teacher.

The decision set out the provisions of the uniform contract entered into by the school board and all teachers, white and Negro. This provides, he said, that salary schedules are based on physical health, personality and character, scholarship and aptitude, instructional skill and performance.

"The method . . . would appear to be sound from an educational standpoint," said Judge Barker, pointing out that salary increases for Negro teachers under the system had been much larger for Negroes than for white teachers.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

Florida Seeks To Trick Negro Teachers On Pay

APR 3 1943

TAMPA, Fla. — Preliminary to trial for the equalization of teachers' salaries here, depositions were filed on March 26, Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. special counsel who is representing Hilda Turner, Negro teacher here, announced this week.

Suit for equalization in Hillsborough County was filed on behalf of Miss Turner in November. Soon after this, a motion to dismiss the suit was denied to the school board. At that time the school board stated that salary schedules would be inaugurated whereby the pay of each teacher, Negro or white, would be based solely on ratings of the individual's teaching ability. There were to be three classifications, upon which to base the amount of pay to be received by a teacher. The ratings were A1, A2 and A3. Teachers falling within A1 rating group would receive the highest pay.

FLA. TRIES TO EVADE EQUAL TEACHER PAY

APR 11 1943

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APR 11 1943

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APR 11 1943

The ratings were A1, A2 and A3. Teachers falling within A1 rating group would receive the highest pay. Miss Turner now contends that the three classifications have been used to perpetuate the salary differentials of Negro and white teachers here and that in most instances the teachers rated in the A1 category are for the most part white while the teachers in A3 are almost exclusively colored.

Negro Teachers Testify Against Supervisor

TAMPA—(AP)—A parade of negro school teachers went to the witness stand in federal court here yesterday to testify as to frequency and length of visits made by Frank D. Miles, supervisor of Hillsborough county negro schools, to their classrooms in his line of duty.

Attorneys for the negroes who contended that the new salary rating schedule is not fairly administered and that negro teachers are being discriminated against, attempted to show that Miles made only brief, infrequent visits to the classrooms and hence was in no position to supply reliable information concerning their work and qualifications.

In all, 36 negro teachers were called to testify as to when Miles visited their classrooms and how long he stayed.

Some of them said Miles visited their classrooms "only a few minutes" during the 1941-1942 session and not at all since.

Thurgood Marshall, New York negro attorney, interrogated the witnesses and at the close of court indicated he was ready to conclude his case. He was assisted by S. D. Magill, Jacksonville negro attorney.

The school board, against whom the suit was brought by Hilda T. Turner, teacher in the Middleton negro high school, was represented by Robert W. Shackleford, Tampa attorney, and J. Velma Keen of Tallahassee.

Judge William J. Barker presided.

NEGRO TEACHER SALARY SUIT GETS UNDERWAY

County Board Charged With Discrimination

Negro teachers in Hillsborough county public schools are being discriminated against because of their race and color, according to Thurgood Marshall, New York Negro attorney, who charged in federal court here yesterday that the salary schedule for teachers is not being fairly administered.

"The plaintiffs will attempt to show that the schedule is not fair and that Negro teachers are not paid accordingly, but are still being discriminated against because of race and color," Thurgood said as taking of testimony began on a suit brought by Negro teachers against the Hillsborough county school board.

Agree on Question

Attorneys for both sides agreed before the trial that the question at issue is whether the schedule of pay is fair and if it is being fairly administered.

"Our objection is to the administration of the new salary schedule," Marshall told Judge Barker. "We contend that it makes discrimination possible and that the people who rated teachers did so in a discriminatory fashion.

"Out of 178 Negro teachers, all but 20 were in the lowest bracket. Of all the white teachers, all but 100 were in the highest group and only six of these were in the lowest group," he said.

Before the trial opened, Defense Attorneys Robert W. Shackleford and J. Velma Keen filed six additional defenses, dealing with conditions prior to Nov. 19, 1942, when the salary rating system was adopted, and with the new schedule itself.

They contended the Negro teachers were paid less before the schedule was adopted because it cost less to acquire qualifications for Negro teachers, living costs were lower, there were more Negro teachers available, and white teachers were more valuable to the school system.

Say Negroes in High Bracket

The fifth point set forth that Negro teachers in Hillsborough county are in the highest income brackets in their class, while white teachers are in the lowest bracket.

The sixth defense said that under the new schedule, adopted while the case was pending, teachers were paid without discrimination as to color or race.

The case wa brought by Hilda T. Turner, teacher in Middleton Negro senior high school, who was sworn in as a witness, along with Ben D. Griffin, principal of Harlem Negro academy; the three school supervisors, and all members of the county school board except Frances Chiaramonte.

Heard No Complaints

Ed J. Keefe, for 12 years a member of the school board, wa sthe first witness and he testified he had heard no complaints as to whether the schedule was being carried out.

Marshall repeatedly questioned him concerning board action prior to adoption of the schedule, but Judge Barker sustained objections by defense attorneys, who contended such questions were irrelevant because the point at issue was whether the salary schedule was being fairly administered.

Keefe said the school board and the rating committee worked out the schedule, but admitted that no Negroes were members of the committee.

Leon King, member of the board for two years and now its chairman, testified he had no official complaints on the rating system and "assumed it was all right."

E. L. Robinson, superintendent of schools for 10 years, said the salary schedule was based on ability, experience, training and other qualifications.

Under questioning, he said Mrs. Mary Kent, principal of Orange Grove school, had been recommended as a board member because he felt an elementary principal would be in close touch with other teachers.

Robinson said he had several complaints from Negro teachers after the ratings went into effect, but had held no hearings yet. He said he had explained the ratings to the teachers' federation (white) but had not discussed it with Negro teachers, pointing out that was the supervisor's job.

Points To Experience

Marshall questioned Robinson as to whether or how often he visited classrooms and watched teachers in action, to which Robinson replied he had 40 years school experience and could estimate teachers' values without necessarily visiting their classrooms. He said he relied a great deal on the principals' and supervisors' reports.

Frank D. Miles, assistant director of public instruction since 1934, testified he had no professional meeting with all Negro teachers during the 1942-43 term but had one during the 1941-42 term to discuss their methods of teaching and other problems. He said he had meetings with individual Negro teachers during the present school year, including more than a score which Marshall named.

To the question, "Did it so happen that in all instances except six Negro ratings were lowered?" Miles replied, "I don't recall."

Asked, "What have you done to improve Negro teachers in A-3?", Miles replied he sent out letters and helped them obtain books and other literature.

Dr. R. L. Carter, supervisor of Hillsborough county schools, said he relied on Miles for contact with most Negro schools and admitted he had not visited some Negro schools at all. He said teachers were rated not only on direct observation but "from all the information we have."

He said supervisors gave information on the principals and teachers; principals gave information on teachers, and teachers gave information on principals.

Different Ratings

He said that he believed Negro principals rated teachers more in line with Negro teachers, while white teachers were rated more nearly in comparison with the ideal teacher.

"We endeavored to apply all reports on the teachers as best we could," he said.

Hilda T. Turner testified as to her qualifications. She said she received an A.B. degree from Atlanta university, took extension work at LaSalle university, and had a life graduate certificate to teach in Florida.

She said she had taught in the county 12 years and taught economics and social science at Middleton high school since 1935. She said she had no complaints on her teaching and had taught by methods given her.

She said she didn't know her rating until last week, and that she received a letter saying her salary would be $151.50 a month according to her rating based on the recommendations of

Florida

"appeared to be fair" and ordered the board to administer the schedule fairly. She said the letter advised her she could apply to the rating committee within eight days if she were not satisfied.

The courtroom was crowded with Negro teachers, pupils and Negro business and civic leaders. Marshall and S. D. Magill, of Jacksonville, represented the plaintiffs.

The case was expected to continue through tomorrow and is similar to one heard in Ocala by Federal Judge Strum, who held that the schedule

Judge William J. Barker heard the suit. Attorneys Charles Hyde and E. L. Semple represent the teachers while the school board has retained Attys. J. Lindsey and Velma Keen of Tallahassee and Robert Shackleford of Tampa. The state was staged

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

Open Equal Pay Suit In Florida

MIAMI. — (ANP) — Suit against Thursday when Herbert Reynolds in Pensacola.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Discharge Plaintiff In Florida Pay Case

MAY 18 1943

MAY 18 1943

WEST PLAM BEACH, Fla.—(SNS)—Charles H. Stebbins, plaintiff, in the equalization of teacher's salaries case here told the NAACP this week correspondence with Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who is representing the Negro teachers that the Palm Beach Board of Instruction school board has announced it will not reappoint him.

MAY 18 1943

Toward the end of 1941, Marshall and S. D. McGill, attorney for the Jacksonville NAACP branch with Stebbins as their client filed suit for a readjustment of the pay of Negro teachers and sought equal pay for equal work by Negroes and whites. The case is now pending in the U. S. District Court of the Southern District of Florida.

MAY 18 1943

Stebbins alleges that his dismissal was affected in this fashion: He contends that the Negro trustees of district No. 9 demanded the removal of the principal. This could not be accomplished, Stebbins says, because the principal had the approval of the white county school board. But, Stebbins further alleges the school board was anxious to get rid of the client in the teachers' salary case and was persuaded to comply with the trustees request on condition that the teachers' salary client not be reappointed for the ensuing school year.

MAY 18 1943

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Settle Florida Teachers' Pay Fight Out Of Court

JUL 17 1943

MAIMA, Fla., July —(ANP) — When attorneys appeared in the courtroom of Federal Judge John W. Holland this week representing Negro teachers and the Palm Beach Board of Public Instruction, it was learned that an out-of-court settlement had been reached. The suit was filed by the teachers against teh board because they charged they suffered discrimination in salary rates with whites.

The case that had been pending for the past year ended abruptly with the signing of a final degree by Judge Holland directing the school board to continue application of a new schedule of salaries adopted in June, 1942 which he held to be fair and just. The board was also directed to eliminate the question of unconstitut onal discrimiantion.

Petitions filed earlier state that the plan requires the listing of teachers under five classifications rated by a committee of Negro and white teachers appointed by the board. Rating under the arrangement will be based on character and personality; professional equipment and technique and teaching effectiveness.

JUL 17 1943

Florida Education Board Agrees To Equal Pay Scale For White And Negro Teachers

New York Age New York, N. Y

JUL 24 1943

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The Board of Education here has signed a consent decree in the case of Stebbins vs. Board of Public Instruction, to become operative Tuesday, July 6.

The Board adopted a salary schedule on June 22 which is to be applied equally to white and Negro teachers. The schedule adopted groups the teachers into four classes: (1) Teachers with normal school qualifications; (2) Teachers with three years of college training; (3) Holders of a Bachelor Degree; (4) Holders of Masters Degrees.

JUL 24 1943

This case was filed in 1941 by Special Counsel Marshall and N. A. A. C. P. counsel S. D. McGill on behalf of Charles Stebbins. The suit asked for the abolishment of the differential between Negro and white teacher salaries.

JUL 24 1943

The Court ordered that the defendants, Board of Public Instructions of Palm Beach County, Florida, "apply the salary schedule adopted....., or any other method of rating teachers for salary purposes hereafter adopted in lieu thereof, to all teachers alike, both white and colored, without discrimination because of race or color."

The costs to Court were charged against the defendants. Dr. Leon A. Ransom, members of the National Legal Staff represented the plaintiff.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Florida Negroes Seek Equal Teaching Wages

DEC 8 1943

MIAMI, Dec. 7 (AP)—Federal Judge John W. Holland reused today to dismiss a suit through which Negro school teachers in Dade county seek a salary scale equal to that governing the pay of white teachers.

R. P. Terry, school board member, explained revised schedules placed in effect by the board after Negro teachers had protested the earlier pay scale.

"Teachers are rated," he said, "on the basis of their usefulness to the school and to the community."

DEC 8 1943

Charge Florida Salary Scale Tricks Negroes

APR 2 1943 Kansas City Mo. APR 2 1943 Call

TAMPA, Fla. — Preliminary to trial for the equalization of teachers' salaries here depositions were filed on March 26, Thurgood Marshall N.A.A.C.P. special counsel who is representing Hilda Turner, teacher here, announced.

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APR 2 1943

At the time the school board stated that salary schedules would be inaugurated whereby the pay of each teacher, Negro or white, would be based solely on ratings of the individual's teaching ability. There were to be three classifications, upon which to base the amount of pay to be received by a teacher. The ratings were A1, A2, and A3. Teachers falling within A1 rating group would receive the highest pay.

APR 2 1943

Miss Turner now contends that the three classifications have been used to perpetuate the salary differentials of Negro and white teachers here and that in most instances the teachers rated in the A1 category are for the most part white, while the teachers in A3 are almost exclusively colored.

Miami Teachers Win Round in Salary Case

DEC 11 1943 Kansas City Call

MIAMI. — (ANP) — Dade county's Negro teachers won the first round in their court fight to obtain equal salaries Tuesday when Federal Judge John W. Holland refused to dismiss a suit demanding that the county set up a salary scale for Negro teachers equal to that governing the pay of white teachers.

DEC 17 1943

R. P. Terry, school board member, explained revised schedules

Kansas City, Mo.

placed in effect by the board after Negro teachers had protested the earlier pay scale, in asking that Judge Holland dismiss the suit.

"Teachers are rated," he said, "on the basis of their usefulness to the school and to the community." Judge Holland held that this rating system did not meet the contention of the plaintiff teachers that they were being discriminated against in the matter of salaries.

18v-1943
Clanton, Ala., Banner
February 4, 1943

A READER COMMENTS ON FORMER ARTICLE

Editor Union-Banner:

A very interesting article by C. M. Mauldin appearing in the Union-Banner January 28th, relative to a carry-over of more than twenty-four millions of dollars in the State Treasury at the end of Gov. Dixon's administration.

He states that in one county a large group of Negro draftees were taken to camp and more than sixty per cent returned because of physical unfitness. When at the same time a surplus was piled up in the State Treasurery which could have been expended through the State Department of Health to have made these Negroes fit soldiers to serve their country in this dire time of need.

We have reason to believe that this same proportion of unfitness is typical of many other counties in this state and many other states.

The article would be more complete if the writer had included the intellectual unfitness as well as the physical unfitness.

There are many thousands of Negroes throughout the state who are barely able to read and write and others who are not financially able to go further than the elementary grades in the rural schools.

Now compare the usefulness of a fourth grade soldier with one who has had a good high school education plus two or three years in college.

I believe that the intellectual fitness for modern wars is as much important as the physical fitness. Would better prepared Negro teachers play a part in remedying the situattion? If so, then how?

In order to have better prepared Negro teachers there would have to be better paid teachers, as the better prepared ones teach a few years then go into other fields of labor because of the pitiful stipend for his service of tecahing the Negro youth. He uses the teaching profession as a stepping stone to a position where he can make a more decent support for himself and his family.

If the Negro teachers were paid a decent salary for teaching and better school buildings constructed in the rural districts for the health and comfort of the Negro youths, instead of the run down, dilapidated shacks as one finds in most rural districts, the Negroes would be more intellectually and physically able to serve their country.—S. W. WHITE.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Education and War

NO ONE has dared openly to oppose the bill sponsored by Sens. Lister Hill of Alabama and Elbert Thomas of Utah to grant $300,000,000 in federal aid to states for the purpose of bolstering public education. Actually, behind the scenes, certain special interests pull wires to forestall the grant. The fact that the bill, slightly altered in its present form, has been before Congress for twenty years, is proof that the opposition to it is cunning and effective.

Yet never before have the chances to secure federal aid for education been more favorable. Mrs. Bella Dodd, legislative representative of the New York City Teachers Union, explained to the Senate subcommittee on education that the bill would be "a great boon." Educators from all sections of the country, Negro and white, have given testimony to the subcommittee. One thought is expressed by every witness, the simple one that during the war period low pay for teachers and parsimonious appropriations threaten to wreck the country's public educational system. Classes have swelled because of lack of equipment, especially in war boom centers. Education has never been thought a luxury in this country—but for all America's pride in the low illiteracy record, over 3,000,000 men have already been rejected by the Army because they couldn't read and write, or because improper child care in the past usually accounted for their physical unfitness. Negro and white teachers average $600 a year in salaries, with twenty-seven percent earning less than $300 a year. Appropriations for education per child have dwindled almost to the vanishing point in certain states, particularly in the South. The ruse of using "substitute" teachers means that instructors often receive less in compensation than domestic servants or common labor. Economic pressure forces teachers out of the profession into work that offers greater opportunity to make a living wage. And the children and nation suffer.

What is true in the North, in such wealthy states as New York and California, for example, is aggravated many times in the poll-tax South. What is bad for white children becomes appallingly worse for Negro children. There is no need to argue the importance to the nation's health, morale, and future, of an adequate free educational system. The teachers' aid bill is clearly a war measure.

GENERAL

The Fight From Within

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
JUN 8 1943

The bitter struggle which has developed within the ranks of Negro teachers of South Carolina over the question of an "equal pay" suit in that state, is most unfortunate.

We have it on high authority that a few Negro teachers in high places, playing the role of appeasement to their white "bosses", are undertaking to regiment the thinking of their teachers under them and to proscribe and circumvent the action of an overwhelming majority of the state's substantial Negro citizens.

In the days of slavery they were called "overseers" for the plantation Masters. In our modern vernacular they are referred to as "Uncle Toms" or "Quislings." But in more simple language, we view them as weights about the necks of our masses. A HANDICAP.

Notwithstanding this extraordinary and indefensible position on the part of a group who ought to know better, the stout-hearted citizens in South Carolina need not despair. For they are not fighting a losing battle. Neither are they fighting alone.

In every state where such a fight has taken place thus far, the teachers came away as the winners. In every state, once the liberal whites see that the Negroes are willing to make the first move, are ready and can be counted upon to aid them in the fight. And it is to be seriously doubted that South Carolina is any different from these other states in that respect.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Education By Fear

JUN 13 1943

As a theory, democracy in education is the dominant and permeating note in our American system of education. There is scarcely a high school child who has not been told about it. State superintendents proclaim it in their annual reports. City superintendents require their principals to hold monthly teachers' meetings for the purpose of improving their methods in this philosophy of education. Even the county superintendents are insisting that their Jeannes supervising teachers make it a part of their discussions whenever they meet.

In briefest outline, the system presupposes a free and easy situation between superintendent, school principal, teachers and pupils. They hold that the democratic classroom is one in which there is not a master, giving infallible knowledge from an inexhaustible source, but that there shall also be student participation, that the free expression of opinions and independence of action is part of the heritage of this age. In short, the democratic fabric, both in thought and in deed, is supposed to trickle down from the superintendent, to the principals, teachers, and finally, to the pupils whom they are to instruct.

But a glance at the system's operation will convince the most stupid among us that the practice does not comfort with its lofty, theoretical principles. Take a look, for example, at the behavior of a few of our school superintendents.

Up at Newport News, Virginia we have the case of two school principals, nationally famous for their pioneering work in Secondary education, serving this one school system 23 and 21 years respectively, who were summarily dismissed because they were active in support of "equal pay" suit for their teachers. Along with them three other teachers and one other principal, were dismissed for similar reasons.

Over in Little Rock, Arkansas, the principal, at the Dunbar high school, because of his alleged activities in behalf of an "equal pay" suit, was forced to resign under fire, although for 14 years he was regarded as one of the best educators in that state.

In Atlanta, an instructor whose work was given high praise, both by the school principal and his school superintendent, became overnight, a poor teacher and a diseased man, after he filed intentions of suing the city for pay equal to that of whites similarly situated.

We could go on multiplying these cases of reprisals against our teachers by our superintendents. But that is not necessary. The point we make is that some of our high-

est authorities and exponents of our democracy in education philosophy are its poorest students. And that they are carrying on among the Negro teachers, at least, Education by Fear.

Both for the sake of the teachers and for the salvation of our democracy, we think that these superintendents should consider the effects of their actions upon the minds, even of white youths. On the other hand, we think that the overwhelming sentiment of the Negro people is behind these superintendents should also be told that by and large, the action of teachers in the equal pay fight.

The Spirit of the Press

Kansas City Call
—Kansas City, Mo.

SALARIES FOR COLORED TEACHERS

—From the Festus, Mo., News-Democrat

It is to be regretted that it fell to the lot of the Festus School District to be the springboard from which legal action was taken by one of the colored teachers to test in the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, whether or not there can legally be discrimination between the salaries of white and colored teachers. We doubt seriously whether discrimination can be made according to the law, provided circumstances and conditions are similar, as that would seem to be contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

We have always felt very kindly toward the colored citizens of this community. They have always stood by and supported worthwhile civic enterprises, many of which they were not permitted to enjoy, and at the same time costing them additional taxation.

We have taken some pride in the fact that we have a colored high school in this community, and look forward to the time when a creditable plant and other equipment can be made possible for the educating of their children.

They are sending their boys to the battle front throughout the world to help preserve the liberty and freedom of their country, and they are doing it patriotically and proudly. Just recently a little colored widowed mother, who has two boys in the service, received that dreaded telegram, telling her that one of her boys had died in action on a battlefield in North Africa.

'They are holding hands with us and with our sons to defeat that evil power that would take away our liberty and freedom.

We say their teachers are entitled to the same consideration from a salary standpoint as white teachers in cases where qualifications and experience are of like nature. There is no just reason to suppose that they secure their education and experience at less cost than do white teachers.

As a matter of fact, it is our opinion that in most instances they face more difficult tasks in securing educational training.

Asks Equal Teachers Pay In Bill

Chicago, Illinois Defender

WASHINGTON. — Recommending that the Education and Finance Act of 1943 (S. 637) be amended to provide that "no differential shall be made in teachers' salaries because of race or color," Charles H. Houston representing the NAACP national legal committee and A.K.A. non-partisan council, testified April 8 before the Education and Labor Committee of the United States Senate.

The bill which was introduced by Senators Lister Hill (D) of Alabama and Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah would authorize an appropriation of $200,000,000 to assist the states in financing elementary and secondary schools. Funds would be provided to keep all public schools open for a term of not less than 160 days and substandard salaries of teachers would be raised and adjusted in line with the increased cost of living. Provision is also made for the employment of additional teachers to handle overcrowded classes.

An additional $100,000,000 would be appropriated under the bill to more nearly equalize the school systems in the South with those in the North. Funds under the bill would be apportioned to the states by the United States Commissioner of Education.

Gap in Pay of Teachers Being Closed in South

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
October 17, 1943

By HENRY LESESNE

Associated Press Staff Writer

NOT in these words, of course, but three years ago the Supreme Court said to the South: "You've got to pay Negro school teachers of the same experience the same salary you pay white teachers for the same amount of work."

At that time the gap between the pay of white and Negro teachers had already been narrowed over a period of years. Yet one estimate was that it would take $25,000,000 annually to achieve equalization.

Reaction ranged from speedy voluntary agreements in some communities to the attitude of one State Senator who grimly commented: "If the Supreme Court does say that we must pay the Negroes, how are they going to make us do it?"

Since the Supreme Court spoke, what has been done toward equalization?

There are almost as many answers as there are States which have separate schools for whites and Negroes. But a survey of State education officials shows that considerable strides have been made.

The most has been done in the richer States and in their border States where the Negro population is proportionately small; and least in the Deep South with its heavy Negro populations.

Walter White, executive secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says that the campaign for teacher pay equalization has now reached 11 of the 13 traditionally Southern States and that in most of them the local School Boards "have followed the mandates of the law as a result of court action."

In others, however, he says, the School Boards have "refused to give in, and have taken different types of steps in an attempt to circumvent the true meaning of the fourteenth amendment. This, he adds, has been done by "rating systems" and other methods.

"The next step in the campaign," White says, "is an attack on these rating systems whereby Negro teachers, for the most part, are rated lower than white teachers of equivalent standing."

Suit Started in Norfolk

The suit which reached the Supreme Court was instituted in Virginia. In November, 1939, a Negro school teacher in Norfolk, Melvin O. Alston, brought legal action to compel the city to pay him on the same scale as the white teachers.

He lost his suit in District Court and appealed. Judge John J. Parker, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reversed the lower court, with the comment:

"This (unequal pay) is as clear a discrimination on the ground of race as could well be imagined and falls squarely within the inhibition of both the due process and the equal protection clauses of the fourteenth amendment."

On Oct. 28, 1940, the Supreme Court refused to review the case. This gave the green light to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which had been waging the fight in the courts.

Since then suits have been filed in six States, and preliminary steps for the filing of suits have been taken in four others. Says the NAACP:

"When the NAACP started its campaign of employing the courts as an opening wedge in its fight against educational inequalities and discriminations, many dire predictions were made as to the effect of such action upon race relations. To date, little or no friction has resulted, but important gains have been made." In the decade before the Alston suit, the annual average salary of the Negro public school teacher increased from $432 to $601 a year in the 17 so-called segregation States, while in the non-statistics of the United States Office of Education show. In 1939-40 the average white teacher's salary was $1,046 in these States. There were then 64,476 Negro school teachers and 260,983 white teachers. Average salaries of the white teachers for the year 1931-32 were 103 per cent greater than those for the Negroes. By 1939-40 the difference had been reduced to 74 per cent.

The increase in Negro teachers' salaries ranged from 4 per cent in Tennessee to 46 per cent in North Carolina. The greatest decrease in differential, 92 per cent, was in Oklahoma.

Equalization Approaching

IN the border States of Maryland and Oklahoma equalization is no longer a problem. In the middle States of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, equalization has not been achieved completely, but it seems just around the corner.

In North Carolina, where the State wholly supports the school system, $2,700,000 was set aside three years ago to eliminate the pay differential, which had been growing smaller for years. The program calls for the goal to be reached in the Fall of 1945.

Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia, reports a recent survey showed 26 of this State's 100 counties have equalized salaries or will have done so by 1943-44, and plans for equalization have been adopted in 19 other counties.

Equalization has been accomplished in all but about two dozen of the 260 school districts in Kentucky, according to George L. Evans, director of school finance.

A. W. Carroll, assistant commissioner of education, reports that 88 counties in Tennessee make no distinction between white and Negro teachers' salaries as far as equalization funds of the State are concerned. The remaining seven "rich" counties do not share in the fund, and with them equalization is a local matter.

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Atlanta Negro Teachers Fight Pay Discrimination

ATLANTA—(FP)—The constitutionality of this city's custom of paying Negro teachers lower salaries than white teachers will be tested in federal court under a suit filed by a Negro teacher in the public school system.

The action was brought against the board of education and Willis A. Sutton, superintendant, by Samuel L. Davis, "Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated." Davis has been employed in Atlanta schools for 13 years.

In his suit Davis maintained that the defendants "over a long period of years" have been paying Negro teachers and principals less than white teachers and principals, although the Negroes "possess the same professional qualifications, certificates and experience, exercise the same duties and perform the same services."

18v-1943

General

Teacher Pay Parity Suits Hit 11 States

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

Increase in Pay Ranges from 4 P.C. in Tennessee to 46 P.C. in N. Carolina

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — (ANP) —The campaign for teacher pay equalization has now reached 11 of the 13 traditionally Southern States and in most the local school boards "have followed the mandates of the law as a result of court action," according to Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.

The increase in colored teachers' salaries ranged from four per cent in Tennessee to 46 per cent in North Carolina. The greater decrease in differential, 92 per cent, was in Oklahoma, according to an NAACP survey of twelve Southern States.

In North Carolina, $2,700,000 was set aside three years ago to eliminate the pay differential, the goal to be reached in the fall of 1945, while in Virginia, 26 of the State's 100 counties have equalized salaries or will have done so by 1943-44 and plans for equalization have been adopted in 19 other counties.

Tennessee Counties Lag

Officials report that 88 counties in Tennessee made no distinction between colored and white teachers' salaries as far as State funds are concerned, but 7 counties have not gone along. In Louisiana, where a Federal court recently upheld the claim of a colored teacher, the State board has revised teachers' schedules.

The South Carolina legislature this year empowered local trustees to set salaries on the basis of work done and its value, authorized a 15 per cent raise for all teachers, and the State board increased the top salary for colored teachers from $60 to $75 a month. Top salary for whites then was $100.

Florida [illegible] Louisiana have similar plans.

In Texas, the city of San Antonio already pays colored and white teachers the same scale and school boards in Austin, Dallas, Houston, Wichita Falls, Palestine and other cities and counties have plans to reach equalization in from three to five years.

Suits Pending in Ga., Ark.

Georgia has not equalized salaries, but a suit is pending against the Atlanta board of education. Nor has Alabama made a definite program. Colored teachers, however, are gradually paid more.

Arkansas, 6 counties have begun equalization programs and a suit is pending against the Little Rock school board. In Mississippi, the differential is reported decreasing slowly, white teachers receiving an average of $90 a month for 8 or 9 months, and colored, $55 a month for 6 to 8 months.

CHALLENGE TO TEACHERS

There is a multiple challenge which will come to Negro teachers as the process of equalization of salaries comes to successful fruition. Equalization has already been achieved in New Orleans, Dallas, Houston, Galveston, Beaumont, and some other places, and without doubt in time the process will become complete. This carries with it definite responsibilities.

Unequal salaries made it difficult for Negro teachers to carry on an adequate program of self-improvement and creative achievement. In trying to make economic ends meet less time was available to the Negro teacher for these purposes than was available to the white teacher. Unequal salaries have been a vital factor in whatever differential in training and creative writing which has heretofore existed between white and Negro teachers. Unequal educational facilities with which to work have been another important factor.

As these inequalities in salaries and teaching facilities are eliminated, it becomes most important that adequate steps be taken to see that inequalities which may exist in productivity should also be eliminated as rapidly as possible.

18v-1943
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Georgia

New Teachers' Equal Pay Suit In Atlanta

ATLANTA, July 15 (ANP)—A new "equal pay" suit for Negro school teachers in Atlanta was filed Friday in the United States District courst by Atty. A. T. Walden, who is serving as counsel for an Atlanta Citizens commitee, which is pushing the fight for salary equity.

The petition for equal salaries was filed in the name of Samuel L. Davis, an instructor at Booker T. Washington High school. Mr. Davis, a graduate of Morris Brown college, has been in the city school system for 13 years.

The Atlanta Board of Education is allowed 20 days in which to file an answer to the petition and after this is filed with the court a date for a hearing will be set.

Filing of the new suit follows closely the dismissal of the old suit at the request of Atty. Walden last week. It was considered of advantage to file a new suit with a new planitiff since William Reeves, plaintiff in the old suit, had been dismissed from the city school system, allegedly because of his physical condition. The army had refused to accept him.

Contents of the new suit are the same as those included in the first petition, it was revealed. Atty. Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel, NAACP, is assisting Mr. Walden in the case.

18v-1943
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Building Of Morale Also Among Aims

Consider Post-War Education Plans At Annual Meeting

JAN 9 - 1943

ATLANTA, Ga. — Pledges to support those teachers now fighting for salary equality, to contribute to the war effort by giving "careful attention to the constant building of morale in our institutions and our communities," and to make an investigation into post-war problems as they affect the Negro throughout the world highlighted the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes held here in December.

On the elimination of salary differentials, the association recommended "every possible aid and encouragement."

JAN 9 - 1943

FIGHT FASCIST TIDE

Since the "daily mounting tide of Fascist barbarities is particularly demoralizing to Negro soldiers and civilians, especially, for example, on the common carriers," the resolutions recommended that "means of combating the tensions and latent conflicts which menace, undermine, and utterly defeat every effort to build a conquering morale" be considered by the association.

In support of its belief that the ideal society is "based upon equality for all races," the association approved the resolution to name a committee to submit a program within three months, focusing attention upon the Negro in the United States, with special emphasis upon the impact of the war upon the post-war education of the race; the Negro in Latin America, the colonial West Indies, and Africa.

The resolutions also included stressing the "discovery, encouragement and nurture of Negro students of great promise" and the development of a unified program to discover "particular promise" in college seniors.

JAN 9 - 1943

It was also recommended that the association "reaffirm its attitude of appreciation to the philanthropic agencies which have made major and prolonged contributions to the various phases of the program of education for Negroes," with the hope that such assistance be continued.

GEORGIA

Atlanta Negro Teacher Challenges Pay Status

ATLANTA, July 29.—(AP)— A Negro teacher in the Atlanta public school system has filed suit in U. S. district court here challenging constitutionality of the city practice of paying Negro teachers lower salaries than white teachers.

The suit was brought against the City Board of Education and Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the system, by Sanuel L. Davis, "individually and on behalf of others similarly situated."

In his petition, Davis said he was a negro, a graduate of Morris Brown college here and had been employed for 13 years in the Atlanta Public School system.

Davis asserted that the "defendants over a long period of years have consistently pursued and maintained and are now pursuing and maintaining the policy, custom and usage" of paying negro teachers and principals less than white teachers and principals, both "possessing the same professional qualifications, certificates and experience, exercising the same duties and performing the same services. . . .

"Such discrimination is being practiced against the plaintiff and all other Negro teachers and principals in Atlanta, and is based solely upon their race or color."

This is "an unlawful discrimination which constitutes a denial of due process of law and equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the United States constitution and is therefore unconstitutional," the petition declared.

The suit asked a judgment that this practice be declared unconstitutional and a permanent injunction against disbursing teacher salary funds by this method.

The suit was filed July 2, and on July 20 the defendants filed a motion to dismiss.

The motion claimed the suit "is in purpose and effect a suit against the state of Georgia, and the state of Georgia has not consented to be sued thereon."

The motion further declared that "an injunction as sought against defendants from continuing any practice that may now be in effect upon their part as to fixing salaries of school teachers would be in effect an order by this court for said defendants to adopt entirely new schedules of payments for all colored school teachers and would consequently be in effect a mandatory injunction and equivalent to a mandamus against defendants, which this court does not have authority to grant."

Also such an order "would not furnish to defendants any specific rule or guide for their future practices, and defendants could not know whether or not they were violating such injunction, and cuch injunction would therefore be of no avail."

Court attaches said hearing on the motion would probably be in September.

TUTORS' EQUAL PAY CASE HEARING DUE SOON, LAWYER SAYS

The City Board of Education and School Superintendent Willis A. Sutton have answered Samuel L. Davis' suit for equal teacher pay by filing a motion to dismiss the action, claiming the "suit is in purpose and effect a suit against the state of Georgia, and the state of Georgia has not consented to be sued thereon."

JUL 31 1943

Davis is seeking to test the constitutionality of Atlanta's practice of paying Negro teachers lower salaries than white teachers. His suit was filed July 2 in United States District Court by Attorney A. T. Walden.

JUL 31 1943

Davis, according to the suit, is suing the board and superintendent "individually and on behalf of others similarly situated."

The petitioner is a graduate of Morris Brown College and has been employed for thirteen years in the Atlanta public school system.

Davis asserts that the defendants "over a long period of years have consistently pursued and maintained and are now pursuing and maintaining the policy, custom and usage' 'of paying Negro teachers and principals less than white teachers and principals, "both possessing the same professional qualifications, certificates and experience, exercising the same duties and performing the same services."

"Such discrimination is being practiced against the plaintiff and all other Negro teachers and principals in Atlanta, and is based solely upon their race and color."

The defendant's motion also claimed an injunction as sought would be in effect . . . an order to adopt entirely new schedules of payments for all colored school teachers ,and would consequently be in effect a mandatory injunction and equivalent to a mandamus against defendants, which this court does not have authority to grant."

JUL 31 1943

Attorney Walden said Friday that a hearing on the merits of the motion to dismiss the case must be set on the District Court calendar. He stated that the hearing probably would come in September or October.

A similar suit filed by former David T. Howard school teacher, William Reeves, was dismissed recently after Reeves was relieved of his post under a charge preferred by the board.

JUL 31 1943

Georgia Negro Teacher Sues For Equal Pay

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2. — Samuel L. Davis, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington high school, this city, has brought action against the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta and the Superintendent of Schools in the U. S. District Court to equalize the salaries of Negro teachers and principals with the salaries received by white teachers of the same status and experience.

Mr. Davis has been a teacher in the public schools of Atlanta for 13 years. He is a graduate of Morris Brown College.

The action has been brought on Mr. Davis' behalf by A. T. Walden Atlanta attorney, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In their complaint, the attorneys allege that by virtue of the discriminatory salary schedule Negro teachers are denied equal and proportionate participation in the funds derived from the public school fund, contrary to the provisions of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

AUG 3 1943

The attorneys ask for a judgment declaring the policy of the Board of Education unconstitutional and that the court issue a permanent injunction restraining and enjoining the defendants from paying Negro teachers and principals salaries lower than those paid to white teachers and principals with equal qualifications.

NAACP.
Dismissal of the old suit was asked by Walden on the grounds that Reeves did not have a case inasmuch as he was dropped from the city school system after th U. S. Army failed to accept hi because of his physical conditio
After Reeves was dropped fro the faculty of David T. Howard Junior High school, Walden filed an intervention in behalf of Reeves' case for Samuel L. Davis, Booker T. Washington High school teacher.

U. S. Court Dismisses Teachers Pay Suit

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

ATLANTA, July 8 (AJ
pay for Atlanta school teachers was dismissed Wednesday morning
United States District court upon the request of
and another is to be filed next week. Another
plaintiff in the new suit, according
to Attorney A. T. Walden, who is
5. On July 21 the defendants filed
a motion to dismiss the complaint,
setting forth technical legal argu-
ments. The motion will be argued
before the court this fall.

and it was originally planned that Davis proceed in the case as a substitute for Reeves.

DID NOT HAVE CASE

Lately, it was reasoned, since Reeves did not have a case because of his dismissal by the school board, Davis' chances would be slim- too, since he was substituting for a man no longer affiliated with the school system.

Fearing the court would throw out the suit if it had been presented in original status, a dismissal of the action was asked. In court Wednesday to represent the Atlanta Board of Education was Judge Bond Almond. Also present were the Rev. M. L. King, chairman of the Citizen's committee and C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch NAACP and executive secretary of the Georgia State Teachers' and Educational association.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Atlanta Negro Teachers Fight Pay Discrimination

ATLANTA—(FP)—The constitutionality of this city's custom of paying Negro teachers lower salaries than white teachers will be tested in federal court under a suit filed by a Negro teacher in the public school system.

The action was brought against the board of education and Willis A. Sutton, superintendant, by Samuel L. Davis, "Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated." Davis has been employed in Atlanta schools for 13 years.

In his suit Davis maintained that the defendants "over a long period of years" have been paying Negro teachers and principals less than white teachers and principals, although the Negroes "possess the same professional qualifications, certificates and experience, exercise the same duties and perform the same services."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Atlanta Teachers Bring Suit For Equal Salaries

ATLANTA, Ga.—Samuel L. Davis, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School in this city, has brought action against the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta and the Superintendent of Schools in the U. S. District Court to equalize the salaries of Negro teachers and principals with the salaries received by white teachers of the same status and experience.

Mr. Davis has been a teacher in the public schools of Atlanta for 13 years. He is a graduate of Morris Brown College.

The action has been brought on Mr. Davis' behalf by A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel. In their complaint, the attorneys allege that by virtue of the discriminatory salary schedule Negro teachers are denied equal and proportionate participation in the funds derived from the public school fund, contrary to the provisions of the 14th Amendmnet to the U.S. Constitution.

New Teachers Equal Pay Suit In Atlanta

Norfolk, Virginia

Plaintiff Is Instructor In High School

Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)—A new "equal pay" suit for Negro school teachers in Atlanta was filed Friday in the United States District Court by A. T. Walden, attorney, who is serving as counsel for an Atlanta Citizens' Committee, which is pushing the fight for salary equity.

The petition for equal salaries was filed in the name of Samuel L. Davis, an instructor at Booker T. Washington High School Mr. Davis, a graduate of Morris Brown College, has been in the city school system for 13 years.

The Atlanta Board of Education is allowed 20 days in which to file an answer to the petition and after this is filed with the court a date for a hearing will be set.

Filing of the new suit follows closely the dismissal of the old suit at the request of Attorney Walden last week. It was considered of advantage to file a new suit with a new plaintiff since William Reeves, plaintiff in the old suit, had been dismissed from the city school system, allegedly because of his physical condition. The Army had refused to accept him.

Contents of the new suit are the same as those included in the first petition, it was revealed. Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel, NAACP, is assisting Mr. Walden in the case.

Atlanta, Ga. Teacher Institutes New Suit In U. S. Disrict Court For Equal Salaries

Age
New York, N. Y.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Samuel L. Davis, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington High School in this city, has brought action against the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta and the Superintendent of Schools in the U. S. District Court to equalize the salaries of Negro teachers and principals with the salaries received by white teachers of the same status and experience.

Mr. Davis has been a teacher in the public schools of Atlanta for 13 years. He is a graduate of Morris Brown College.

The action has been brought on Mr. Davis' behalf by A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel. In their complaint, the attorneys allege that by virtue of the discriminatory salary schedule Negro teachers are denied equal and proportionate participation in the funds derived from the public school funds, contrary to the provisions of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The attorneys ask for a judgment declaring the policy of the Board of Education unconstitutional and that the court issue a permanent injunction restraining and enjoining the defendants from paying Negro teachers and principals salaries lower than those paid to white teachers and principals with equal qualifications.

The complaint was filed on July 5.

On July 21 the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, setting forth technical legal arguments. The motion will be argued before the court during the fall.

Teacher Sues Atlanta Board For Equal Pay

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A teacher in the public school system filed suit in Federal Court here Thursday challenging the constitutionality of the city practice of paying colored teachers lower salaries than white teachers.

The suit was brought against the Board of Education and Willis A. Sutton, superintendent, by Samuel L. Davis, "individually and on behalf of others similarly situated." He has been employed for 13 years in Atlanta schools.

Davis asserted that "defendants over a long period of years have consistently pursued and maintained and now pursuing and maintaining the policy, custom and usage" of paying colored teachers and principals, both "possessing the same professional qualifications, certificates and experience, exercising the same duties and performing the same services."

TEACHER SUES ATLANTA FOR EQUAL PAY

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA, Aug. 5 — A suit brought in the U. S. District Court by Samuel L. Davis, a teacher in the Atlanta public schools, against the board of education, and Willis A. Sutton, superintendent, challenging the constitutionality of the practice of paying colored teachers salaries lower than that of whites, was disclosed last week.

Davis, a graduate of Morris Brown college here, who has been employed in the local school system for the past 13 years, said that his suit was filed "individually and on behalf of others similarly situated," and that "the defendants over a long period of years have consistently pursued and maintained and are now pursuing and maintaining the policy, custom and usage" of paying Negro teachers and principals less than the scale for whites.

The petition points out that academic requirements for both races are the same, and the duties and performances are identical. Such salary discrepancies as exist should be immediately corrected said the legal paper because:

"Such discrimination is being practiced against the plaintiff and all other Negro teachers and principals in Atlanta, and is based solely upon their race or color" ...such practices being "unlawful discrimination which constitutes a denial of due process of law and equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution and is therefore unconstitutional."

The defense has filed a petition to dismiss. Court attaches expect the hearing to be held in September.

File Equal Pay Suit In Atlanta

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ATLANTA, Ga. — Samuel L. Davis, a teacher in the Booker T. Washington high school in this city, has brought action against the Atlanta board of education in the U. S. District Court to equalize the salaries of Negro teachers and principals with the salaries received by white teachers.

Mr. Davis has been a teacher in the public schools of Atlanta for 13 years. He is a graduate of Morris Brown college.

The action has been brought on Davis' behalf by A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel. In their complaint, the attorneys allege that by virtue of the discriminatory salary schedule Negro teachers are denied equal and proportionate participation in the funds derived from the public school fund, contrary to the provisions of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The attorneys ask for a judgment declaring the policy of the Board of Education unconstitutional and that the court issue a permanent injunction restraining and enjoining the defendants from paying Negro teachers and principals salaries lower than those paid to white teachers and principals with equal qualifications.

The complaint was filed on July 5. On July 21 the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint,

18v-1943
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

TEACHERS GET PARTIAL RAISE

FEB 20 1943

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18 — That New Orleans deserves its emblazoned caption of "America's Most Interesting City" probably was substantiated beyond rebuttal here last week when jim crow salary raises were awarded in the public school system despite the fact that, for many months, a concerted fight has been underway for equalized teachers' pay.

The second discriminatory salary raises, awarded last week, were "hikes" from $3.50 a day to $5 a day of white substitute teachers, while colored supply instructors were "lifted" only from $3 a day to $4 a day.

During the session last week, the New Orleans School Board also approved use of the facilities of Booker T. Washington high school for training in carpentry and woodwork of 40 men in the U.S. armed fo[illegible].

LOUISIANA SAYS "NO"

The Supreme Court of the United States says that there shall be no discrimination in school opportunities on account of color. This prohibition includes salaries of teachers. Recently the State Board of Education of Louisiana has said "no" to this position of the Supreme Court. It passed a resolution setting up a so-called rating system for the avowed purpose of continuing to pay Negro teachers less than white teachers.

Speaking in support of the board's action Governor Jones said: "It (the board) realizes the necessity of getting along with present revenues, with courts telling them that they must equalize." That is the South's way of doing things. It will seek a way to avoid what it does not want to, regardless of Supreme Court decisions or hell and high water.

School Board Admits Pay Discrimination

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(S N S)—The school board here admitted this week that before May 6, 1943 the application of salary schedules resulted in less compensation to Negro teachers doing work equal to white. The admission was made in the filing of the answer to the charge of inequal pay for Negro teachers.

On March 29 Eula Mae Lee, Negro school teacher filed a complaint against the Jefferson Parish School Board. The case which is being handled by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel and A. P. Tureaud of the New Orleans NAACP Legal Staff is now pending in the U. S. district court for the eastern district of Louisiana.

MAY 22 1943

The answer filed by the school board sets forth that on May 6, 1943 the salary schedule was abolished in compliance with the request of Miss Lee.

At that time, the school board says, a new resolution was adopted that salaries of all teachers white and Negro would be paid in accordance with their qualifications and ability with no consideration to race.

The school board, the answer concludes, has directed the Superintendent of Education to determine during the summer school vacation such qualifications and to recommend salaries for each teacher.

The NAACP observed that the school board's resolution to base salaries on qualification and ability determined by the Superintendent would not necessarily insure any equalization of white and Negro teacher pay but might be a way to perpetuate salary inequalities.

LOUISIANA

CADDO PARISH NEGRO TEACHERS ASK FOR INCREASE IN SALARY

Shreveport, La. 'S

The colored teachers of Caddo parish, in the closing session of the Caddo Parish Colored Teachers' Association, held May 15 at Central High School in Shreveport took a forward step and in the right direction, when they, after a general discussion of the subject, salary, appointed a committee to draw up resolutions to be presented to the Caddo Parish School Board, asking for an increase in salaries for Negro teachers.

JUN 6

The procedure, in this case, is proper and in order, for, so far as is publicly known, this is the first time that colored teachers of Shreveport and Caddo Caddo parish have, in a united way, asked the school board for consideration and adjustment in the matter of salary. Colored teachers of this city and parish have always been loyal to the system and have worked long for inadequate pay without complaining, even when pay for other groups, already higher than their, were being increased. They have proved themselves worthy of pay in keeping with services rendered and preparation made to qualify for the high calling of teaching.

Colored teachers, like other teachers, are public servants and are paid with public funds assessed and collected for the purpose of providing schools and facilities, and paying teachers to teach and mold the lives of all youth of all races into good citizens, who will prove assets and not liabilities to the community. Funds collected and spent for the education of youth is well invested, and all youth and all teachers should be given equal opportunity for learning, and equal compensation for equal service rendered, not only as a matter of justice to children and teachers, but as a protective measure for the community and the state.

The Caddo Parish School Board is composed of a group of Shreveport and Caddo Parish's fine citizens—men and women—who are interested in a continued and uniform program of education for the youth of this parish, and they are putting over a good job in bringing and keeping Caddo parish abreast with the times, educationally. They know that it is not only impossible for underpaid teachers to render the highest type of public service, but it is impossible for them to keep thoroughly prepared, professionally, for their work unless they are paid adequate salaries for their service.

There is, then, every right to believe that the request that has been, or will be made for an increase in pay by the colored teachers of the parish will receive thorough and considerable attention and that relief sought will be granted by the members of Caddo Parish School Board. This is the first time that such a request has ever been made by colored teachers, in a concerted way, through their local organization and they have presented it in a sane manner and to the proper authorities.

Mystery Plaintiff To File Charges For Pay Parity

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15—The steering committee of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers met Saturday morning, April 3, in the offices of their attorney, David M. Grant, and decided on final steps preparatory to filing suit to equalize salaries of colored and white teachers in Missouri.

APR 17 1943

INEQUALITIES BASED ON COLOR

A plaintiff has been located in the person of a teacher in a district where the differential is as high as 37 per cent. It was found that white teachers with much less in the way of qualifications were paid much more than highly trained colored teachers. The suit will in order to rectify this glaring unjust charge that these inequalities in salaries are due solely to color.

IDENTITY WITHHELD

A spokesman for the association declined to give the identity of the prospective plaintiff or the location of the school district involved but stated that this announcement would be forthcoming by the time the matter is in the courts.

The association is relying heavily on the support of the Missouri public in exposing all such conditions which are indulged in Missouri for so many years.

While proposal by officials and members of the several white teacher organizations of the state. Argument against the plan was led by Alice that have been paying Negro teachers discriminatory sal- J. Maloney, representing the New aries, are making constitu- Orleans white principals associational adjustments to equalize sal- tion. She stated that it was almost aries, Louisiana's department of ed- impossible for a parish superinucation last week devised a plan of tendent under the subjective inSalary pay to teachers that will fluences of teachers, relatives and evasively circumvent the general friends to arrive at a true merit raising of Negro teachers' salaries rating. The objecting delegation to the present rate of pay and con- charged that the plan would subsequently lower many Negro and ject teachers to politicalization and white teachers present salaries. accused the state department of ed-

According to the plan some teach- ucation with 'voluntarily sidestepers salaries, both white and colored ping the constitution' in that the will be upped while many will be court had ruled it a constitutional lowered. violation to pay Negro and white

The plan authorizes the superin- teachers discriminatory salaries.

tendents of each parish to use as a After stating that he backed the yardstick for regulating teachers action of the state department of salaries, education, experience, mer- education, Governor Sam Jones and responsibility with the basis said, "The board was faced with a or minimum pay dropping from 80 practical problem and unpleasant to 40 dollars. duties to perform. It realizes the Bitter opposition was given the necessity of getting along with pres-

LA. TEACHERS WAGE SCALE IS ASSAILED

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

See New Attempt To Keep Discriminatory Wage Setup In State

APR 10 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

ent revenues. With the court tell
ing them that they must equalize
If I can't tell them where to get th
money, I certainly can't criticiz
them for the action they have take
....We are fighting here for better
ing the conditions of all our peopl
both white and colored, in our ow
way, using the cooperation of a
elements. The state of Louisian
bows its head in shame, not onl
because of the pitiful salaries bot
you and colored teachers are receiv
ing but because of the distressingl
low income of the state as a whol
I would be unhappy if as a resu
of the adoption of this resolution
single individual would be discrim
inated against but I would be equa
ly unhappy if it does not eventuall
result in bettering the condition
the colored teachers. We must liv
together side by side and work ou
problems together."

Miss Eula Mae Lee Fired; Appalling Situation Exposed

Informer Houston Texas

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU, Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Viewed by Negro school teachers and interested persons in this section as definite proof that the Jefferson Parish school board intends to brook no interference in its continuance of the 'jim crow' policy whereby white school teachers of that parish receive approximately twice as much salary as Negroes for the same work, was the action of that board at its meeting on Wednesday, October 13, in the case of Miss Eula Mae Lee who had been threatened with dismissal because she had allegedly been tardy numerous times during the last school term—and was charged with wilful neglect of duty.

On Saturday, Miss Lee, who resides at 2529 Desire street, was officially notified that the Jefferson Parish school board had voted to dismiss her and that her services were no longer required.

The action of the Jefferson Parishs school board at its meeting last Wednesday was awaited after that body had gone through the process of giving Miss Lee a trial on October 6 and on that date had promised a verdict after its next meeting. However, the verdict against Miss Lee was unexpected as it was the consensus of opinion of spectators at the trial that the brilliant work of Attorneys Joseph A. Thornton and Alexander P. Tureaud who represented the defendant, definitely disproved all allegations that there had been any wilfulness on Miss Lee's part during the period in which the tardinesses were charged.

It is further believed that the drastic action of the Jefferson parish school board was predicated mostly on the fact that Miss Lee, on March 27, 1943, filed a suit against the Jefferson parish school board and Lem Higgins, superintendent, seeking pay for Negro teachers equal to that paid whites performing similar duties. Miss Lee filed as plaintiff representing herself and all but three Negro teachers of Jefferson parish. On May 6th, an answer was filed setting forth that the salary schedule had been abolished, however, the new budget which gives some increase in pay to all teachers, discloses that the white teacher on an average receives approximately twice as much salary as the average Negro teacher. The dismissing of Miss Lee, the plaintiff in the salary suit, however, is being widely discussed and the opinion is that the action of the Jefferson parish school board is a reprisal move and that the charge of "wilful neglect of duty" was not only secondary, but unwarranted.

"The Law Provides—"

It is also pointed out that the drastic penalty imposed on Miss Lee by the school board of Jefferson parish is not in keeping with the state law on the matter of tardiness.

In the bill of exceptions filed at the trial on October 6, it was cited by Attorney Joseph A. Thornton, that the penalty for tardiness of a teacher in the public schools of the State of Louisiana had been fixed by the provisions of Act 215 of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana for the year 1940, as follows:

Section 3. "That no teacher employed in the public schools of this state shall suffer any loss or deduction of pay for tardiness, unless such tardiness has caused loss of time from her official duties, on more than two occasions and for a period of one hour or more, during any one school year. And in all cases where deduction of pay may be made, as herein provided, then and in such event, the amount of pay deducted shall be based on one (1) day's pay proportioned to the period of tardiness. To definitely fix and establish the extent of time tardy, a teacher, upon request of her superior or principal, shall sign a slip stating the time of her arrival and reporting for duty; and if not requested to do so, she may voluntarily sign such slip and present it to her prineipal or superior.

Jefferson Board Says—

Despite this provision that was called to its attention by Attorney Thornton during the course of the course of the trial, the Jefferson Parish school board wrote Miss Lee informing her of the following decision made by that body at its meeting on October 13, the letter being dated Octoebr 15, 1943, and signed by Lem W. Higgins, superintendent.

"On motion of Mr. Geiger, seconded by Mr. Arnoult and carried by the following vote, the board having considered the evidence in the case against Eula Mae Lee, and is being proven to the satisfaction of the board that the teacher, Eula Mae Lee, having been tardy on many occasions, but more particularly it having been brought out in the evidence that in the month of March, 1943 the said teacher was tardy twelve times, and said conduct of tardiness being detrimental to the welfare of the school children, and it being the consensus of opinion of this board that such tardiness constituted wilful neglect of duty, within the purview of the grounds set out in the teacher tenure act for the dismissal of a teacher, that the said teacher be and she is hereby found guilty by this board of the charge of wilful neglect of duty and is hereby dismissed from the school system of the Parish of Jefferson."

The Trial

The evidence submitted at the trial against the defendant was based on the records of the principal of the Kenner Colored School where Miss Lee was employed during the last term, Joseph Carroll, who was presented as a witness by the attorney for the Jefferson school board, E. M. Conzelmann.

Under questioning by Mr. Thornton, the Kenner principal explained his system of keeping records of punctuality for teachers at his school by placing circles of different colors around the names of teachers who are tardy—a circle of one color indicating that an excuse had been made—a circle of another color indicating that an excuse had not been made. Incidentally, it was not definitely established just when the circles were placed around the names of the tardy teachers, one teacher saying that such marks were positively not seen on Mr. Carroll's record during the past school term.

In the opinion of spectators, the Mr. Carroll's testimony definitely established the fact that the tardiness of Miss Lee as shown in the record was not caused by wilful negligence but that he had knowledge and had been told by the defendant of the serious illness and operation of her mother which caused her difficulty in arriving on time. The questioning of Mr. Carroll on this point was conducted by Mr. Thornton as follows:

Mr. Thornton: "Did you know Miss Lee's mother was sick? Did she tell you

Mr. Carroll: "She told me her mother was ill the latter part of the school session. She told me her mother was ill during the whole year, but became worse during the latter part of the session."

A physician's statement substantiated this part of the evidence.

During the trial, it was obvious that certain ideas were being entertained by members of the board and this was indicated when the attorney, Mr. Conzelmann, inferred through a statement, that Miss Lee's attorneys were probably from some other state, saying: "I don't know what the law is in New York, or Baltimore, or St. Louis, or anywhere else . . ." as he asked that only one attorney question any one witness. Assuring the prosecution that they were both from Louisiana, Attorneys Thornton and Tureaud proceeded from that point to observe the request.

It was brought out during the trial that although the tardiness charged to Miss Lee's record occurred in March, 1943, no charges of neglect were made against her until August.

Miss Lee's Record

Although apparently reluctant to do so, Mr. Carroll admitted at the trial that he considered Miss Lee a "fair" teacher. When questioned by Attorney Thornton as to Miss Lee's competence, Mr. Carroll said, "She is 'fair.' May I say this: In certain aspects of our school she does very well—as far as achievement and general routine of the school."

Records disclose that Miss Lee, while having been assigned to Kenner Colored school under Mr. Carroll for one term, has been continuously employed as a teacher in Jefferson parish for nine years. During that period of time, Miss Lee had been the recipient of much praise from parish officials for her work and while at Shrewsbury school, Miss Lee was recommended by the parish for two consecutive years, 1938-39 as the most outstanding teacher and was sent on invitation of the State Department of Education to attend the Curriculum school at Grambling, La. Several programs inaugurated by Miss Lee, it was revealed, are still in effect in Jefferson parish schools after having been approved by the board.

When asked why she had been transferred last term, Miss Lee said that she had been told by the superintendent that she was being given a promotion to a better and newer school. It was learned, however, through investigation that there was a story circulated at the time that Miss Lee was sent to Kenner School to replace a teacher who "couldn't get along" with the principal, Mr. Carroll. Miss Lee's father, Rev. J. W. Lee, of New Orleans, taught in Jefferson parish schools 12 years before his death. She was a graduate of Southern University in 1929.

Glaring Discrimination

Investigation by Informer representatives following the trial of Miss Lee and after it was brought out that until the time she became plaintiff in a salary equalization movement for Negro teachers of Jefferson parish, there had been no charges preferred by that body against her, brought out the start-

THE CASE OF MISS LEE

The recent case filed by Miss Eula Mae Lee seeks to prove that the real reason for discharging Miss Lee was her suit to equalize salaries, has significance for Negroes everywhere. In the spring of 1943 Miss Lee began a lawsuit for a dismissal or such tardinesses, and to prove that the purpose of making equal the salaries paid the tardinesses were justifiable. It is right that to Negro and white teachers, where the train-these issues should be tested, because it would be ing and work were equal. In March, 1943, Miss a dangerous situation if a school board could law-Lee was tardy a few times in getting to school, fully discharge teachers or seeking their rights for reasons which she and her attorneys claim under the Federal Constitut

18v-1943
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

WHITES GET TWICE THAT OF NEGROES IN PLACES

Steering Committee of MSANT Moves To End Discrimination

The Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers announces that Thurgood Marshall, Esq., Special Counsel for the NAACP, has accepted the association's invitation to open its drive for the equalization of the salaries of white and colored teachers throughout the state, at a meeting to be held at the Pine Street "YMCA" of St. Louis, Missouri, Sunday, January 31, 1943, 4 P. M.

This course of action was determined Saturday, January 9th at a meeting of the Steering Committee of the Teachers' Association attended by E. H. Colbert, U. S. Donaldson, Pearl Schwartz, Adele Deboe, all of St. Louis, Earl Thomas, John Clair and Burt A. Mayberry of Kansas City. The meeting was chairmaned by A. C. Shropshire, president of the Association. Differentials in salaries, paid to white and colored teachers, exist throughout Missouri, except in the larger cities. In some instances, white teachers, with equal qualifications and experience as the colored, are paid twice as much for the same service, solely because of race.

Atty. Marshall, working with local groups throughout the country, has successfully waged court battles over the country in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and he is now in Arkansas on a Teacher's pay case.

Atty. David M. Grant has been retained to assist in the fight.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Thurgood Marshall

JAN 22 1943

To Assist

JAN 22 1943

NAACP Counsel To Help in Equal Salary Fight

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Thurgood Marshall of New York, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P. has accepted the invitation of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers to open its drive for the equalization of the salaries of white and Negro teachers throughout the state.

He will speak at a public meeting opening the drive to be held at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. here Sunday, Jan. 31, at 4 p. m.

This course of action was determined Saturday, Jan. 9, at a meeting of the steering committee of the association. A. C. Shropshire, president of the association, was chairman.

Others present were E. H. Colbert, U. S. Donaldson, Pearl Schwartz, Adele Deboe, all of St. Louis; Earl D. Thomas, John L. Howell, John Clair and Burt A. Mayberry, all of Kansas City.

Differentials in salaries paid to white and colored teachers exist throughout Missouri except in the larger cities. In some instances, white teachers, with equal qualifications and experience as the colored, are paid twice as much for the same service, solely because of race. This condition has obtained every since colored teachers have been employed in Missouri, it was brought out at the meeting.

JAN 22 1943

Marshall, working with local groups throughout the country, has successfully waged court battles to overcome inequalities in salaries. Successful cases have been won in Anne Arundel county, Mr., Norfolk, Va., Tennessee and Kentucky. The New York attorney is now in Little Rock prosecuting a similar case.

JAN 22 1943

Atty. David M. Grant of St. Louis has been retained by the Missouri association to assist in the Missouri case.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS DISCUSS PAY ISSUE

FEB 6 1943

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4—The initial step in arousing public interest in their fight to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers throughout the state of Missouri was inaugurated with a state-wide mass meeting Sunday, January 31, at the Pine Street YMCA by the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers.

The principal speaker will be NAACP Attorney Thurgood Marshall, who will outline a program similar to that which has proved successful in equalizing white and colored pay scales in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and other states.

A committee of the Teachers' Association met last Monday and drafted plans which will include a steering committee of more than one hundred St. Louis citizens to supervise the fight.

Teachers Launch Drive For Salaries in Festus

The Call, Kansas City, Mo.

MAY 7 1943

Board of Education Gets Formal Demand Preliminary to Piling Suit

MAY 7 1943

MAY 7 1943

FESTUS, Mo.— The fight to equalize the salaries of white and Negro teachers in the state of Missouri opened in this southeast Missouri town Saturday, May 1.

On that day, a petition demanding the immediate equalization of salaries in this city was forwarded to the Festus board of education. The petition was signed by Miss Emma Jane Lee, a teacher in the Douglass Cooperative high school here for 5 years.

Miss Lee receives $765 per year while white teachers with equal or less training and experience receive a minimum of $1,035.

The petition was sent to the Festus school board by David W. Grant of St. Louis, attorney for Miss Lee.

MAY 7 1943

Grant said that the formal demand upon the board is a preliminary step before filing a suit which will seek to effect salary equalization throughout Missouri.

Behind Miss Lee's action is the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, which organization has been assured the active support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MAY 7 1943

It is expected that the N. A. A. C. P. will assign its ace attorney, Thurgood Marshall, who has successfully fought this type of case in other states, to assist Attorney Grant.

MAY 7 1943

The petition to the Festus board of education reads:

"TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FESTUS, MO.

"Gentlemen:

"This petition is for the purpose of bringing to your official attention, the fact that a differential in wages exists between the salaries paid to colored teachers, including myself, and white teachers, in your employ on the date hereof and by which differential colored teachers with equal, or in some cases, greater training and experience and longer tenure are uniformly paid a smaller wage than the white teachers.

"The only reason apparent for this differential is the fact of race or color. This is a violative of the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the state of Missouri.

"In order that you, as administrators of the public schools of Festus, and who, as such administrators, decide the salaries to be paid all teachers, may have an opportunity to correct this situation forthwith and immediately, so as to equalize these salaries, in my own case and in the cases of other persons similarly situated, this petition is forwarded."

Festus is a town of 4,620 persons about 30 miles south of St. Louis.

MAY 7 1943

Members of the board of education are: E. W. Rose, president; Sidney La Rose, secretary; H. E. Vaughn, treasurer; Harold McCormack, Mr. Lashley D. C. H. Colin, Dr. J. F. Rutledge and R. W. Johnson.

MAY 7 1943

Argus
St. Louis, Missour

TEACHERS READY TO FILE SUIT OVER PAY

Apr. 9, 1943

Receive 37 Per Cent Less In Some Cases

The steering Committee of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teacher's, met Saturday, April 3, 1943 in the offices of their attorney, David M. Grant, and decided all final steps preparatory to filing suit to equalize the salaries of colored and white teachers in Missouri.

A plaintiff has been located in the person of a teacher in a district where the differential is as high as 37%, that is to say that the white teachers with less qualifications and experience are paid 37% more than colored. The suit will charge that these unequal salaries are based solely on color and will seek to have this unequitable distribution of state school funds corrected and properly divided.

A spokesman for the association declined to name the identity of the prospective plaintiff or the location of the school district involved but stated that this announcement would be forthcoming within a fortnight and that by that time the matter should be in court.

The association is relying heavily on the active support of the Missouri public in exposing to rectify this glaring undemocratic practice that has been indulged in Missouri for many years.

Missouri Teachers Win Wage Suit In U. S. District Court

Age New York, N. Y.

AUG 28 1943

St. LOUIS, Mo.—The practice of paying Negro teachers, with equal preparation and experience, smaller salaries than white teaches because of race was outlawed concerned declared to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States in a sweeping decision announced Saturday by Judge Rubey effect of the decision is enforced

Start Teachers' Pay Parity

MAY 6 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Fight In Festus, Missouri

Young Woman Is Petitioner To School Board

ST. LOUIS—(A N P)—A petition demanding the immediate equalization of salaries between colored and white teachers of Festus, Mo., was forwarded to the school board of that city Saturday. The petition, signed by Miss Emma Jane Lee for herself and others, read as follows:

MAY 6 1943

"This petition is for the purpose of bringing to your official attention, the fact that a differential in wages exists between the salaries paid to colored teachers, including myself, and white teachers, in your employ on the date hereof and by which differential colored teachers with equal, or, in some cases, greater training and experience and longer tenure, are uniformly paid a smaller wage than the white teachers. The only reason apparent for this differential is the fact of race or color. This is a violative of the constitution of the state of Missouri.

MAY 6 1943

In order that you, as administrators of the public schools of Festus, and who, as such administrators, decide the salaries to be paid all teachers, may have an opportunity to correct this situation forthwith and immediately, so as to equalize these salaries, in my own case and in the cases of other persons similarly situated. this petition is forwarded."

David M. Grant, St. Louis, attorney for Miss Lee, stated that the formal demand addressed to the school board is a preliminary step before filing suit, now being prepared, which will seek to effect salary equalization throughout Missouri. Behind the action is the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, who have been assured the active support of the NAACP. It is expected that this organization will assign its ace attorney, Thurgood Marshall, who has successfully fought those kinds of cases all over the country, to assist the local attorney.

Miss Lee has been a teacher in the Douglass Cooperative High school in Festus for five years. She received $765 per year, while white teachers with equal or less training and experience receive a minimum of $1,035.

IN EQUAL SALARY FIGHT

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MISS EMMA JANE LEE
Elementary teacher in Festus, Mo., who filed suit in the United States District court at St. Louis, Mo., on behalf of herself and the other teachers in the Douglass school of that city to equalize the salaries paid to white and Negro teachers. Miss Lee is a native Missourian, a graduate of Sumner high school, St. Louis and Lincoln university, Jefferson City. She is now attending the summer session at Teachers' college, Columbia university in the city of New York.

JUN 19 1943

MO. TEACHER FILES EQUAL SALARY SUIT

State Teachers' Ass'n Pushes Test Case In Federal Court

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Missouri this week joined the ranks of southern states which have sought relief from differentials in salaries paid to Negro and white teachers, when Emma Jane Lee, an elementary teacher in Festus, Mo., filed a suit against the Festus school board in the U. S. District court in this city.

The suit is based upon a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The complaint alleges that the board has maintained:

"The policy and usage by which plaintiff and other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of the City of Festus are uniformly paid lower salaries than white teachers and principals in the city of Festus possessing the same professional qualifications and certificates, exercising the same duties and performing the same services, solely on account of their race and color."

It further alleges:

"White elementary school teachers employed by defendants whose qualifications are equal or slightly less than plaintiff Lee's and whose certification, duties and services are the same as, or less than plaintiff Lee's are being paid by defendants annual salaries of $1035.

"Plaintiff Lee is being paid by defendants for her services this school years as a regular elementary school teacher $765, being the amount fixed by defendants for Negro elementary school teachers in their sixth year of teaching experience."

JUN 19 1943

The suit further alleges that a petition requesting the board to equalize was filed May 1; that a week later, an immediate response was requested ,and that on June 1, Miss Lee was notified of "absolute denial by the defendant that it was, or had ever in the past discriminated against any teacher on the basis of race and color."

The plaintiff asked for a permanent injunction "from making any distinction solely on the grounds of race or color in the fixing of salary paid to white and colored principals. . . .", and that the court permanently enjoin and restrain the defendants from paying the plaintiff or any other colored teacher or principal less than they pay any white teacher or principal with equal qualifications."

The Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers hopes that this case, if and when successfully concluded will have a salutary effect on all other school districts and school boards within the state who are discriminating against Negro teachers and paying salary differentials. It is also hoped that following a favorable verdict, State Superintendent of Schools Roy Scantlin, and the State Supervisor of Negro Schools, D. F. Martinez, will take some action toward advising these districts that they are violating the law in establishing or paying unequal salaries, thus avoiding the necessity of filing suits in every school district in Missouri.

NAACP WINS MO. SCHOOL EQUAL SALARY FIGHT

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
AUG 21 1943

Decision Protects Status Of Instructors All Over State

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People scored another victory in its consistent fight for equal salaries for Negro teachers throughout the country when U. S. District Judge Rubey M. Hulen handed down a decision here Saturday equalizing pay between Negro and white teachers in the state of Missouri.

The decision was in a suit filed last June 16 by the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, acting in the name of Miss Emma Jane Lee, teacher at the Douglas high school in Festus, Mo., against the members of the Festus Board of Education.

The suit alleged that white teachers with the same qualifications and experience received higher salaries than did Negro teachers because of racial discrimination and charged this discrimination was a violation of her constitutional right to equal protection of the law under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Win Increases

The school board denying the charges, adopted a resolution assuring the Negro teachers pay equal to white teachers with the same qualifications and experience. Four Miss Lee was represented by teachers in the Festus district re-Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special ceived new contracts granting them counsel, who has successfully tried an average individual increase of similar cases throughout the states. $320 a year. Marshall was assisted by David M. The suit pointed out that white Grant, St. Louis attorney. teachers possessing qualifications This decision will serve to protect similar to Miss Lee's receive an an- the salary scale of Negro teachers ual salary of $1035 while Negro throughout the state of Missouri.

Sweeping Decision Gives Colored Teachers Equal Pay In Missouri

AUG 28 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26—A six-year war against the practice of paying Negro teachers—with equal preparation and experience—smaller salaries than white teachers, because of race and color, was ended gloriously here Saturday, August 14, in the U. S. District court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

At that time, Judge Ruby M. Hulen, sitting in on the complaint suit of Emma Jane Lee against the board of education of Festus, Mo., ruled that differentials in the salaries of Missouri teachers based on race or color are unconstitutional. Miss Lee's complaint, filed June 16, charged discrimination based on race and color. The defendant answered the suit July 12.

Listed as defendant was the Board of Education of Festus, Mo. —E. W. Rose, president; Mark Scully, superintendent; Harold McCormack, Dr. C. H. Colin, Dr. J. E. Rutledge, R. W. Johnson, and a Mr. Lashly.

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The sweeping victory for Negro teachers has national and state-wide significance and, as an immediate result of it, the Festus School District must pay its six Negro teachers salary increases totaling $1,905 a year. It also means that more than 700 colored teachers should receive increased salaries totaling $225,000 annually.

Successfully prosecuting the case was Atty. David M. Grant of this city, who waged a brilliant and militant campaign in which he had the expert assistance of Atty. Thurgood Marshall, special legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Numerous other complaints had been filed against pay inequalities of Missouri teachers over the past six years, but all of these had hitherto been unsuccessful.

STRENGTH IN NUMBERS

The belated victory in Missouri was made possible through the activities and resources of the Missouri Association of Negro Teachers, a steering committee of which, aided by the NAACP, retained the eminent colored lawyers and otherwise financed the cost of the important case.

The Consensus of the association membership, following Judge Hulen's sweeping decision, was that the hard-earned victory was well worth the six-year struggle which eventually led to the history-making legal precedent.

TEACHERS WIN FIGHT IN MO.

Chicago, Illinois

6-YEAR PAY

Chicago Bee

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26—(ANP)—a clear cut decision delivered here last week in District court by Judge Rubey Julon, the practice of paying Negro and white school teachers different wage scales was outlawed. The court ruling ended a six year fight waged by the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers for removal of the wage differential.

Judge Julon's opinion stated in part:

'That the official policy and official acts of the defendants, the Board of Education of Festus, Mo. in carrying out over a period of years the custom and practice of paying the plaintiff (Emma Jane Lee) and all other Negro teachers and principals in the public school system of Festus, Mo., smaller salaries than have been paid white teachers and principals with similar professional qualifications and experience, if, in so far as such differentials were, or are predicated on race or color, are unlawful, unconstitutional and void and are in violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and of Sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United States Code."

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Teachers Win Equal Pay Fight

ST. LOUIS, (ANP)—In a clear cut decision delivered here last week in District court by Judge Rubey M. Hulon, the practice of paying colored and white school teachers different wage scales was outlawed. The court ruling ended a six year fight waged by the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers for removal of the wage differential.

MISSOURI TEACHERS' EQUAL SALARY CASE

Argus St. Louis, Missouri

The winning of the suit to equalize the salaries of the Negro teachers at Festus, Missouri with those of the whites attracted a deal of attention not only in this state, but also throughout this country. And Miss Emma Jane Lee is to be congratulated upon her courage and forethought by allowing her name to be used as the plaintiff.

However, it must be borne in mind that the success of this suit did not automatically give increases of salaries equal to those of white teachers throughout the state. Therefore, the gains made so far merely opens the door through which others may enter by the same route Miss Lee used—the courts—with assurance of winning.

We are doubly pleased with this victory because the Argus for several years, has made the fight, primarily to interest the teachers in their own behalf. We had unwavering faith in the court proceeding as the way to reach our goal. It was back in November 8, 1940, just before the teachers' meeting in Kansas City, that the following editorial appeared in the St. Louis Argus:

This week the meeting of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers is being held in Kansas City, Missouri. Whatever else will be done by this group of educators, a real service to their race and to themselves will fall short if something definite is not done to equalize the salaries of their fellow teachers with that of the white teachers doing similiar work, and definite action taken to see that every Negro child of school age has the opportunity to attend a public school in the state. There are two things which the teachers can do during the present session, but if they fail they will be stamped as derelict in their duty. The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stands willing and ready to assist in the prosecution of a case which will mean thousands of dollars increase in the salaries of the teachers and the admission into the public schools of the state of hundreds of Negro children who are now being denied this privilege. The Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers can do its duty by furnishing the money as a body to prosecute these cases.

The teachers have responded and part of the work has been done but still there is a law on the Missouri statute books which requires at least eight Negro children in a school district before a school board will be required to furnish a teacher at the expense of county and state. At the same time one white child in the district may require a teacher for it. This, too, is a matter which the teachers and the NAACP should take up with state officials.

On December 5, 1941, after offering some other suggestions regarding certain things we thought the teachers might do in their annual meeting, the Argus made the following comment:

Our next suggestion would be that these teachers immediately take action to equalize the pay of colored instructors in the public schools of the state using the rural districts as a starting point. The most effective action at this time is for this body to give financial and moral support to a suit to force the equalization of the salaries of teachers. The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stands ready and willing to prosecute such a case to the end that victory may be won.

Attorneys in the teacher salary case are looking forward and will in a short time we hope, offer plans for further action in the courts against these injustices.

Issues Decree

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With-out going to trial, the Negro teachers of Missouri have won the equal salaries.

In a sweeping decision announced Saturday, Aug. 14, Judge Rubey M. Hulen, sitting as judge for less than a week in the federal district court for eastern Missouri, declared that the practice of paying Negro teachers smaller salaries than white teachers simply because of race and color is in violation of the U. S. constitution.

Judge Hulen's decree, in part, read:

Declares It Unconstitutional

"It is hereby ordered, decreed and adjudged:

"That the official policy and official acts of the defendants, the board of education of Festus, Mo., in carrying out over a period of years the custom and practice of paying the plaintiff (Emma Jane Lee) and all other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Festus, smaller salaries than have been paid to white teachers and principals with similar professional qualifications experience, if, insofar as such differentials were, or are, predicated on race or color, are unlawful, unconstitutional and void and are in violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States and of sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United States code."

The suit was filed in the federal court June 16 by the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers on behalf of Miss Emma Jane Lee, Festus teacher for the last five years, and other teachers there.

Six-Year Campaign

The state association of which A. C. Shropshire of Festus is president, has been actively at work on the problems of equalizing teachers' salaries and educational op-

Victory Without A Trial

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Rubey M. Hulen, New U. S. Judge,

ortunities in Missouri over a per iod of six years.

Before the suit was filed in fed eral court, the teachers' associa tion attempted several other mean of meeting the problem but each proved unsatisfactory. Persuasion and negotiation both failing, the teachers decided in their conven tion in December to try the matter in the federal courts.

A steering committee of the as sociation was formed for the pur pose of employing counsel, plan ning, raising the funds and carry ing through the action in the courts.

Atty. David M. Grant of St. Louis was employed as counsel with Thurgood Marshall of New York, national N.A.A.C.P. counsel serving as adviser and consultant

As a result of Judge Hulen's de cree, the Festus school district will have to pay the six Negro teachers of that city a total increase of $1,905 a year, an average of about $320 a teacher.

$225,000 A Year

When the effect of this decision is enforced throughout the state, more than 700 Negro teachers are expected to be benefitted by increased salaries totaling around $225,000 annually.

The expense of the suit was borne by the teachers themselves. In the campaign for funds which started last January, contributions poured in from all parts of the state and the goal set was oversubscribed.

It is interesting to note that the St. Louis teachers, even though they stood no chance of personal benefit, oversubscribed their quota and contributed more than one-half of the total amount collected.

St. Louis and Kansas City do not suffer from wage differentials. The practice is largely confined to the more than 150 school districts outside the first class cities.

When advised of the victory, by long distance, Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City, executive secretary of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, issued the following statement for the organization:

"Negro teachers throughout Missouri can enter upon their duties for the incoming year with new fervor and zeal founded upon an increased self-respect, as a result of this decision.

"They will know that no longer can they legally be set apart and discriminated against on account of race and color in the vital aspect of wages; that wherever the practice persists it is violative of the laws of the U. S. Constitution, and that the Federal court acting officially through Honorable Ruby M. Hulen, federal judge, has branded all such districts, their boards, and members as agencies trampling upon the American flag and constitution they have sworn, on their oaths, to uphold and defend.

"The association, through this decision has passed the first milestone only, in this battle. The Lee decision is merely the vehicle we will use to ride into every school district in this state demanding fair and square dealings for our members.

"We seek the support and assistance of all the citizens of Missouri who respect constitutional government, and who consider the great document as the protecting genius for every man however great or small, so that it can stretch its arms forth to the farthest backwoods recess of this state, and provide affirmative relief for the injured there to be found."

U. S. Judge Knocks Out Differences In Pay Scale

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

Atty. David M. Grant

The practice of paying Negro teachers in this area less pay for preparation and experience, smaller salaries than white teachers because of race and color was outlawed and declared to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States in a sweeping decision of state wide importance announced Saturday, Augst 14th in St. Louis by the Honorable Rubey M. Hulen, sitting as judge for less tran a week in the District Court of the United States of American for the Eastern District of Missouri.

Judge Hulen's decree, in part read as follows:

That the officials policy and official acts of the defendants, the Board of Education of Festus, Missouri, in carrying out over a period of years the custom and practice of paying the plaintiff (Emma Jane Lee) and all other Negro teachers and principals in the public school system of Festus, Missouri, smaller salaries than have been paid to white teachers and principals with similar professional qualifications and experience, if, in so far as, such differentials were or are, predicated on race or color are unlawful, unconstitutional and void and are in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and of Sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United States Code.

CULMINATES SIX YEAR STRUGGLE

The Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers has been actively at work on the problems of equalizing teachers salaries and educational opportunities in Missouri over a period of six years. Every known approach to the problem was attempted, with results that were far from satisfactory, and as a final measure, the membership voted in their last annual convention to try the matter in the Federal courts.

Following the convention in December, a Steering Committee of the Association was formed for the purpose of employing counsel, planning, raising the fnds and carrying through the action in the courts. Agitation leading up to the suit was crystallized in a public mass meeting at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. on Jaunary 3, 1943, when Thurgood Marshall appeared as the principal speaker and related his experience as counsel for Negro teachers in Maryland, Arkansas, Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia and other states where suits have been won, or filed and pending.

In the campaign for funds which started at this meeting, contributions poured in from all parts of the state, and the goal set was oversubscribed. It is interesting to note that the St. Louis teachers, even though they stood no chance of personal benefit, oversubscribed their quota and contributed more than one-half of the total amount collected. St. Louis teachers do not suffer from wage differentials as the practice is largely confined to more than 150 school districts outside the first class cities.

As a result of the decree the Festus School District will have to pay the six Negro teachers of Festus, the district immediately affected a total increases of $1905 per year, an average of about $320 per teacher. When the effect of this decision is enforced throughout the state more than 700 Negro teachers are expected to be benefited by incrasd salarid totaling around $225,000 annually.

When advised of the victory by long distance, Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City, executive Secretary of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, issued the following statement on part for the organization;

"The Association, be continued through this decision has passed the first milestone only, in this battle. The Lee decision is merely the vehicle we will use to ride into every school district in this state demanding fair and square dealing for our members. We seek the support and assistance of all the citizens of Missouri who respect constitutional government, and who consider that great document as the protecting genius for every man however great or small, so that it can stretch its arms forth to the farthest backwood recess of this state, and provide affirmative relief for the injured there to be found."

Attorney Grant Issues Statement

David M. Grant, St. [illegible] torney, whose [illegible] and fearless prosecution of the case, in cooperation with Thurgood Marshall and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, resulted in this important victory, declared that no effort would be spared and no quarter given in forcing statewide equalization based upon the ruling in the Festus case. Att'y. Grant said;

'The preparation and prosecution of this suit has not been easy. First of all there is natural hesitation on the part of a teacher in becoming plaintiff, together with an uncertainty all round as the reactions to follow. Miss Emma Jane Lee deserves the respect and applause of her profession all over the county. She follows in the admirable tradition of Walter Mills, of Anne Arundel County, Md., first to bring such a suit; Melvin O. Alston, Caerfold Va.; Susie Morris of Little Rock, Ark.; Vera Abbington, Louisville, Ky. and others. So long as we continue to produce fearless people such as those we can continue to hope as a racial grop for the ultimate achievement of democracy.

I have in my files, at present, the names of teachers in a dozen or more Missouri school districts where differentials in wages are practiced, who have expressed eager desires to become plaintiffs, if necsesary. I am hoping that this needless expense and numerous litigation can be avoided and have already received the assurance of Rev. D. F. Martinez, State Supervisor of Negro Schools that 'When victory is won in Miss Lee's case, the boards and authorities throughout Missouri will be reminded of the law from this office.'

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Gulf Port, Miss. Herald
October 19, 1943

COLORED TEACHERS TO RECEIVE PAY

Faculty members of nine colored schools in Harrison county will receive salaries this week-end for the first month of the current term, it was announced today at the office of O. L. Ladnier, county superintendent of education.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tells Teachers Not To Ask For Equal Pay

Mississippi School Superintendent Warns Principals

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Mississippi's Negro teachers Tuesday were warned against filing suit for equalization of salaries by State Superintendent of Education J. S. Vandiver in an address before the conference of principals of Negro Schools held at Jackson College here.

Pointing to the advancement obtained in salaries since his election eight years ago, the superintendent set forth a plan to be presented to the state legislature, which if adopted, would go into effect in July, 1944, advancing the salaries of Negro teachers to $480 per year in an eight months' school term.

In issuing his warning against filing a suit as had been planned by the Mississippi Negro Teachers Association, Mr. Vandiver expressed the belief that the resort to court action would mean the loss of friendship of those whom he contended had given full evidence of their sympathetic interest in Negro education and progress of the race in Mississippi.

TEACHERS SHOCKED

The speech fell like a bombshell amidst the assembled delegates, who accepted it as meaning that the only way Negro teachers could hope for salary parity was through the filing of a suit in federal court here. More than 100 principals attended. The expected formation of a permanent organization did not materialize.

Mississippi Issues Scare To Teachers On Equal Salaries

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Mississippi's Negro teachers Tuesday were warned against filing suit for equalization of salaries by State Supt. of Education J. S. Vandiver in an address before the Conference of Principals of Negro Schools held at Jackson College here.

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May Lose Friends

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Miss. Teachers Warned On Equal Salary By State

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

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Other speakers who appeared discussing the problem of the high illiteracy rate among Mississippi selectees were Capt. William A. Clark, education officer, headquarters, fourth service command, Atlanta; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, Jeanes fund, Southern Education foundation, Washington; Dr. P. H. Eason and Prof. A. J. Travis, state department of education, and Prof. Lawrence C. Jones, Piney Woods school, Miss.

Miss. Teachers Warned Not To Ask For Equalized Salaries

Informer
Houston, Tex.
OCT 23 1943

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States Plan

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Equal Pay Battle For Teachers Gain Steadily Through Dixie, Says White

Defender
Chicago, Ill

OCT 30 1943

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (ANP)—The campaign for teacher pay equalization has now reached 11 of the 13 traditionally southern states and most of the local school boards "have followed the mandates of the law as a result of court action," Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, declared here this week.

The supreme court, three years ago, decreed that the South must pay Negro school teachers of the same experience the same salary white teachers receive for the same amount of work.

A recent survey of state education officials shows that considerable strides have been made. Most has been done in the richer states and in the border states where the Negro population is proportionately small; and least in the deep South where the populations appear the heaviest.

Hits Rating System

Said the NAACP official, in some states the school boards have "refused to give in, and have taken different types of steps in an attempt to circumvent the true meaning of the 14th amendment." This, he adds, has been done by "rating systems" and other methods.

"The next step in the campaign," White said, "is an attack on these rating systems whereby Negro teachers, for the most part, are rated lower than white teachers of equivalent standing.

"When the NAACP started its campaign of employing the courts as an opening wedge in its fight against educational inequalities and discriminations, many dire predictions were made as to the effect of such action upon race relations. To date, little or no friction has resulted but important gains have been made."

Pay Increases

U. S. Office of Education statistics show that in the decade preceding the original supreme court suit, the annual average salary of the Negro public school teacher increased from $432 to $601 a year in the 17 so-called segregation states. There were then 64,476 Negro school teachers and 260,983 white teachers. Average salaries of the white teachers for the year 1931-32 were 103 per cent greater than those for the Negroes. By 1939-40 the difference had been reduced to 74 per cent. The increase in Negro teachers' salaries ranged from four per cent in Tennessee to 46 per cent in North Carolina. The greater decrease in differential, 92 per cent, was in Oklahoma.

Equalization is no longer a problem in the border states of Maryland and Oklahoma. In the middle states of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, equalization has not been completely arrived at, but progress has been made in that direction.

In North Carolina, where the state wholly supports the school system, $2,700,000 was set aside three years ago to eliminate the pay differential, which had been growing smaller for years. According to present day plans the goal will be reached in the fall of 1945.

Progress in Virginia

A recent survey by Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, state superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, indicates that 26 of the state's 100 counties have equalized salaries or will have done so by 1943-44 and plans for equalization have been adopted in 19 other counties.

A. W. Carroll, assistant commissioner of education, reports that 88 counties in Tennessee made no distinction between white and Negro teachers' salaries as far as equalization funds of the state are concerned. The fact that seven of her rich counties have not gone along is a matter of local concern.

In Louisiana, where a federal court recently upheld the claim of a Negro teacher, the state board of education revised teachers schedules and made merit and responsibility additional factors to be considered by parish superintendents in fixing salaries.

Rating Plans

Likewise, the South Carolina legislature this year gave local school trustees the right to set salaries in teacher contracts on the basis of the type of work done and its value. The same legislature authorized a 15 per cent raise for all teachers. The state board of education last year increased the top salary for Negro teachers from $60 to $75 a month. Top salary for whites then was $100. Florida and Louisiana have similar plans.

Gordon Worley of the state department of education, says that in Texas, the city of San Antonio already pays white and Negro teachers the same scale; and Austin, Dallas, Houston, Wichita Falls, and Palestine school boards have plans to reach equalization in from three to five years.

Georgia has not settled upon equalization but a legal suit is pending against the Atlanta city board of education. Nor has Alabama made a definite program. Negro teachers, however, are gradually being paid more.

In Arkansas six counties have begun equalization programs, according to Ralph B. Jones, superintendent of education. A legal suit is pending against the Little Rock school board.

In Mississippi, the differential has been slowly decreasing, according to J. S. Vandiver, superintendent of education. White teachers in that state are paid an average of $90 a month for eight or nine months and Negro teachers around $55 a month for six or eight months.

A recent estimation was that it would take $25,000,000 annually to achieve equalization.

18v-1943

NORTH CAROLINA

Equality In White, Negro Teacher Salaries Is Asked

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
January 27, 1943

RALEIGH, Jan. 26—(AP)—The joint appropriations committee today was urged to wipe out the differential between salaries of white and Negro teachers in the state.

James E. Taylor, dean of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, representing the State Negro Teachers association, asked that the elimination be made as a step toward solving interracial problems.

"Negro teachers are required to have the same qualifications as white teachers," he said, "and contrary to public belief it costs them more to live.

"The elimination of this pay difference was recommended during the Ehringhaus and Hoey administrations but nothing was done. We have told our people that it was not done because of the lack of money.

"But now, with the $32,000,000 surplus, there is ample money to put these salaries on a par and wipe out this inequality."

Taylor pointed out that the Negro educators in this state have always followed the "moderate" policy of trying to solve racial problems through friendly co-operation.

"If this inequality is not wiped out it may have a serious effect on harmonious racial relationships during these crucial times," he said.

N. C. TEACHERS MAY GET SAME PAY BY 1945

MAY 9 1943

RALEIGH, N. C., May 6—(ANP)—In a report Friday by Dr. James T. Taylor, dean of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham and chairman of the legislative committee of the N. C. Teachers' association, members were brought up to date on the progress of the state's efforts leading to equalization of teachers' pay on a state-wide basis.

Dr. Taylor cited the $1,750,000 appropriation for the next two years to apply on the differential and said: "Thus in 1945, we may expect all teachers throughout the State of North Carolina to be paid on an equal basis."

The speakers on program were Dr. N. C. Newbold, state director of Negro education, and Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard university, Washington.

Dr. Taylor's report stated in part:

"It is with a deep sense of pride and satisfaction that I am privileged to announce that North Carolina again leads the way, as she becomes the first among the southern and border states to take action to equalize teachers' pay on a state-wide basis. Out of funds appropriated by the recent general assembly, the new state school board has set aside $1,750,000 to apply on the differential—$750,000 in 1943-'44 and $1,000,000 in 1944-'45, thus in 1945 we may expect all teachers throughout the state of North Carolina to be paid on an equal basis."

Carolina Teachers Learn All Salaries To Be Equal In 1945

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

MAY

RALEIGH, N. C.—All teachers throughout the state of North Carolina are expected to be paid on an equal basis in 1945, Dr. James T. Taylor, dean of North Carolina College, and chairman of the legislative committee of the North Carolina Teachers Association, reported at the association's convention here last Friday night.

In reporting for the committee Dr. Taylor cited the $1,750,000 appropriated for the next biennium to apply on the differential.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, state director of Negro education, and Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University, were the speakers. "The Negro in Post War Society" was Dr. Logan's topic.

During Friday morning and afternoon, delegates attended section meetings. The convention ended Saturday with the election of officers and other business.

TAYLOR'S REPORT

Following is the text of Dr Taylor's report:

"I have an historic announcement to make.

"It is with a deep sense of pride and satisfaction that I am privileged to announce that North Carolina again leads the way, as she becomes the first among the Southern and border states to take action to equalize teachers' pay on a statewide basis.

"Out of funds appropriated by the recent General Assembly the new state school board has set aside $1,750,000 to apply on the differential, $750,000 in 1943-44 and $1,000,000 in 1944-45. Thus in 1945 we may expect all teachers throughout the State of North Carolina to be paid on an equal basis.

MAY 1 1943

"This is a great moment in the life of our state and in the life of the South. When North Carolina's Negro soldiers read this news on the battlefronts around the world, they will exclaim, 'Thank God and pass the ammunition."

Members of the legislative committee of the association are Chairman Taylor, W. L. Greene, E. M. Barnes, L. S. Cozart, Mrs. L. B. Yancey, E. A. Johnson, M. W. Aikens, William McElrath, I Ellis Johnson, Mrs. Mary C. Holliday, J. W. Paisley, L. R. Best and S. W. Duncan.

Expect Equalized Pay For All N.C. Teachers By '45

MAY 8 1943

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TEACHERS' PAY EQUALIZED IN N. CAROLINA

Chicago Illinois Defender

$1,750,000 Appropriated By State To Wipe Out Wage Differential

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

DURHAM, N. C.—"North Carolina is the first state in the South to equalize teachers' pay on a state-wide basis!" MAY 1943

So declared Dr. James T. Taylor, dean of North Carolina State College for Negroes and chairman of the legislative committee, N. C. Teachers Association.

Taylor pointed to the state appropriation of $1,750,000, for the next biennium to apply on the differential and said "Thus in 1945, we may expect all teachers throughout the state of North Carolina to be paid on an equal basis."

"Post-War Negro"

Friday's sessions were taken up with group and section meetings and the confab ended Saturday with election of officers and transaction of routine business.

Dr. Taylor's report on salary equilization which was warmly received by the delegates, was as follows:

Historic Announcement

"I have an historic announcement to make.

"It is with a deep sense of pride and satisfaction that I am privileged to announce that North Carolina again leads the way, as she becomes the first among the Southern and border states to take action to equalize teachers' pay on a statewide basis. Out of funds appropriated by the recent General Assembly, the new State School Board has set aside $1,750,000 to appy on the differential, $750,000 in 1943-44 and $1,000,000 in 1944-45, thus in 1945 we can expect all teachers throughout the state of North Carolina to be paid on an equal basis.

"This is a great moment in the life of our state and in the life of the South. When North Carolina's Negro soldiers read this news on the battlefronts around the world, they will exclaim, 'Thank God and pass the ammunition.' To paraphrase Daniel Webster, I say, 'North Carolina, there she stands!' and in the words of our own song, 'Hurrah! Hurrah! all of us can sing, 'Hurrah! Hurrah! The Old North State Forever. Hurrar! Hurrah! The Good Old North State!'"

Members of the legislative committee of the association are Chairman Taylor, W. L. Greene, S. M. Barnes, L. S. Cozart, Mrs. L. B. Yancey, E. A. Johnson, M. W. Aikens, William McElrath, I. Ellis Johnson, Mrs. Mary C. Holliday, J. W. Paisley, L. R. Best, and S. W. Duncan.

JUDGE TO RULE ON TEACHERS' WAGE IN FLA.

Chicago Defender

NAACP Counsel Pushes

Case For Equal Pay In U. S. Court

TAMPA, Fla. — Federal Judge Barker announced at the close of a three day trial this week that he would make a ruling in the teachers' salary suit here "in a few days."

During the trial Judge Barker repeatedly overruled the objection of Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. special counsel, to the calling of the plaintiff, Miss Hilda Turner, by her first name.

School officials here had admitted earlier in the week that under the rating system which determines teacher pay scales in Hillsborough county, the majority of white teachers are rated in the highest group and the majority of Negro teachers are in the lowest. Out of 178 Negro teachers all but 20 were in the lowest bracket. Of all the white teachers all but 100 were in the highest group and only six of these were in the lowest group. But the officials deny discrimination.

See Intimidation

Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. special counsel who is representing Miss Turner, revealed that during the filing of depositions earlier in the week, the Negro teachers who have received highest ratings and equivalent salaries were questioned by the school officials.

These teachers were asked if they were satisfied with their own salaries, and if they had suggested that the plaintiff and her lawyers drop the case. This group said they were satisfied with their own salaries, but because other Negro teachers felt that the rating system had not been fairly administered, they had joined them in voting unanimously to carry the case through.

Attorneys for both sides agreed before the trial that the question at issue is whether the schedule of pay is fair and if it is being fairly administered.

Call Negroes 'Inferior'

"Our objective is to the administration of the new salary schedule," Marshall told Judge Barker. "We contend that it makes discrimination possible and that the people who rated teachers did so in a discriminatory fashion."

During the trial the plaintiff called members of the school board and school officials as witnesses who under cross examination admitted that no Negroes were considered for the rating committee and that it is composed entirely of whites.

Superintendent E. L. Robinson admitted that he had a preconceived notion that Negro teachers as a group are inferior to white teachers.

Frank B. Myles, white, superintendent of Negro schools in the county who was recalled as witness to testify in detail concerning education and qualification of the Negro teachers said he insisted that all teachers have college degrees from reputable schools. Myles, himself, however, has only a normal school certificate.

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Equalization Of Salaries In North Carolina

leaders in education plunged head-on into court battles, and they have achieved complete equalization in only one governmental unit among the 124. Because these school leaders subjected their school boards to the scrutiny of the clause in the fourteenth amendment against racial discrimination, some of these leaders have been discharged.

HIGHLY gratifying is the announcement that North Carolina salaries of white and Negro teachers will be equalized by 1945. Such a statewide settlement of this moot question is possible in North Carolina, for in that state all policies pertaining to teachers and other phases of education are determined by the government at Raleigh.

In Virginia, on the other hand, the regulation of salaries rests entirely with the 124 separate local boards of education. Thus in Virginia equalization can be attained only by a piece meal process. These two Southern states differ also in that North Carolina is proceeding by the statutory or administrative method, while Virginia is proceeding by the judicial method.

DR. JACKSON

EQUALIZATION WITHOUT VIOLENT ACTION

In North Carolina the authorities are granting Negro teachers equalization without violent action on their part; in Virginia they are granting it only after these teachers employ lawyers and engage in legal battles. Eight years ago the North Carolina Negro leaders advised against court action and recommended that their teachers should "Wait," "be patient," and allow the authorities to act of their own free will. Equalization is close at hand among the Tarheelers; therefore it appears that the "wait-awhile" advice was thoroughly sound.

In contrast to the North Carolinians the Old Dominion

APPEALED TO COURTS

The educators in Virginia made no mistake in appealing to the courts because in a given case it is the function of these bodies to declare what the law is. For seventy years the school boards of Virginia and the south thought that the unequal payment of teachers was no violation of the law of the land, but since the Mills case in Maryland, and the Aline Black and Melvin Alston cases in Virginia, they can no longer entertain any such thought.

Knowing what the law is, and being convinced that the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the Alston case involved North Carolina as well as Virginia, the North Carolina authorities in passing a law for equalization are merely applying the law as defined by the court. Without the law of the court in the first instance, North Carolina probably never would have acted nor would the school boards in Virginia have made a beginning toward equalization.

In the last analysis, then, the North Carolina teachers owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the Virginia leaders who boldly set out to unearth the (real) law on salary payments based on race. They owe a lasting debt also to Aline Black and Melvin Alston who placed themselves or the altar as a sacrifice for this worthy cause.

THE PEACEFUL METHOD

The North Carolina method is the peaceful method, but peaceful action is sometimes attained only after violent action has taken place. Because violence was resorted to in the first instance by the violent Virginia Negroes it now appears that equalization will eventually sweep the South.

18v-1943

PENNSYLVANIA

New Angle-Teachers Strike

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

FEB 14 1943

Asking for either a bonus or a raise of $250 a year to cover the increased cost of living, 50 teachers at Rankin high school, Pittsburgh, staged a sitdown strike. As a result, the school board sent the pupils home and they liked that (above). School Solicitor Leo Kostman said that "we just don't have the money to give them the raise they want.

18v-1943

Salary Suit

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
May 10, 1943
BY I. M. A. MYERS
(Contributed to the Item)

Columbia, May 10.—The executive committee, the free conference and the legislative committee, representing the Palmetto Teachers' association in session at Allen university voted unanimously not to encourage a pending lawsuit for equalization of salaries in South Carolina.

It also agreed to continue the arbitrations being carried on by the leaders of the two races in an effort to solve the salary problem and to ask school officials to reduce the differential between white and negro, one-third yearly for the next three years.

Plans and suggestions to protect the teachers who are without degrees, but who have done and are going fine work, were also also among the other things discussed.

President J. T. W. Mims of Clinton said in his opening address that he felt good over the conferences being held with leading school officials, and that already as the result of the conferences held by him and the executive committees, negro teachers are now better paid. He added that he felt there was every reason to believe that the salary differentials will come without encouraging a law suit ahead of arbitration.

Prof S. L. Finley of Chester said that the Rev. J. M. Hinton, state secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, sponsoring the proposed court action, had authorized him to say that "If the school official's assure my committee that negro teachers' salary differentials will be decreased one-third each year for three years, the lawsuti will be withdrawn."

Ida Green, Jeanes supervisor of Florence schools said that "we want equal salaries paid teachers with equal service and training but that can be done without losing the friendships we have built up among the races in the state."

The association also approved at its session the fight of the National Education Association to have passed the Thomas-Hill bill now in congress to appropriate money for public education. The committee appropriated $500 for the special fund.

It was also brought out by the speakers at the meeting here Saturday that agents of some organizations have been collecting money for a lawsuit under assumption that if paid through that medium teachers would not have to pay the membership fees in the state organization.

"That has caused several counties not to pay the usual membership fees," President J. E. Blanton of Vorhees school commented.

C. V. Bing reported an after-collection of $83 from Georgetown county. President Mims appointed Principal Finley chairman of the membership campaign.

The following committees were appointed: Research and investigation, I. M. A. Myers of Allen univeristy, Dean E. H. Fitcheet of Chaflin and S. S. McIver of Summerville.

Legislative: B. W. Gallman of Newberry, Macio Anderson of Summerton, J. E. Blanton of Denmark, C. C. Woodson of Spartanburg, Ida Green of Florence, R. W. McGirt of Rock Hill and Dr. M. F. Whitaker of Orangeburg.

The following members represented free conference committee elected by the house of delegates: W. H. Neal of Sumter, C. S. McIver Summerville, L. V. Vance of St. Matthews, W. A. White of Gray Court, C. W. Madden of Columbia, and J. L. Dixon of Society Hill.

The members of the conference were served a chicken dinner by President Higgins of Allen university.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 9, 1943

Negroes Submit Plea To Raise Teachers' Pay

Committee Asks Board Of Education For More. Delegates Meet

Negro school teachers representing the Palmetto State Teachers Association petitioned the State Board of Education this morning for salary increases based upon a percentage of the differences in the pay of white and Negro teachers.

The committee of Negro teachers still was before the State Board at an early hour this afternoon, but was expected to report back during the day to a meeting of the House of Delegates and executive committee of the association, which was meeting today at Benedict College.

Dr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, said that the committee, headed by J. W. T. Mims, of Clinton, president of the association, had petitioned the board to increase the salaries of Negro teachers by a percentage of the differences now existing between the salaries now paid white and Negro school teachers by the state. This difference amounts to about $30 per month with teachers receiving base pay of $70 per month in comparison with $100 for white teachers of like certificate.

Margin Is Widened

The margin of difference, however, would be widened under the terms of the general appropriations bill passed by the General Assembly last week, which gives 15 per cent salary increases to all teachers. Under this act, the white teachers would receive $115 per month and the Negro teachers, $80.50.

The House of Delegates and executive committee of the Palmetto State Teachers Associations opened a series of meetings at Benedict College this morning with J. S. Shanklin, vice president, presiding in the absence of Mims, who was at the Board of Education meeting held in the governor's office. The morning program consisted of a series of committee reports and discussions of the business of the association, which is composed of Negro teachers of the state school system.

To Hear Officials

Immediately after lunch, they were to hear addresses by state school officials, including J. B. Felton, state agent for Negro schools, and Miss Mary Eva Hite, acting director of the division of teacher education and certification, and also by J. P. Coates, secretary and treasurer of the South Carolina Eductaion Association, the organization of white school teachers of the state.

Afterward, the House of Delegates of the Palmetto State Teachers Association was to resume its sessions for the discussion of association business, and Mims and his committee were expected to report at that time on the conferences held during the morning with the State Board of Education.

Several weeks ago, announcement was made through a Negro organization of plans for bringing a suit on behalf of Negro school teachers to obtain equal pay with that of white teachers.

Salem, S. C., Item
May 13, 1943

NEGROES TO SUE FOR EQUAL PAY.

Announcement has been made that suit will be brought against the State of South Carolina by a colored citizen and teacher of Sumter to enforce pay for colored teachers equal to that paid to white teachers.

It appears the Association of Colored Teachers has not sponsored the suit and refused to help finance it. The suit, if brought, may result in increased pay for the colored teachers and it may not. The school authorities recognize and admit some unjust discrimination, and are taking the necessary steps to correct them.

The colored teachers understand, of course, that pay is based on qualifications, and the lack of training has precluded their getting pay equal to that of the white's. Most of those who have college training have received it from institutions that are not accredited.

Mr. J. K. Breedin, of Business Inc., makes the point that the suit against the state, even though brought in Federal court, can't be sustained as it has been in other Southern States for the reason South Carolina levies no school tax and all funds received by the schools are only grants. Federal government makes it a practice to make grants and exercises the privilege of making them to institutions or units without regard to what it does for others, and by the same token Federal court can't consistently rule this state can't exercise the same privilege.

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 4, 1943

Negroes Head For Court on Teachers' Pay

South Carolina Negroes are planning a court action before the close of the present school term to bring about "an equalization of teachers' salaries in South Carolina," the state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday.

Educators estimated the "equalization" would add at least $2,500,000 to the state's annual school bill.

James M. Hinton of Columbia, of the state conference, said the conference executive committee had agreed this week to work to raise the amount of money necessary to institute a suit "before the present school term ends" in mid-May.

South Carolina's approximately 6,000 Negro teachers are paid on the basis of teaching certificates that automatically carry a low salary scale—ranging from $360 a year for first-year teachers, to $480 for teachers with three years of teaching experience.

Most white teachers are issued a certificate that carries an annual salary ranging from $680 to $800 a year.

All teachers in the state were given a $40 bonus yesterday by the legislature, which is planning in its general appropriations to raise teachers' pay somewhere between $10 a month and a flat 15 per cent, commencing next year.

Hinton estimated that funds for the proposed suit could be raised within 45 days.

Branches of the state confernce operate here and at Charleston, Greenville, Sumter, Cheraw, Summerville, Manning, Darlington, Florence and Aiken.

Forum

SHOULD RAISE SALARIES OF NEGRO TEACHERS

To the Editor of The Record:

There is a bill pending in the legislature to raise the salaries of all South Carolina teachers by a certain percentage.

Public notice has been given of a suit to be instituted by Negroes for the purpose of securing for Negro teachers the same basic pay received by white teachers. The present discrepancy in salaries is so marked as to amount to a State scandal.

The Negroes have been patient. It has been a matter of common knowledge among lawyers and informed laymen for many years that the courts with uniformity have been holding, whenever the issue was presented, that States cannot thus discriminate. The Negroes have waited in the evident hope and reasonable expectation that the discrimination would be voluntarily abandoned. No indication emerges from Columbia that such hope and expectation may longer be entertained.

The State will be compelled by law to do what it should have done, not as an act of grace but as an act of common fairness and decency.

There is still time to avert this shame and stigma. If funds are available, as the legislature has evidently concluded, to justify a raise in the pay of all teachers, white and Negro,—which would merely preserve the existing inequity—they would be more wisely and justly used to raise the pay of Negro teachers to approach the white standard even if it means keeping white salaries at their present level.

No intelligent person would deny that the standard of salaries for white teachers is too low. But the standard for Negroes doing the same work is vastly lower. That situation cannot be reconciled with any pretension to fairness or even honesty in the administration of school funds.

The present discrimination may only be preserved by a species of dishonesty which may be more stultifying morally than the lack of

ned court action this year to bring about "equalization of teachers' salaries" in the state.

Hinton said the executive committee of the state conference agreed at a meeting held in Sumter Sunday to bring the court action before the close of the present school term.

Negro Teachers Seek Higher Pay

Columbia, S. C., Daily Item
March 3, 1943

Columbia, March 3.—(AP)—James M. Hinton of Columbia, a member of the Executive committee of the State conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said unanimously to institute the suit before today South Carolina negroes plan money for a lawsuit under assumption that if paid through that medium teachers would not have to pay the membership fees in the state organization.

"That has caused several counties not to pay the usual membership fees," President J. E. Blanton of Vorhees school commented.

C. V. Bing reported an after-collection of $83 from Georgetown county. President Mims appointed Principal Finley chairman of the membership campaign.

The following committees were appointed: Research and investigation, I. M. A. Myers of Allen univeristy, Dean E. H. Fitcheet of Chaflin and S. S. McIver of Summerville.

Legislative: B. W. Gallman of Newberry, Macio Anderson of Summerton, J. E. Blanton of Denmark, C. C. Woodson of Spartanburg, Ida Green of Florence, R. W. McGirt of Rock Hill and Dr. M. F. Whitaker of Orangeburg.

The following members represented free conference committee elected by the house of delegates: W. H. Neal of Sumter, C. S. McIver Summerville, L. V. Vance of St. Matthews, W. A. White of Gray Court, C. W. Madden of Columbia, and J. L. Dixon of Society Hill.

The members of the conference were served a chicken dinner by President Higgins of Allen university.

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mid-summer. The campaign t raise the money will be conclude in not more than 45 days, he said

For several years negro teacher have sought the same scale of pa given white teachers. The negr teachers would be included in $10-a-month increase, which wa ratified today by the general as sembly.

There are nine branches of th National Association in Sout Carolina. They are at Columbia Charleston, Greenville, Sumter Cheraw, Summerville, Manning Darlington, Florence and Aiken.

Negroes Vote Against Suit

Columbia, April 10.—(AP): The possibility of court action to force the state to equalize white and negro teachers' salaries was rendered immobile for a year from at least one source yesterday when the state negro teacher's association voted to refrain from instituting a suit.

An independent organization of local South Carolina groups served notice two months ago that it was collecting funds to institute a suit sometimes this year.

Officials of the Palmetto association, headed by President J. W. T. Mims of Clinton, discussed this reported suit with state department of education officials yesterday, then after six hours of debate by its house of delegates, announced the association would refrain from any court action.

The Palmetto officials protested that an overall 15 per cent. raise for white and negro teachers would spread, rather than close, the gap between the $100 top monthly salary for whites and the $70 ceiling for negroes.

The raise, enacted by the legislature and effective July 1, would see white teachers paid a $115 maximum, and negroes a top of $80.50, a spread of $34.50, compared with the present $30 differential.

The negro leaders asked that raises be made on a scale that would close the gap between the two groups' pay.

The house of delegates' action was taken at its annual meeting.

It was reported following the mass meeting at the Bethel A. M. E. church last night, at which Marshall spoke, that there was a possibility that the suits may be filed in each county of the state but it appeared that one suit would be filed in the United States District Court.

"I came here to file a case for equalization of salaries of teachers in South Carolina and I'm going to tell you now that it will be filed as soon as everything is sewed up so tight we can't posibly fail for we're going to win this case," he said.

Legal Side Completed

He told the audience that the legal side of the case had been completed but some details were being checked.

The NAACP attorney told the audience that a suit seeking franchise rights in primaries would also be brought but did not divulge the plan for this action.

He described the poll tax and Democratic primaries as an injustice to Negroes.

"And," he said, "no citizen can be truly self-respecting and develop into the best sort of citizen until he has both the right and the responsibility to vote—to be represented both for his own sake and for the sake of trying to make his country a better place to live in by sending the right men to Congress and putting the right men in the city council of his home town."

Returning to the teacher pay raise question, Marshall said "to me there's just one end to this teacher's salary fight for equal pay for equal training and equal work, and any teacher who's unwilling to stand up and fight for his or her rights is just not fit to be a teacher."

World Problem

He declared that the question of "What's to be done with the Negro?" is not a Negro problem, not a southern problem, nor a national one, but a world problem.

"I can't be in South Carolina and not urge that 'Cotton Ed' Smith be given up. He has been elected several times too many already. His whole platform is 'I'll keep the Nigger in his place,'" the speaker said.

The Rev. E. A. Adams presided at the meeting and Harold Boulware, local attorney, introduced the speaker.

Columbia, S. C., State
June 25, 1943

Negroes Get Teacher Pay Suit Ready

Preparations for filing suit against the State of South Carolina seeking equal teachers pay went forward here today as Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and local attorneys, studied the proper move to make.

Negroes Start Court Action On School Teacher Pay

Petition Served

On Charleston School Board

South Carolina Negroes yesterday instituted preliminary action to carry to the courts their request for abolition of allegedly discriminatory pay scales for the state's white and Negro teachers.

A petition, asking the school board to "immediately discontinue discrimination" in salaries paid teachers "because of their race and color" was served Thursday morning on Charleston officials. The Columbia office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said if the request were denied, suit would be filed in federal district court here.

The NAACP said "sufficient funds" had been collected "to take the case to the United States supreme court" if necessary.

Charleston school authorities declined comment on the petition, signed by Malissa Theresa Smith, a teacher in the Burke Industrial high school which is part of the Charleston school system.

The petitioner, a graduate of Avery institute in Charleston and State A. and M. college in Orangeburg, said among other things: "I am happy about the effort which I understand to be the first among my people to remove from our state some of the unfortunate remnants of Reconstruction days."

The state has approximately 6,000 Negro teachers and 9,750 white teachers.

ON CERTIFICATES

Salaries are based on teaching certificates, of which there are two grades. First grade certificates paid from $85 to $100 a month for eight months, and second grade certificates from $45 to $60 a month for eight months during the 1942-43 year. Virtually all white teachers hold first grade certificates.

A 15 per cent. raise was accorded by the 1943 legislature, which also extended the state aid term to nine months.

The monthly salary of any individual teacher depends on her teaching experience. For first grade certificate-holders, the starting state aid pay would be $85; in his or her second year, the pay would be $90, and so on up to $100.

Contracts with teachers are signed by school boards and the salaries they specify rarely are limited to the state aid schedule. The contract is for a salary agreed upon between the board and the teacher, and the board pays it from funds drawn from the state aid allowed for that teacher and from school district funds.

Presentment of the petition NAACP said, climaxed "a 30 month campaign among Negroes to improve the salary situation in the state. The movement began in Charleston in the fall of 1940," NAACP added, "in an arrangement between Osceola E. McKaine of Sumter and John H. McCray, editor of the Lighthouse and Informer," formerly published in Sumter but now operating in Columbia.

OTHER CASES

Several other cases against other counties were being prepared, NAACP said, adding:

"Unless the Charleston school officials revise immediately their present method of paying salaries, the case will be taken court, probably before fall. Sufficient funds have been collected from teachers and others in the state to take the case to the United States supreme court. This, however, shall probably not be necessary inasmuch as favorable decisions in behalf of petitioners have already been established in recent cases."

Salaries are but "one phase of the educational system," it was added. "Plans have been made to tackle the transportation system, the length of school terms and graduate training."

In the petition served upon John F. Seignious, chairman of the Charleston school board, and A. Burnet Rhett, city schools superintendent, the petitioner said her decision to file the request had been prompted by:

"Refusal of the Charleston school board to grant her and other teachers at the Burke school the 15 per cent. increase in salaries for the 1943-44 term as provided for in the general appropriations act; because of the failure of Charleston school officials to show leniency towards Negro schools which have operated double sessions for six or seven years, while expending huge sums to erect a junior high school for white children, described, even by white leaders, as being unfair and other sums to erect gymnasium and remodel more adequately equipped schools for whites."

Plaintiffs For Teacher Suit Obtained

Two Negro plaintiffs, one a teacher in Columbia and the other from a nearby town, have been secured to enter suit for equalization of salaries in the schools of South Carolina, it was announced last night by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Approximately 300 Negroes, with many teachers among them, heard Marshall declare in a meeting at Bethel AME church here that the case would be brought into the courts within a month.

He also said that the affidavits of all the Negroes who have been refused the right to vote in this state have been sent to the department of justice, and that they have been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A case of this sort will be heard this fall in the United States supreme court, Marshall declared.

A collection was taken to help bear the expenses of the teacher lawsuit last night. Marshall explained after the meeting that the action would first be taken to the local school boards before it was carried into the courts, which would indicate that the matter will come before the Columbia board soon.

The NAACP counsel said that there were nearly 1,000 members in the organization in Columbia.

"I couldn't stand before a South Carolina audience and not request that Cotton Ed Smith (Senator Ellison D. Smith) be taken out of the senate of the United States," Marshall shouted as the audience burst into applause.

He also referred to "mistreatment of Negro soldiers in the army," and said that if "the United States cannot protect its own soldiers here, how can it be expected to defeat other soldiers."

Negroes To File Equal Pay Suit

Columbia, April 23.—(AP)—James M. Hinton, state chairman of the association for the advancement of colored people, said today a suit seeking equalization of teachers salaries in South Carolina would be filed in United States district federal court in Columbia soon.

Hinton said the state conference "of the NAACP, through its executive committee, its president or its secretary, had at no time discussed, approached nor authorized any person to approach or request funds for a donation from the Palmetto State Teachers association to assist in filing a suit for equalization" of the salaries.

The Palmetto association at a recent meeting voted against appropriating funds for a suit to equalize white and negro teachers

Action on Teacher Pay

Governor Takes No

18v-1943
Houston Post
Houston, Texas

The Orangeburg Charter For Negro Teachers

1/19/43

By O. E. McKAINE

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—The Executive Committee of the Palmetto Teachers Association met again recently at State College. (Teacher meetings of all sorts have multiplied enormously since the Sumter Movement began). According to the report of this meeting, written by one of its members and published in the newspapers, the Committee "REVIEWED", among other things, "a provision for creating a defense fund as passed by the House of Delegates in the 1942 convention"; in 1942 the House Delegates voted unanimously to set aside 25 per cent of the annual dues paid in as a defense fund and to EARMARK this fund.

Why was a "review" necessary? Or did the Executive Committee ignore the directives of the House of Delegates as usual?

The reporter further stated "that there is a determination on the part of most teachers to support in a big way the objectives of the Palmetto association" and listed as objectibe No. 2, "That equalization should begin with the 1941-42 session."

By and through what means can they possibly hope to get equalization with back pay? Through the legislature? That's day dreaming. And suppose that this dream comes true, in what year will equalization become complete — 1965? That's possible.

1/19/43

Listed as objective No. 5 was "That transportation be allowed where needed". If the Committee had the hardihood to ask for rotroactive equalization, why didn't it have the nerve to demand future equalizatiin of transpirtation as well? The disprarity here is even more shameful and harmful than between the salaries—1,703 buses for white children and only 8 for Negro children.

After objective study of the report one is forced to conclude that the Committee formulated no dynamic or constructive action; it simply "reviewed", "suggested" and took "under advisement." What a shameful waste of time and money! The other "ebjective" formerly approved and reviewed" were: "that teachers with similar training and performing the same class of work be paid the same salary; that all schools operate not less than eight months; that at least one accredited high school for Negroes be established in every county in South Carolina.

Excepting President Mims, this Committee is the same old J. P. Burgess Committee and remember that Prof. Burgess reported two years ago that the conditional raises of 5, 10 and 15 dollars the Negro teachers got "tends" to equalize the salaries notwithstanding that the differential was $551.00 per annum. He oslo omitted to state that the white teachers received at the same time an unconditional raise of $10—net possible increase for Negroes $5 or about $40 per year, leaving the differential still $511. The state-wide "unofficial" meeting held at Alien University in November "recommended" that court action be brought if the salaries are not equalized by June 1943. Did the Committee also "review" this recommendation or simply ignored it as it ignores the House of Delegates? It was at this meeting that a teacher stated publicly, and without refuation, that a member of this Committee told him "We know what the teachers want but we are not going to do it." This writer does not believe that the members of this Committee are militant enough to implement the objectives reviewed. One of two of them may be two-milers, but the rest.

1/19/43

ALL of the men and women in the Sumter Movement are two-milers and they have explained how they intend to achieve their objectives. They are helping this teacher SUE for equal pay; they don't want "transportation where needed" but 43 per cent of the transportation available; in short they want equality in education. We lack only a few more hundred dollars to enable us to file suit. Send your contribution today, no matter how small, to Dr. B. T. Williams, 25 1-2 East Liberty Street, Sumter. You will receive a receipt but your name will not be made public. For further information or a speaker address O. E. McKeine. 714 No. Main Sreet, Sumter. S. C.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
January 11, 1943

Equal Pay Suit Being Planned

The Sumter branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is giving full financial and moral support to a Sumter county teacher who will bring an equal pay suit which will affect all of the teachers in South Carolina, the Daily Item was informed today in a circular.

The suit has not been filed yet because this teacher lacks sufficient money, the circular said. It continued: "However, the Sumter branch has retained the service of Harold Boulware, attorney-at-law, Columbia, who will be associated with and assisted by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the national office of the NAACP, Washington, D. C. Mr. Marshall has fought and won all of the equal pay suits brought in other states.

"During the many months of efforts to enlist moral and financial support for this suit for equal pay for equal training, we have discovered that many teachers are confused about the real issues and effects. We have prepared, therefore, this question-and-answer circular * * *."

Answering the question "If we sue for equal salaries, will not all of us who actively support this suit be mistreated or discharged by the school authorities?" the circular pointed out that South Carolina school law requires that well-founded accusations of either misconduct or inefficiency be proven before a teacher can be discharged.

Other questions and answers include:

Q. Can a salary equalization suit be won in South Carolina?

A. Easily. South Carolina is in the same federal district as Virginia and Maryland where suits have been won already. A suit brought in this state would not even have to be carried to the United States supreme court.

Q. If we should win this suit, would the authorities be obliged to pay us?

A. Most certainly. No public official may disregard or disobey the rulings of the courts. Even the president of the United States must abide by the rulings of the courts.

Q. The school authorities say that the state wants to be fair, but that there is not sufficient money to equalize the salaries. If the state does not have the money, how can the salaries be equalized?

A. Primarily, the burden of this solution rests on the general assembly of the state of South Carolina. The legislature must find ways to comply with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. Secondly, according to the Columbia Record of September 11, 1942, South Carolina had a surplus revenue on June 30, 1942 of about $3,500,000 and an anticipated surplus of between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 for the current fiscal year (closing June 3, 1943). These surplus funds could be used for the benefit of underpaid teachers. Furthermore, there is a bill (S 1313) before the congress of the United States which, if passed, would give absolutely free to certain states the federal funds to enable them to equalize salaries and educational facilities. Under its provision South Carolina would receive $11,652,500 annually. But, the Southern congressmen are against this bill because the states which receive federal aid would be compelled to give the negroes a share equal to their full population ratio. In South Carolina, negroes would receive more than $5,000,000. At the same time the school authorities would not be permitted to decrease the sum they are now spending for negro education. Yes, South Carolina has enough money now in the state treasury and South Carolina can get more if Southern congressmen would allow this bill to pass.

Q. After all, how much is the difference between the salaries of negro and white teachers?

A. In 1941 the white teachers and administrative principals received $9,606,717 while the negro teachers received only $2,320,171. Therefore, the white teachers received $7,286,540 more than the negro teachers. The difference between the average annual salaries of white and negro teachers was $551. It should be remembered that more than a third of the negro teachers do not make as much as $551 during a whole year's teaching.

Q. I have not finished my college training. Would equalization cause my salary to be reduced?

A. No. Last year there were 2,291 white teachers who had neither completed 4 years of college training nor received degrees. Your pay would be brought up to their level.

The circular urged that contributions to help support the suit be sent to Dr. B. T. Williams, 25 1-2 East Liberty street, Sumter, and that those desiring further information or a speaker should address O. E. McKaine, executive secretary, 714 Main street Sumter.

Would Raise Teacher Pay 5 Per Cent

As the ways and means committee of the house of representatives yesterday continued hearings before drafting a general appropriations bill, it listened to James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, ask a five per cent raise for white and Negro teachers, and meanwhile the house education committee prepared a bill, to be introduced today, to grant the raise.

Education officials have estimated the raise would add $1,600,000 annually to the state's $10,000,000 school aid program. In addition to the raise, two years of increment would be added. Teachers' pay is now raised each year for the first four years at the rate of $40 a year. The bill would extend this increment time another two years, and would see the scale start at $800 a year instead of $680, and reach $1,000 in the sixth year, instead of the $800 top now realized in the fourth year of teaching.

LEGAL AGE

Bills to lower the legal age from 21 to 18 were given unanimously unfavorable reports by the house judiciary committee, which approved several bills dealing with the administration of estates, stock transfers and dissolution of limited partnerships on death. Bills to make the "spiking" of beer illegal, abolish capital punishment and repeal barbering regulatory laws were referred to sub-committees.

ON MARRIAGE

Announcement was made that on February 2 at 3:30 p. m. a public hearing would be held on two marriage bills. The hearing will be before the house judiciary and medical affairs committees.

Next Tuesday at 3:30 p. m. fo
T. J
a hearing on a committee bill t
guarantee women workers in in
dustry a minimum 30 cents-an
hall
time-and-a-
over eight hours a
for all time worked on
day, and for all time worked on
the seventh day of any work
week.
Both were introduced by
Rep. James Reid of Greenville
and others.
Hendrix
DEPARTMENTS
commerce and
committee
MACHINERY
A resolution asking federal of
ials to make more "equitable"
tribution of farm machinery
d fertilizers was also prepared
the agriculture group for in
oduction tomorrow.
The senate
manufactures
committee
nse money, Chairman
endrix of the committee said.
CHINERY
A resolution asking federal of
ials to make more "equitable"
tribution of farm machinery
d fertilizers was also prepared
the agriculture group for in
oduction tomorrow.
The senate commerce and
manufactures committee
have not been getting any ex
and marriage, and health certifi
tees.
One measure would require a
three-day waiting period between
applications for and issuance of
a license for marriage, and the
other would require a like wait
between issuance of a license
and marriage, and health certifi-
The house agriculture commit-
tee promised a delegation of soil
conservation supervisors to in
troduce a bill to provide $7,600
of the state's 95 district super
visors who receive no pay anc

The state welfare department, State Medical college, Winthrop college, John de la Howe school and the state department of education appropriations requests were heard by the ways and means committee during the afternoon, and the probation and parole board, penitentiary, labor department and agriculture department requests were heard at a night meeting.

A schedule of ways and means hearings, slated to be completed Thursday, was revamped to be completed Wednesday afternoon if possible. Fifteen departments agencies and institutions remain to be heard before the committee starts work on the money bill expected to total approximately $15,000,000.

Columbia, S. C. State
January 29, 1943

Senate Passes Bill On Retirement Of Debt

The general assembly wound up its third week of work Thursday with a burst of activity that saw passage by the senate of a $6,800,000 debt retirement bill, agreement by the house to expose "flagrant dishonesty" and "astonishing evidence of immorality" in the state penal institutions, and introduction of a senate bill to revamp the public service commission.

Senate passage of the debt retirement bill came as Senator J. B. Pruitt of Anderson introduced a joint resolution which would drop a $600,000 golden egg in the lap of South Carolina school teachers.

Pruitt's measure, designed to give immediate financial relief to the approximately 15,000 white and Negro teachers would increase their salaries $10 a month during the remainder of the fiscal year. A separate teacher pay boost bill providing a 15 per cent increase in salary has been introduced in the house, but it would not become effective until the next fiscal year.

Debate in the senate on the debt retirement bill, which would turn a large portion of the state's surplus over to the sinking fund commission for retirement of the general funded debt, retire college and institutional revenue bonds, and reduce student fees at state supported colleges, ran the gamut from teacher pay to prohibition.

SURPLUS

Members of the senate sought without success to keep their grasp on the state surplus which the bill would put beyond their reach. Use of the surplus for the teacher pay increase and to provide school revenue should a prohibition law be enacted cutting off liquor revenues to the schools, drew vigorous comment from several solons.

Senator Long of Laurens told the senate that the surplus should be kept available in the event the prohibition bill were passed. He added quickly, however, "I doubt seriously if this senate will vote prohibition at this time because I think the counties are so split up a majority will probably be against it."

Senator Olin D. Sawyer told the house in certain terms that he would "vote for more pay for teachers in spite of hell and high water before we put the money out of reach . . . It is ridiculous to pay college graduates to teach our youth for less than $1,000 a year."

Telling the senate he desired an immediate pay bill for the teachers, Sawyer said "there's no use bringing prohibition into this . . . I am wet, I am going to vote wet . . . Let's pay the teachers and do it now . . ."

PRISON PROBE

Publication in the house journal of evidence, testimony, exhibits and affidavits taken during a legislative investigation into the state penal system last summer was expected to have wide repercussions.

A majority report by the committee was mildly critical of operation of the penal system, but a minority report asserted there was "evidence of corruption and immorality" in the penal system.

The resolution calling for publication of the voluminous evidence was introduced by Representative Hayne D. McMeekin of Fairfield and amended by Representative Bruce Littlejohn of Spartanburg to call for appointment of attorneys to confer with the attorney general on a move to prosecute.

COMMISSION

Senator Earle R. Ellerbe of Marion sought in a bill introduced in the senate to abolish the present seven-man public service commission and reconstitute it as a three-man commission with members elected every four years in the general elections.

The public service commission has been in existence since 1935 when it grew out of the old railroad commission and was given wider authority.

The membership of the commission is now composed of a commissioner from each of the old seven congressional districts. The new commission would have authority over all transporting and transmitting corporations and public utilities.

The measure, if passed would become effective January 1, 1945.

The house tabled a joint resolution which would have permitted the highway department to regulate the motor vehicle speed limit. Representative Calhoun Thomas of Beaufort termed the measure a "weapon" that would be put into the hands of every little OPA official."

Representative J. Morrisor Tuten of Hampton, chairman of the house ways and means committee, said the committee would start drafting the general appropriation bill next Tuesday and expected to have it ready for submission to the legislators by February 9.

Both houses limited today's session to local and uncontested matters.

Money For Teacher Helper Is Provided By Delegation

Pruitt And Speares Oppose Employment Of Teacher Helpers For County Schools

Anderson, S. C. Mail
May 22, 1943

On a motion signed by five members of the seven-member Anderson County Legislative Delegation, the County Board of Education was yesterday afternoon authorized to expend the sum of $3,000 during the 1943-44 school session for the salaries of a teacher-helper and Negro supervisor.

The meeting was called after the Board of Education had requested that money be made available for such purpose, when it was learned that the board did not have the authority to use a previous source of revenue for such purposes. The money will come out of the school fund.

All members of the delegation were present except Rep. Troy Davis of Piedmont, who was out of the state.

There was considerable discussion regarding the benefit of the teacher-helper program to the school system. Acting County Superintendent of Education H. W. Speares expressed the opinion that the program was not needed, while J. H. Coleman, superintendent of the Honea Path Schools and a member of the board stated that it was of great value to the educational program of the county.

Senator J. B. Pruitt was the only member of the delegation who did not sign the motion. He said he failed to see the necessity for the program, and that there was not a county or state law providing for a teacher-helper program.

"I think that the teachers who are employed in the schools can determine better the child's problems through their regular duties than by having a special teacher visit the school one day a week or one day a month," he added.

The motion directed the Board of Education to expend the sum of $3,000 from the sum "appropriated under Section 7 of the County supply bill" if in their opinion such expenditure "is for the best interest of the Anderson County School System." The motion further provides that the Board will elect the teacher-helper and the Negro supervisor as has been the custom for the past five years. It was signed by Representatives W. N. Clinkscales, Ben W. Fagg, J. Byrum Lawson, Thomas B. Kay and Marshall P. Sherard.

It is expected that the board will elect the two workers within the next week. At the present time, Miss Thelma Ott is teacher helper, while Alice Webb Anderson is the Negro Jeanes teacher.

April 10, 1943

Negro Teachers Ask For Close In Pay Gap

Officials of the Palmetto State (Negro) Teachers association petitioned the state department of education yesterday to close the gap between white and Negro teachers' salaries, rather than widen it through an overall 15 per cent. raise authorized by the legislature for both groups.

Announcement by another Negro organization that it was collecting funds to bring suit against the state for equal salaries was discussed at the meeting.

The proposed 15 per cent. raise, the Negro leaders of the Palmetto association told the state department, would serve to widen the present $30 gap between whites' and Negroes' salaries to $34.50, an increase in the differential of pay for the two groups.

Top monthly pay under the state aid system is $100 for whites and $70 for Negroes for an eight months' term. Under the recent legislative action, to take effect July 1, a 15 per cent. raise would drive the top salaries to $115 for whites and $80.50 for Negroes, for a nine months' term.

Dr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education and secretary of the state board, said the petition was received for consideration.

The committee from the Palmetto Teachers association, Doctor Hope said, was headed by J. W. P. Mims of Clinton, president of the association.

The house of delegates and executive committee of the association met in lieu of a cancelled Negro teachers convention, and a delegation headed by J. W. T. Mims of Clinton, association president, conferrced with Superintendent of Education James H. Hope and other state officials.

The petition presented the state board from the teachers' association said, in part:

"At present there is a bit of unrest about the problems of discrimination between Negro and white schools. The salary problem is more frequently discussed. There are a number of Negroes who do not want court action. In fact, I do not believe that ten per cent. want court action, but there is quite a large per cent. who feel that court action is the only effective method.

"The majority still believe that court action is not the only method. I come on behalf of the latter group. I believe if the state board of education will help by closing the gap between salaries of Negro and white teachers with 50 per cent. of the diffcerential that this group will be able to persuade the house delegates (the governing body of the Palmetto State Teachers' association now in session) to stay court action. Otherwise, I feel that the chances of keeping the association out of court are very slim.

"We also wish to ask that this board give at least two buses for each high school and at least one bus for each consolidated and grammar school of the state where needed.

"Gentlemen, we do not want this statement to be proven true, 'North Carolina will probably go down in Negro educational circles as the only southern state which equalized teachers' salaries without even the threat of law suit.', from Southern Frontier, March, 1943.

"We have come to you, a powerful, influential, and authoritative group begging you to help another group that is not powerful."

Signed: J. T. W. Mims, M. F. Whittaker, C. C. Woodson.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Charleston School Board Adopts New Pay Schedule

CHARLESTON, S. C.— The Charleston Board, at its meeting last Friday, adopted a new system of "grading and classifying" school teachers, J. Arthur Johnston, clerk, announced Tuesday. The new plan which become effective September 15, is aimed at abolishing discrimination is salaries because of race and color, as a result of formal petition filed with the board in July by Miss Malissa T Smith of the Burke Industrial School. The new system was in the following resolution form, addressed to Miss Smith:

"Resolved that the present method of grading and classifying teachers and principals and fixing their compensation is hereby abolished as of September 15, 1943, subject, however, to the legal right of teachers and principals under existing contracts.

"Resolved further, that without regard to race or color, all teachers and principals of the public schools of this school district shall be graded and classified, not only in respect to their certificates, but due regard shall be given to their character, age, experience, preparation, teaching ability and general fitness. That all future salaries shall be based on these qualifications and that no teacher or principal shall be hereafter employed or re-employed at expiration of present contract whose salary is not determined in this manner and who does not execute a written contract to serve as teacher or principal at the salary so fixed and agreed upon."

DETAILS YET LACKING

Details of the plan will probably be worked out by September 14, schools. An authoritative source but they apply only to city disclosed that they will include more exacting requiremnets in qualifications of city school teachers and will mean a reduction in pay for some white teachers while permitting increases for some colored teachers.

SUIT TO BEFILED ANYWAY

In Columbia, James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, said attorney Harold R. Boulware who is representing the NAACP with Thurgood Marshall in the Charleston case, said Tuesday that the action by the Charleston School Board did not affect the bringing of the suit. In the event satisfactory terms are reached, they said, these would have to come with court approval.

Mr. Hinton said that on the surface, the board's new system lists vague and immeasurable qualifications for the most part, but the final details might not justify this view. He expressed skepticism at the volunteer move by the Charleton board, saying it might well be a maneuver to have the suit "called off" while continuing to discriminate in the operations of its school system.

The case, Mr. Boulware said would probably not be opened until around the middle of September because Mr. Marshall is now on vacation. He returns to duty September 7.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Board's Action Not to Halt S.C. Pay Parity Suit

CHARLESTON, S.C. (ANP)— The decision of the local school board to inaugurate a new system of "grading and classifying" teachers will not affect plans for a court fight for equal salaries, according to State NAACP officials.

The new system, effective September 15, was outlined by J. Arthur Johnston, clerk, in a resolution adopted by the board, a copy of which was sent Wednesday to Miss Malissa T. Smith, Burke School teacher, who filed a petition for equalization with the board in July.

Scrapping the old system, the new plan provides for:

"Grading and classification of all teachers and principals of this school district, without regard to race or color, not only in respect to their certificates, but due regard shall be given to their character, age, experience, teaching ability and general fitness."

Affects Future Salaries

It further provides that all future salaries shall be based upon these qualifications, no teacher or principal to be hereafter employed or re-employed at the expiration of present contracts whose salary is not so determined and who does not execute a written contract to serve at the salary so agreed upon.

In Columbia, James M. Hinton, State NAACP head, quoted Harold F. Boulware, associate counsel in the case with Thurgood Marshall for the NAACP, as stating that the board's action would not halt the promise tempting salaries.

Trick Contract

Mrs. Shanks explained that contracts, not worth the paper they are printed on, are being sent to girls in the South, in which the future employer offers to furnish money for transportation and incidentals, if they will agree to

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Charleston Acts on Teachers' Salaries

CHARLESTON, S.C.—(ANP) —The Charleston School Board will probably inaugurate a pay plan based on credits held by teachers, in order to counteract a proposed suit for equalization, the NAACP reported Wednesday.

Several teachers have received letters from the board asking them to submit their credits for the purpose of adopting a salary schedule.

Charleston School Board To Adopt New System

CHARLESTON, S. C. (ANP) — The Charleston School board last week adopted a new system of "grading and classifying" teachers, J. Arthur Johnston, clerk, announced here Wednesday. The new plan, which becomes effective September 15, is aimed at abolishing discrimination in salaries because of race and color, and comes as a result of a formal petition filed with the board in July by Miss Malissa T. Smith of the Burke Industrial school. The new system was in the following resolution form, addressed to Miss Smith:

Resolution

"Resolved, that the present method of grading and classifying teachers and principals and fixing their compensation is hereby abolished as of September 15, 1943, subject, however, to the legal rights of teachers and principals under existing contracts.

"Resolved further, that without regard to race or color, all teachers and principals of the public schools of this district shall be graded and classified, not only in respect to their certificates, but due regard shall be given to their character, age, experience, preparation, teaching ability and general fitness. That all future salaries shall be based on these qualifications and that no teachr or principal shall be hereafter employed or reemployed at expiration of present contract, whose salary is not determined in this manner and who does not execute a written contract to serve as teacher or principal at the salary so fixed and agreed upon."

Details of the plan will probably be worked out by September 15, but they apply only to city schools. An authoritative source disclosed that they will include more exacting requirements for the qualifications of city school teachers and will mean a reduction in pay for some white teachers while permitting increases for some colored teachers.

18v-1943
Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITES TO BLAME FOR EQUAL PAY SUIT

To The Editor of The Columbia Record:

The first legal step has been taken to force the equalization of the white and Negro teachers salaries. The white leaders of South Carolina are wholly and solely to blame that this step has been taken; they could have prevented it. The Negroes took this step in desperation. Why were they desperate? Because all of their pleadings and beggings, (not for equal salaries, but for substantially increased salaries), were ignored and rebuffed in contemptuous silence, vague platitudinous promises or "token" raises. And some of the members of the legislature discussed, publicly, not how to give them satisfaction but how to avoid paying them more. Hence the appeal to the courts.

There are Negroes in this state, and not of the Uncle Tom type, who still regret that this suit is necessary. It does something to the insides of them to take old neighbors to court—but there was, and there is no alternative.

However, equal salaries alone will not satisfy the urgent and vital needs in education from which the Negroes suffer so acutely. For an instance, the lack of transportation for Negro children causes as much, or perhaps even more resentment and discontent than the question of unequal salaries. Fifty per cent of the Negro children drop out of school at the seventh grade. Mr. J. B. Felton, state agent for Negro schools, stated in his last report his belief that this 50 per cent of Negro pupils, who do not continued their education through the high school, cease their studies "for lack of transportation facilities." Last year the state provided transportation for 84,184 white pupils and for only 551 Negro pupils. Is there the least fairness in this discrimination which deprives 50 per cent of the Negro chldren of a high school education? Are some of the white people jealous because a higher percentage of Negro high school graduats go to college than do the white graduates? Is this also the reason why there are no state accredited high schools for Negroes in 10 counties. God forbid such low thoughts! nonetheless, this lack of transportation is causing a nearly criminal waste of Negro youth—waste of peretntial and much needed upbuilders of the future prosperity of our state.

It is nearly certain, however, that most of he finer white people of this state are not aware of the extent of these inequalities. Do they know, for example, that last year the state employed 9,439 white classroom teachers and only 5,856 Negro classroom teachers notwithstanding that there were only 49,950 more white pupils than Negro? Or that the state paid these white teachers $9,657,298 and the Negro teachers but $2,860,483—a difference of more than seven millions to the white teachers who taught only 49,950 pupils? than the Negro teachers taught Negro pupils. It is frankly open to doubt that they do know it. Fundamentally, the finer white people are reasonable and just. And can reasoning, reasoning and just persons expect the Negroes to be contented with such grievous conditions? And can any fair and logical person be surprised or resntful if the Negroes take whatever steps they can to correct and to remove such unjust and depressing handicaps and discriminations?

In the past some of the white leaders have been successful in "keeping the Negro quiet" by subsidizing, in one form or another, certain Negro "leaders." This probably will not be possible any more.

For example: The executive committee of the Palmetto (Negro) Teachers Association, (more than 5,000 members), has vigorously and publicly opposed the present court action for the equalization of salaries. This committee is composed of some of the highest paid and highest placed Negroes in education and religion in the state, including the president of the State College for Negroes. Moreover, many other influential Negroes also support this attitude of the committee; (this is the old set up). But their opposition to this suit has been effectively overridden by a group of more forthright thinking Negroes that is becoming more powerful everyday; (this is the new set up). Therefore, in formulating biracial policies in the future, the enlighteped white leadership should reckon with the latter group if it desires, frankly and sincerely, to bring about an efficacious and abiding interracial harmony, loyal co-operation and reciprocal esteem and trust.

But will the white leadership of South Carolina recognize and employ this *new* force, this *new* set up? Will it measure up to the admitted by hard task of working out a peaceful, voluntary and satisfactory racial adjustment? Will not some statesmanlike white citizens arise o prevent a pending series of lawsuits which always leave unsightly scars upon the litigants, both victor and vanquished? Or will white South Carolinans force their darker-hued fellow citizens to use, in each and every instance, and unwillingly, the federal courts to obtain simple justice?

Only the white people can answer.

O. E. McKAINE
Associate Editor, Lighthouse & Informer.
Columbia, S. C., State
November 11, 1943

Negroes File Petition for Equal Pay

A petition for an injunction to force trustees of Charleston School District No. 20 to pay Negro and white teachers on the same basis was filed here yesterday in federal district court.

The complaint, filed in the name of Louise Duvall, a teacher in the Burke Industrial high school in Charleston county, sought to enjoin the school district trustees, from making any distinction between race and color in fixing salaries paid Negro and white teachers. The petition was prepared by Attorneys Harold Boulware, Columbia, and Thurgood Marshall of New York.

The state organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began its campaign for equalization of salaries nearly three years ago.

The petition alleged that a distinction had been made in salaries paid Negro and white teachers in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the federal Constitution, and asserted that Negro teachers were denied equal protection of the law and the due process of law guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment.

The plaintiff, representing herself and others similarly situated including principals, sought to prohibit the trustees from paying Negro teachers and principals "employed by them less salary than they pay any white teacher or principal employed by them with equal qualifications, certification, experience and filling an equivalent position in the public schools of School District No. 20 in Charleston county."

This petition said further that "by virtue of the discriminatory salary schedule for teachers established and maintained by the defendants . . . the plaintiff is denied an equal and proportional participation in the benefits derived from that portion of her taxes devoted to the public school fund and the payment of teachers' salaries therefrom; she is denied equal and proportionate participation in said benefit and return solely on account of her race and color, contrary to the provisions of the fourteenth amendment . . . and thereby suffers and sustains special and particular damage from the discrimination practiced against her in the distribution of the fund which her taxes helped to create. . . ."

An exhibit filed with the complaint showed that salaries of principals in white schools of that district ranged from $2,500 to $3,500 a year while the salaries of Negro principals ranged from $1,100 to $1,450.

The salary range for teachers set forth was $900 to $1,340 for whites and $600 to $750 for Negroes.

Sumter, S. C. Daily Item
November 10, 1943

Negro Teacher Files Appeal For Equal Pay

Columbia, Nov. 10.—(AP)—A petition for an injunction to force trustees of Charleston School District No. 20 to pay negro and white teachers on the same basis was filed here today in Federal District Court.

The complaint, filed in the name of Louise Duvall, a teacher in the Burke Industrial High school in Charleston county, sought to enjoin the school district trustees from making any distinction between race and color in fixing salaries paid negro and white teachers. The petition was prepared by attorneys Harold Boulware, Columbia, and Thurgood Marshall of New York.

The state organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began its campaign for equalization of salaries nearly three years ago.

Cite 14th Amendment

The petition alleged that a distinction had been made in salaries paid negro and white teachers in violation of the 14th amendment of the federal constitution, and asserted that negro teachers were denied equal protection of the law and the due process of law guaranteed by the 14th amendment.

An exhibit filed with the complaint showed that salaries of principals in white schools of that district ranged from $2,500 to $3,500 a year while the salaries of negro principals ranged from $1,100 to $1,450.

The salary range for teachers set forth was $900 to $1,340 for whites and $600 to $750 for negroes.

Sumter, S. C. Daily Item
November 15, 1943

Negro Side Of Teacher Salary Suit

Editor,
Sumter Daily Item.

The negro teachers have sued for salaries. Without a doubt, there are many fine and fair-minded white people who are surprised by this move. Yes, they are surprised only because they do not know the grevious disparities which exist between the salaries of the negro and white teachers and also because, perhaps, they are unaware of how hard the negroes have tried to avoid bringing a suit. They are doubtlessly ignorant of the numerous and humble pleas the negro teachers have made to the state officials, from the Governor down, not for equal salaries but for increased salaries—all of whom rebuffed them. Governor Johnston even went so far as to say in his recent speech to the Home Guard at Fort Jackson, "We have given him (the negro) education advantages far beyond his ability to pay." After that speech the negroes realized that it would be more than useless to appeal further either to himor to the State Board of Education of which he is ex-officio chairman.

However, for the sake of certain white-negro friendships, it is necessary to dispel any idea our white friends may have that the negro teachers are not fully justified in taking extreme measures to better their economic condition. To this end, the following information is submitted: The negroes constitute 43 per cent of the population of South Carolina. Considering this ratio, let us note some examples of the ratio of expenditures for education as presented by the State Superintendent of Education in his 74th annual report (1941-42): Number of classroom teachers: white 9,437—negro 3,383. Average salary of classroom teachers: white $1,023—negro $458. Total paid classroom teachers: white $9,657,298—negro $2,680,483. Number of pupils enrolled: white 262,530—negro 212,630. Cost per pupil in daily attendance: white $63.84—negro $18.48. Value of all school property: white $48,946,408 — negro $7,560,506.

In the foregoing figures we can readily see that although there were only 49,950 more white pupils enrolled than negro, it appeared necessary to have 3,583 more white teachers than negro to teach them; that there is a difference of nearly $7,000,000 between the salaries paid to white teachers and those paid to negro teachers; that the white schools are valued at $41,385,902 more than negro schools although negroes constitute 43 per cent of the population; that for every dollar spent on a negro pupil more than three times as much is spent on a white pupil; (and this is true whether or not his parents pay income taxes or whether or not they have been in America only thirty years where- as negroes have been here more than three centuries). In the matter of school bus for negro schools a transportation the disparity is even greater: Last year 84,134 white children were transported to school and back home and only 551 negro children. The authorities paid for this transportation." Add to whites and $600 to $750 for negroes.

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themselves high school graduates and the number of white teachers with less than a high school education number fifty-nine. Furthermore, there are 344 white school teachers who are high school teachers who are high school graduates only and a total of 3,343 white teachers are without college degreees. It is most certainly a disgrace that such a condition should exist in South Carolina in 1943, but more shameful is the fact that many of these white teachers without degrees receive at least twice the salaries paid to many negro teachers with degrees. Moreover there are white teachers from non-accredited colleges who are receiving many times the remuneration that negroes from accredited colleges are receiving.

The negro teachers have not asked and are not asking any favors, any indulgences, any special considerations whatsoever—only justice and fairness. They simply want to be rated and paid by the same standards by which the white teachers are rated and paid. They realize fully that South Carolina has neglected to furnish them the same opportunities for training as the white teachers have been provided—but there, again is another situation not of their making.

Even if we discard and ignore the universally accepted democratic principle that the state is responsible for the education of all of its children, up to the high school level at least, the foregoing excerpts from the last report of the State Superintendent of Education amply demonstrate the injustice that is being done to the negro teachers and to the negro children. Can any fair-minded person blame the negroes for taking whatever action they can to obtain fairer treatment?

Respectfully yours,
O. E. McKaine,
Associate Editor The Lighthouse.
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 12, 1943.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marvland

Teacher Files Equal Pay Suit in Charleston

NOV 20 1943

Case Will Be First of Its Kind to Be Heard in S.C.

CHARLESTON, S.C.—(ANP)—A suit seeking to equalize the pay of colored and white teachers in this city was filed in U.S. District Court Wednesday by Harold R. Boulware, Columbia attorney, in behalf of Miss Viola L. Duvall.

Named as defendants were A. B. Rhett, superintendent of schools, and seven trustees of the Charleston city system.

Injunction Sought

The suit asks that the court order a permanent injunction against the Charleston system forbidding payment of smaller salaries to colored teachers for the same work, certificates and qualifications.

NOV 20 1943

The complaint is made, the petition said, by Miss Duvall "individually and on behalf of other colored teachers and principals in the school district."

NOV 16 1943

Is 15 Different

Miss Duvall is a product of the Charleston public school system and finished Howard University in June, 1941. She has been teaching at the Burke Industrial School since the fall of 1941.

According to the complaint, Miss Duvall receives $645 a year, while a white teacher with similar qualifications and tenure is paid $1060.

A 15 per cent increase in pay for all teachers voted by the last session of the State Legislature has been withheld from colored city teachers, she said, and an announced plan of revising schedules and qualifications of the Charleston board, as of September 15, has not been followed through.

First Pay Suit in S.C.

This is the first suit of its kind to be heard in the State. The campaign to end salary differentials was launched by a local newspaper in 1940 and taken over by the State NAACP the following spring. In July a formal petition was filed in Charleston by Miss Malissa E. Smith.

Miss Smith was dismissed from the Charleston system ostensibly because of her marriage a few weeks before Miss Duvall replaced her.

James M. Hinton, State NAACP president, said that several other similar cases are being prepared to be filed throughout the State.

Reply Filed In Suit Over Teachers Pay

Columbia, S. C., Record

The trustees of Charleston county school district No. 20 have filed an answer in the Eastern district court at Charleston to a complaint by Viola Louise Duvall, on behalf of Negro teachers and principals of the school district, which petitioned for an injunction to force trustees to pay Negro and white teachers on the same basis. The defendants alleged that the plaintiff was stopped from bringing suit now because she had signed a contract to teach for a year beginning June 1, 1943, at a fixed salary. They described the plaintiff's action as "premature and ill-advised."

The trustees, having made and entered into contracts which expire June 1, 1944, are without power to reduce some salaries and raise others until that date, the answer stated. They were advised that they have no right to terminate existing contracts at the present time but have the opportunity to decline to renew contracts June 1, 1944, or 10 days after the close of the state aid term.

Acted After Contract Signed

They further maintained that the plaintiff waited until after the contract was signed by her in May 1943, to institute proceedings and by the existing contract she cannot bring suit.

The defendants denied 17 of the 22 paragraphs of the complaint. By way of affirmative matter, they alleged that a large part of salaries paid out by them is furnished by the state under regulations over which they have no control or supervision. Funds relied on for payment of the salaries are furnished, too, by the taxes raised from property holders in the school district. These amounts are fixed and based on salary contracts. They declared that school district No. 20 has no means of raising taxes or of requesting them between sessions of the general assembly.

In this answer, the trustees referred to a petition filed by Malissa T. Smith, teacher in Burke Industrial school, asking that the present custom of fixing teachers salaries be discontinued and alleging the custom to be discriminating. Trustees met August 6 and adopted a resolution that the method of grading and classifying teachers and principals then in effect be abolished as of September 15, subject to the legal rights of the teachers and principals under existing contracts.

Without Regard to Race

They also resolved that "without regard to race or color, all teachers and principals of public schools of school district No. 20 shall be graded and classified, not only in respect to their certificates, but due consideration given to character, age, experience, preparation, teaching ability and general fitness, and that all future salaries shall be based on these qualificatons and no teachers or principals shall be hereafter employed or re-employed at the expiration of present contracts, whose salary is not determined in this manner and who does not execute a written contract to serve at the salary fixed."

The plaintiff made no answer to the resolution.

Viola Louise Duvall, a teacher in the Burke Industrial School, filed the complaint, individually and on behalf of other teachers of the district, November 10. She alleged that the distinction in salaries paid Negro and white teachers was in violation of Amendment 14 to the United States constitution, which guarantees equal protection of the law and due process of the law to all races.

Charleston Board Answers Petition

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DEC 10 1943

CHARLESTON, S. C.— (SNS)— In an answer to the suit to equalize the salaries of Charleston city teachers, filed in the U. S. District Court Friday by attorney H. L. Erckman, members of the School Board and trustees of School District 20, denied that they were responsible for the alleged differences in the pay of teachers of both races and, held that Miss Viola Louise Duvall, Burke High science teacher, could not properly bring suit to equalize salaries in accordance with the terms of "written contracts" signed by teachers of the District and which operate between June 1, 1943 and June 1, 1944.

NEW PLAN ADOPTED

Denying 17 of the 22 allegations set forth in Miss Duvall's complaint, filed in the U. S. District Court Nov. 10, the School Board said that at a meeting of school officials Aug. 6 it had abolished methods of paying inequal salaries in compliance with a petition from Miss Malissa T. Smith, filed with it on June 24. The new plan, according to the answer, became effective September 15 and provided that in addition to regular certificates, all teachers would be judged on the following additions, "character, age, experience, preparation, teaching ability and general fitness." A copy of the revision was filed with Miss Smith, the answer said.

DEC 10 1943

In her complaint, Miss Duvall said that the Charleston System had uniformly paid colored teachers lower salaries than white teachers, in violation of state and federal statutes and cited her salary of $645.00 per year against the $1100.00 a similarly qualified white teacher receives as proof of her allegation.

AUG 21 1943

NAACP officials said their conclusions were based on reports reaching here that several Negro teachers in Charleston had received letters from the board asking them to submit immediately all credits held, for the purpose of adopting a salary schedule.

Meanwhile, it was predicted that the suit to equalize salaries, formally initiated in Charleston more than a month ago, would be filed in court by the end of August. There appeared a probability that it would be filed within a week.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Charleston School Board Acts On Teachers' Salaries

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP)—The Charleston School board, NAACP sources said last week, was probably revising salaries paid to teachers of the two races and, would probably put into effect a plan of pay, based on credits held by teachers.

City Denies Responsibility In Teachers' Equal Pay Suit

Pittsburgh Courier

DEC 18 1943

CHARLESTON, S. C. — (ANP) — In an answer to the suit to equalize the salaries of Charleston city teachers, filed in the U. S. District court Atty. H. L. Erckman, members of the school board and trustees in School District 20 denied they were responsible for the alleged differences in the pay of teachers of both races and held that Miss Viola Louise Duvall, Burke high science teacher, could not properly bring suit to equalize salaries in accordance with the terms of "written contracts" signed by teachers of the district and which operate between June 1, 1943, and June 1, 1944.

Denying 17 of the 22 allegations set forth in Miss Duvall's complaint, filed in the U. S. District court Nov. 10, the school board said that at a meeting of school officials August 6, it had adopted methods of paying un-equal salaries in compliance with a petition from Miss Malissa T. Smith, filed with it on June 24.

The new plan, according to the answer, became effective September 15, and provided that in addi-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

18v-1943

...C. Ledger
...e 29, 1943

Negroes Ask Same Salary For Teachers

Columbia, June 24.—South Carolina negroes instituted preliminary action today to take to the courts their request for abolition of allegedly different pay scales for the state's white and negro public school teachers.

A petition asking the school board to "immediately discontinue * * * discrimination" in salaries paid teachers "because of their race and color" was served this morning on Charleston officials. The Columbia office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said if the request was denied, suit would be filed in federal district court here.

The NAACP said "sufficient funds" had been collected "to take the case to the U. S. Supreme court" if necessary.

Charleston school authorities declined comment on the petition, which was signed by Melissa Theresa Smith, a teacher in the Burke industrial high school which is a part of the Charleston school system.

The petitioner, a graduate of Avery Institute in Charleston and State A. and M. college at Orangeburg, said among other things, "I am * * * happy about the effort which I understand to be the first among my people to remove from our state some of the unfortunate remnants of Reconstruction days."

The state has approximately 6,000 negro teachers and 9,750 white teachers.

Their state-aid salaries are based on teacher certificates, of which there are two grades.

First grade certificates paid from $85 to $100 a month and second grade certificates from $45 to $60 a month for eight months during the 1942-43 term. Virtually all white teachers hold first grade certificates.

A 15 per cent raise was voted the teachers by the 1943 legislature, which also extended the state-aid term to nine months.

The monthly salary of any individual teacher depends on the number of years of teaching experience. A $5 a month raise is given each teacher each year through the fourth year of teaching.

Salary contracts are between the teachers and their school boards, which draw the money for pay from the state aid system and local district funds.

Presentment of the petition, NAACP said, climaxed "a 30-month campaign among negroes to improve the salary situation in the state. The movement began in Charleston in the fall of 1940," NAACP added, "in an arrangement between Osceola E. McKaine of Sumter and John H. McCray, editor of the Lighthouse and Informer," formerly published in Sumter but now operating in Columbia.

Several other cases against other counties were being prepared, NAACP said, adding:

"Unless the Charleston school officials revise immediately their present method of paying salaries, the case will be taken to court, probably before fall. Sufficient funds have been connected from teachers and others in the state to take the case to the U. S. Supreme court. This, however, shall probably not be necessary in as much as favorable decisions in behalf of petitioners have already been established in recent cases."

Salaries are but "one phase of the educational system," it was added. "Plans have been made to tackle the transportation system, the length of school terms and graduate training."

In the petition served upon John F. Seignious, chairman of Charleston school board, and upon A. Burnet Rhett, city school superintendent, the petitioner said her decision to file the protest had been prompted by:

"Refusal of the Charleston school board to grant her and other teachers at the Burke school the 15 per cent increase in salaries for the 1943-44 term as provided for in the general appropriations act; because of the failure of Charleston school officials to show leniency towards negro schools which have operated double sessions for six or seven years while expending huge sums to erect a junior high school for white children, described, even by white leaders, as being unfair and other sums to erect a gymnasium and remodel more adequately equipped schools for whites."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Houston Teachers

South Carolina

Ask Pay Increase

March 27, 1943

HOUSTON, Tex., (ANP)—As in the two Carolinas, the elementary teachers of Houston have met and organized to bring about a suit to equalize pay of Negro teachers with that of whites.

The Rev. J. D. Moore has been selected as chairman of a citizens committee to channel the suit through the courts, and he announces that the committee will be ready to function as soon as the teachers have sufficient money for them to take the first step.

Most of the teachers believe that the suit should be brought on behalf of all teachers in the city system; that the organization should include principals as well as teachers, to avoid the formation of two separate organizations, and that the principals should join a teachers' organization.

It is the belief that leadership of the organization should remain in the hands of elementary teachers and not shift to the principals, to avoid putting the principals on the spot so easily.

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Apr. 10, 1943

Friendly Suit May Be Filed

By Carter Wesley

Houston—Attorney F. S. K. Whittaker, buttressed by 11 members of the Houston Teachers Association, and the chairman of the Negro committee, presented the Negro teachers petition for equalization of pay to the school board at 1:00 o'clock Monday. To the everlasting credit of the white citizens of Houston and statesmanship of the board, the petition was accepted seriously, and the obligation was faced and accepted by the board. As the Negro group left the board to go into executive session, it seemed that the only possible field of difference might arise in the length of time necessary for the equalization.

After welcoming Miss Ima Hogg, the newly-elected member of the board, President Holger Jeppesen announced the matter of the Negro teachers' petition and called on Attorney Whittaker. Attorney Whittaker presented his petition for equalization, and gave cases showing the general trend in the South to approve such petitions, and a string of instances of injustice in the Houston system.

Voluntary Equalization

Attorney Whittaker showed that out of 79 counties in Virginia, 33 had voluntarily granted equalization to Negro teachers. In North Carolina the legislature had passed acts providing for equalization of salary and of facilities. Then he cited instances, running clear across the South, in which consent decrees had been entered in cases that had gone to issue.

Apr. 10, 1943

Next he took the only case in Texas, which was the equalization suit in Dallas, and analyzed it for the purpose of showing that Houston should do better than Dallas. Mr. Whittaker pointed out that their petition had been filed in the Federal court, and that the school board lawyers had filed a motion to dismiss, but before the motion came to hearing an agreement was reached and a consent judgment entered, granting equalization in a period of approximately 31 months.

Dramatic Facts

Lawyer Whittaker had Miss Ellie Walls to stand up, and then told the board that she had been teaching in the city system 28 years, and had begun at the salary of $494.00 per year. He pointed out that she had an A. B. degree from Fisk, a Master from Columbia, and better than 30 hour on her Doctorate, but was still getting approximately $1500, or $900.00 less per year than a white teacher with similar qualifications would get. He pointed out that she had been thus qualified 14 years and had therefore lost $900.00 per year for 14 years, or a total of approximately $12,000.00. Next was Mrs. Eloise Williams, who had taught a total of 40 years. On the basis of her years of experience and training, she ought to be getting $2000.00 but is only getting $1265.00, and is thus losing approximately $735.00 a year and has been for years.

Miss Verona Avers who has taught 9 years is getting $1060.00, and ought to be getting a maximum of $1500.00. R. M. Dawson ought to be getting approximately $2600.00 but is only getting $1140.00, with a recent raise up to $1175.00 this year. Mrs. Lucile B. Jordan has been teaching 25 years and now gets $1400.00, losing approximately $1000.00 per year.

J. C. Sanderson has a total teaching experience of 36 years, a B. S. from Prairie View, and more than 30 hours on his M. A. from the University of Colorado, served as assistant principal and is now principal of one of the grade schools, gets $1735.00, and he ought to be getting around $2600.00 at least. In each instance Whittaker had them to stand up, and in some instances he asked them questions or the board would ask questions to clear up points. Principal I. B. Bryant of Booker T. Washington has 13 years of teaching experience, a B. S. from Fisk University, an M. S. from Kansas University and 38 hours on his Doctorate, up to this year got $1680.00 and has a raise now to $2000.00, when high school principals ought to be up in the $3500.00 bracket.

Prof. P. H. Holden was next requested to stand. He has 36 years

AROUND THE STATE HOUSE

By R. E. Grier

TEACHERS.... The shortage of teachers in white schools has been referred to frequently in recent weeks in the public press but little has been said with reference to Negro teachers.

The shortage there is becoming acute, according to J. B. Felton, state agent of Negro schools, and is likely to grow more so as the summer and fall arrive.

The shortage among Negro teachers is due to the same factors that bring about the scarcity among whites. Some of the Negroes have joined the WAACs; others are finding work in defense plants and a few are moving north to engage in domestic service where wages are said to be particularly attractive.

Salaries higher than the $50 to $75 per month paid in the school room are inducing many Negro teachers to quit the work for which they prepared themselves and to enter other fields.

Charleston ... News & Courier
March 4, 1943

Negroes Plan Court Test

Columbia, March 3.—(AP): James M. Hinton, of Columbia, a member of the state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today South Carolina negroes planned court action this year to bring about "equalization of teachers' salaries" mid-summer. The campaign to association in raise the money in the state.

Hinton said the executive committee of the state conference said.

Educators estimated the "equilization" would add at least $2,500,000 to the state's annual school bill.

For several years negro teachers sought the same scale of pay with white teachers. The negro money will be concluded in a current school term.

The committee, he said, voted proposed $10-a-month increase now are at Columbia, Charleston, Greenville, Sumter, Cheraw, Summerville, Manning, Darlington, Florence and Aiken.

There are nine branches of the in South Carolina. They

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TEX. TEACHERS WIN EQUAL PAY COURT SUIT

U. S. District Court Case Decided In Favor Of Negro Teachers

MAR 6—1943

DALLAS, Tex. — Salaries equal to those paid to white teachers here were won for Negro teachers in a consent decree in the United States District Court this week, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel and W. G. Durham, Sherman, Texas, who represented the teachers, announced.

MAR 6 1943

The case which was the first of its kind in Texas was filed in December on behalf of Thelma E. Page, a Negro teacher in Dallas, in her own interest as well as in the interest of all other Negro teachers.

MAR 6 1943

The case was for a declaratory junction and an injunction restraining the school board of Dallas from discriminating against Negroes.

The terms of the decree provide that all discrimination be removed and all salaries equalized by not later than September, 1945, and further conditions that Negro teachers in Dallas be paid an increase of 15 per cent of the differential in salaries immediately starting on March 1.

MAR 6 1943

In September they are to be granted a further increase of 25 per cent with an additional increase of 30 per cent the following year and full equalization not later than September, 1945.

Columbia, S. C., State
December 5, 1943

School Trustees File Answer in Equal Pay For Teachers Suit

Charleston, Dec. 3—(AP)—Trustees of Charleston School District No. 20 filed their answer today to a legal action to equalize white and Negro teacher pay and alleged the plaintiff could not bring suit at this time.

The trustees said that the plaintiff, Viola Louise Duvall, signed a contract to teach for the year beginning June 1, 1943, and was therefore stopped from bringing suit now.

The defendants also set forth that a large part of the teachers' salaries are paid by the state and that the school districts have no control over them.

The answer was filed in United States district court to a petition for a writ which would force the trustees to pay white and Negro teachers on the same basis.

The plaintiff is a teacher in the Burke Industrial high school here.

Says Teachers' Pay Scale Is Based On Merit

Jan. 30, 1943

DALLAS, Texas—In answer to the suit for equalization of teachers' salaries filed by Miss Thelma Paige and the Negro Teachers' Alliance of Dallas, in a charge that the pay schedule for Dallas teachers was based solely on color which is contradictory to constitutional rights, the Dallas Board of Education filed a petition of general denial Friday, January 22, in the Federal court. The petition alleged that "any difference in salaries is based on educational qualifications, ability, merit, experience or performance and the nature of the duties performed."

In reference to the injunction sought by Miss Paige and the Teachers' Alliance to prohibit the board from paying Negro teachers lower salaries than that of white teachers who have the same or similar experience, training and assignments, the board alleges in the petition that the remedy sought by the plaintiffs, considering the district's financial condition, will tend to disrupt the entire public school system of Dallas.

Ask That White Teachers Be Made Part of Suit

The petition further stated that all teachers, Negro and white, are under contracts which are a part of the basis of the school budget, and, therefore, the school district has no funds to increase pay of Negro teachers without breaking contracts of white teachers and lowering their salaries. In view of the pending situation the petition asked that white teachers be made party to the suit.

Jan. 30, 1943

An Old Story

The original petition of the plaintiff, Miss Thelma Paige, who is a graduate of Colorado State Teachers' college and a teacher in the Dallas school system for nine years, alleged that she receives a salary of $1260 a year while a white woman teacher with the same qualifications for the same work was paid a salary of $1800 a year; that Negro principals with high school permanent certificates are paid salaries from $2300 to $2700 a year while white principals with high school permanent certificates are paid a salary of $5000 a year.

The petition further alleged that the board of education and Superintendent Julius Dorsey have for a long period of years maintained the policy and custom of paying Negro teachers and principals in the schools less salary than they pay white teachers for the same assignments with similar training and the same qualifications. The discriminatory payment is purely an arbitrary advantage fixed by the superintendent and school board against Negroes.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 22 1943

Negro Teacher Suit Looming

Action Looking To Equal Pay To Be Filed In U. S. Court Here

A suit seeking equalization of teachers' salaries in South Carolina will be filed in the United States District Federal court in Columbia soon, James M. Hinton, state chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today.

The chairman explained that the NAACP had raised more than half the funds needed for the court action and pointed out that the complaint would be signed by a Sumter county resident, due to the fact that the proposed action originated in this county.

Didn't Ask Help

He said he desired it to be understood that the "state conference of the NAACP, through its executive committee, its president or its secretary, had at no time discussed, approached nor authorized any person to approach or request funds or a donation from the Palmetto State Teachers Association to assist in filing a suit for equalization."

Jan. 30, 1943

Hinton said that the NAACP would have appreciated and still would appreciate any fund that might be turned over to it to prosecute the action.

He added that the NAACP wishes it definitely understood that the funds will be raised and the suit will be filed, and fought through to its ultimate outcome."

Association Refused

He referred in the above statement to the action of the teachers association meeting here recently in which the association refused to turn over its funds for the equalization fight.

"We also wish it understood that the fight is now the fight of the state conference of NAACP," he explained and added that the action would be brought in the name of a Sumter resident because "they began the fight and are still engaged in the fight, but it is definitely a statewide fight of the NAACP."

Although no definite date has been fixed for filing the action, it is expected that this will come within the next few months.

Columbia S C Record
March 2 1943

Negroes Move To Sue Now For

Teachers' Pay

Announce Drive To Raise Funds And File Court Action This Year

South Carolina Negroes plan a court action this year, before the close of the current school term, to bring about "equalization of teachers' salaries in South Carolina," as the objective of the Negroes is described.

The announcement of plans for the suit was made today by James M. Hinton, of Columbia, of the State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Hinton said the action for immediate court action was taken at a meeting of the executive committee of the State Conference at Sumter on Sunday.

The committee met, Hinton said, for the positive purpose of endorsing the plan of the Sumter branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to bring suit.

he executive committee, Hinton reported today, voted unanimously to raise the remaining amount of money required to institute the suit, "before the present school term ends."

Hinton said the committee decided that the same facilities used to raise funds for voting privileges would be employed, that the campaign for the funds would begin at once and be concluded in not more than 45 days.

Negroes have been active for some years to bring about the same scale of pay for Negro teachers that applies to white teachers.

Negro teachers have been included for the proposed $10-a-month raise now before the General Assembly.

There are nine branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in South Carolina. They are at Columbia, Charleston, Greenville Sumter, Cheraw, Summerville Manning, Darlington, Florence and Aiken.

Columbia, S. C., Record
June 4, 1943

NAACP To File Suit Seeking Equal Teacher Pay In S. C.

A suit against the State of South Carolina seeking the equalization of school teachers' salaries is scheduled to be filed in the United States District court here within the next two weeks, J. M. Hinton, state chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today.

The state chairman announced that Thurgood Marshall of New York City, chief NAACP counsel, would come here June 15 to speak at a mass meeting to be held at

closing sessions yes- of Columbia, state president, re-
fourth annual con- ported.
a Carolina members
Association for the
Colored People.
Marshall, counsel for
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in the state for the
nore than doubled
t year, J. M. Hinton

Negro Suit Will Ask Teacher Raise

FLORENCE, June 15— (AP) —A state would be brou
panel discussion on the voting sit- Membership in th
nation in South Carolina and the NAACP has more
status of the teachers' pay salary during the past yea

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18v-1943

Negro Teachers Vote To Postpone Instituting Suit

Columbia, April 10.—(AP)—The possibility of court action to force the state to equalize white and negro teachers' salaries was rendered immobile for a year from at least one source yesterday when the State Negro Teachers Association voted to refrain from instituting a suit.

An independent organization of local South Carolina groups served notice two months ago that it was collecting funds to institute a suit sometime this year.

Officials of the Palmetto association, headed by President J. W. T. Mims of Clinton, discussed this reported suit with state department of education officials yesterday, then after six hours of debate by its house of delegates, announced the association would refrain from court action.

The Palmetto officials protested that an overall 15 per cent raise for white and negro teachers would spread, rather than close, the gap between the $100 top monthly salary for whites and the $70 ceiling for negroes.

The raise, enacted by the legislature and effective July 1, would see white teachers paid a $115 maximum, and negroes a top of $80.50, a spread of $34.50, compared with the present $30 differential.

The negro leaders asked that raises be made on a scale that would close the gap between the two groups' pay.

The house of delegates' action was taken at its annual meeting.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

S.C. Teachers Vote Against Equal-Pay Suit

MAY 1 1943

COLUMBIA, S.C. — (ANP) — In a night session enlivened by a brief fist fight, the house of delegates of the Palmetto Teachers' Association on April 16 voted not to sue for equal salaries.

The action reversed the body's approval of such a suit, voted 50 to 1 at an earlier session the same day. Division arose among the supporters when it was announced that the State Department of Education had that morning rejected a delegation's proposal for gradual equalization.

Sims Leads Opposition

A. A. Sims of Union, S.C., led the opposition and his criticism of Lieut. Osceola E. McKaine of Sumter, director of the equal-pay campaign, initiated the exciting climax. Participants in the ensuing fist fight were said to be Vice-President J. S. Shanklin of Beaufort and a lady state delegate.

MAY 1 1943

In spite of this action, according to James M. Hinton, State NAACP Conference head, the Sumter NAACP Branch will go forward with its plans for an equalization suit, action on which is expected about the end of May. The State teachers' group had rejected separate proposals to turn over $1,200 to the Sumter teachers and to the NAACP to help finance this suit.

Teachers Given Bonus Payments

$40 To Each One; Bonus Total In the County Comes To $14,800

Teachers in 103 of Oconee county's 107 schools have received the year's bonus payments, W. L. Jones, county superintendent of education, stated yesterday.

A bonus of $40 is given to each school teacher along with the eighth-month salary check. Mr. Jones said that the bonus payments have been made to all teachers in the county except those in the Seneca, Westminster, Providence, and Reedy Fork school. These teachers will receive the bonus checks shortly, when they are given their next salary checks.

There are 370 school teachers in Oconee county and the total bonus payments will be $14,800. Of this number there are 315 white teachers and 55 negro teachers. Oconee county has 107 schools, 83 for white pupils and 24 for negro pupils. The bonus payments are made to both white and negro teachers.

[illegible] U. S. News & Courier
April 24 1943

SCHOOL TEACHER SUIT FACES STATE

South Carolina

Sumter Resident Will Ask Equalization of White and Nego Pay

Columbia, April 23.—(AP): State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope said today for the state department of education in commenting on a proposed suit against the state for equalization of white and negro teachers' salaries that, "we don't have a thing in the world to do with that".

State Chairman James M. Hinton, of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced a suit would be brought "soon", in the name of a Sumter resident.

The state department, anticipating the possibility of a suit, had started a study of the state's teacher certification program a year and a half ago "to equalize salaries on the basis of preparation and training", Hope said, but results have not been incorporated in any recertification program, at which the study was aimed.

The legislature stepped in when it appropriated approximately $2,500,000 for a ninth school month and a 15 per cent raise for teachers, by encompassing the expenditure with a lengthy "legislative interpretation" accompanying the appropriations, and by making the raise and ninth month effective for one year —1943-'44—only.

Previous teacher raises have been made permanent. Statutes that designate a schedule of salaries on the basis of teaching certificates and years of experience have been altered in past years when raises were given. They were not changed this time.

The "legislative interpretation" on which Hope said "I do not wish to comment—that's out of my field", specified that the state salary schedules, on which the 15 per cent raises were to be given, were to be regarded as "the baximum salaries which will be paid by the state, and the local trustees of the respective districts are vested with discretion in making contracts with teachers . . . and in the exercise of such discretion they are authorized to take into consideration the schools, the kind and character of work to be done by the teachers, experience and efficiency of the teachers . . ."

Comments On Men And Things

By Spectator

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through Thurgood Marshall of New York, has set out to upset things generally, for we are told that it has collected enough money to compell South Carolina to pay white and colored teachers the same. And the Association tells us, according to the newspapers, "that salaries are but one phase of the educational system; that plans have been made to tackle the transportation system, length of school terms and graduate training." A petition has been filed with the Charleston School Board, alleging that the School Board has refused to grant negro teachers the increase of 15% voted by the recent General Assembly. The petition itself may be regarded as mere camouflage for an attack on the relations between white and colored people.

The News and Courier has been pointing out that the whites are carrying so much of the cost of negro schools that the contention might be settled by giving State and County support to the elementary grades, only, letting whites and colored pay for high school and college tuition. That would rule out this colored petitioner who teaches in the Burke Industrial High school, but it would rule out so many white teachers that we doubt if that plan will appeal to the people. Furthermore it would impose a heavy burden on white people whose children now attend high schools. The News and Courier's suggestion, let it be remembered, has been before the public for some years, in view of the ever-increasing cost of operating free public high schools, as well as state colleges. Another plan for immediate results might be to dismiss the petitioner from her position. Ordinarily we regard the right of petition with great respect, it being a fundamental right of citizenship. The Federal Constitution forbids the Congress to enact any law to restrict "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for redress of grievances." The Constitution of South Carolina has a somewhat similar provision which guarantees the right "to petition the Government or any department thereof, for a redress of grievances." Leaving that for the moment, the petitioner in a burst of rhetoric, declares herself a crusader and rejoices in initiating a campaign of enormous concern to all the people of the State. Since the lawyers for the negroes tell us that the petition is a mere opening wedge and will be followed by suits the petition itself loses the character of a petition and comes before the Charleston School Board as threat of coercion.

Shall Charleston (and South Carolina) adopt a policy of appeasement? South Carolina hasn't been much of an appeaser; nor does this petition of a Charleston colored teacher come in a manner to command a sympathetic hearing, accompanied as it is by outside organizations and a New York lawyer.

Charleston ought to be so dear to the hearts of all colored people that it should appear as an inviolable shrine to them, for Charleston built fine school houses for negroes sixty years ago.

The fine flourishes of the petition sound more like the bombast of a superficially read agitator than of a quiet high school teacher. Hear this: "Rousseau said: 'He who would be free must strike the first blow.' "I believe as ardently in that doctrine as I do in the concepts of that democracy and God himself," says this colored petitioner. "I am, therefore, happy about the effort which I understand to be the first among my people to remove from our State some of the unfortunate remnants of reconstruction days."

Perhaps the lawyers who are agitating this question do not know how great a fire can develop from one ittle match. Perhaps like the tragic episode in Jerusalem they cry "His blood be on us and on our children." But this teacher herself, perhaps a native of Charleston, must have heard of what the white people endured during the days of Reconstruction, for she speaks of "the unfortunate remnants of Reconstruction days." Unfortunate, indeed! Yet she lives in an old city which provided at once for its colored people, though the white people were smarting under insult, injustice, spoliation and malignant oppression; and she lives in a State which provided the colored college which she attended.

This Charleston colored teacher, who fancies herself as a racial leader, might well seek the solitude of some out-of-the-way place for a bit of quiet thinking. If she is a leader, where is she going?

It saddens me that these meddlers and busy-bodies from the North will succeed in one thing only too well: whether they gain anything through the courts or lose, they will succeed in opening still wider the gap between the races; they will smash none must, thought no one wishes to: smithereens much of the patient work of devoted preachers and teachers; and as they persist ill playing up the negro against the white man they will build up a solid wall of white opposition. The white man CAN get along without the negro, if the white man? Let him think about this. Whoever starts trouble is hardly a friend to the negro.

Paper Incensed Over Equal Pay

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

AUG 1945

CHARLESTON, S. C. — (ANP) — Typical of its fascist preachments, the Charleston News and Courier, a daily paper published here, on Tuesday printed an editorial posing the question whether the white people of the south are willing to permit law suits that "compel the payment of salaries to Negro teachers in public schools equal to those paid white teachers."

The News and Courier, one of the most reactionary newspapers in the country, took occasion to sew the seed of discontent and race hate with the announcement of a suit filed in Georgia for equal pay for Negro and white teachers. There are suits on file here demanding the same equalization.

Suggesting that whites provide schools for their children to escape the burden of paying for the education of Negroes, and hinting that it would be "blessing to the south" to have Negroes migrate to other sections in wholesale numbers, the paper stated:

"The white taxpayers can establish and maintain private grammar and high schools for their children and thereby escape the staggering load of educating the Negroes in the higher grades

"Abolition of free tuition in the schools of higher grade would probably accelerate migration of Negroes. The greater the number of Negroes leaving the South the greater will be the number of white settlers coming into it."

The editorial declared that provided these lawsuits are successful the "white taxpayers may begin to think about the load they will be expected to carry to support "an elaborate system" of education for "nine million five hundred thousand Negroes."

Teacher-Pay Parity Battle Opens In S.C.

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

JUL 3 1943

CHARLESTON, S.C.—(ANP)—Copies of a petition for equalization of salaries of colored and white teachers in South Carolina were filed with the local school board and the superintendent, Wednesday on behalf of Miss Malissa T. Smith by Harold R. Boulware, Columbia attorney, and Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP legal staff.

The petition is only the "preamble" to the suit, Mr. Boulware said, pointing out that "after a reasonable time—say 30 days," if equalization is not granted, court action will be instituted, he said stating that papers for the legal battle are about ready.

Handled by the State NAACP conference, with headquarters in Columbia, the petitions drew no comment from John F. Seignious, chairman of the School Board in Charleston, and A. Burnet Rhett, superintendent of city schools. Both would only say it had been passed on to the School Board's counsel, Harry L. Erckmann. But the action, promoted for thirty months, took the city by surprise.

It had been expected that the first action would come out of Sumter where the first effort to

MISS MELISSA T. SMITH

equalize the salaries of school teachers began. At the last moment, NAACP officials decided to start the action in Charleston where glaring differences in educational opportunity have been scored severely by colored and white leaders for nearly a decade.

Miss Smith's action followed by less than two weeks' refusal of the Charleston School Board to grant colored teachers a fifteen per cent increase in salary for the 1943-44 term as provided by the State Legislature in its General Appropriations Act.

There are approximately 6,000 colored teachers in the State who are paid between $45 and $60 monthly. Nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty white teachers earn between $85 and $100 monthly.

Glad She Can Lead Fight

Miss Smith, a graduate of Avery Institute, attended Allen University for two years and completed her college work at S.C. State College. She has taught history at Burke School for three years and left June 29 to work on her master's degree at New York University.

Interviewed at the home of her aunt Monday, Miss Smith said she was glad to lead the attack of freedom of her people. I believe firmly in these words of Rosseau," she said: "'He who would be free must himself strike the first blow.'"

She explained that she taught her students to seek the justice due them and had long felt that her teachings were not justified so long as she herself smarted under injustices and discriminations because of her race.

"How can I teach future citizens to fight when I refrain from fighting myself?" she asked.

JUL 31 1943

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Sue To Equalize School Pay

Columbia, S. C., Record November 10, 1943

Ask United States Court To Bar Differentials In Compensation

The initial legal move to force equalization of the salaries of white and Negro school teachers in South Carolina was made in the United States District court here today.

A complaint seeking to enjoin a Charleston County school district from making any distinction between race and color in fixing salaries paid white and Negro teachers was filed in federal court this morning.

Although plans were started in 1940 and later followed up by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which J. M. Hinton of Columbia, is state president, this is the first legal step taken in connection with the equalization of salaries proposal.

Plaintiff in the action filed here is Viola Louise Duvall, a teacher in the Burke Industrial High School in Charleston, and trustees of school district No. 20 in the same county were named defendants.

In this action the plaintiff contends that the alleged distinction made in salaries paid white and Negro teachers is in violation of the 14th amendment of the federal constitution.

The attack is made on the grounds that Negro teachers are denied equal protection of the law and the due process of law guaranteed by the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution.

Seeks Injunction

The plaintiff, representing herself and others similarly situated, including principals, is also seeking to enjoin the trustees of this district from paying the Negro teachers and principals "employed by them less salary than they pay any white teacher or principal employed by them with equal qualifications, certifications, experience and filling an equivalent position in the public schools of school district No. 20 in Charleston county."

She sets forth in the complaint that she is a taxpayer and then outlines the operation of the educational system in South Carolina, setting forth that the district trustees are empowered to employ teachers and conduct the operation of the schools in their respective district.

The complaint sets forth:

"By virtue of the discriminatory salary schedule for teachers established and maintained by the defendants . . . the plaintiff is denied an equal and proportionate participation in the benefits derived from that portion of her taxes devoted to the public school fund and the payment of teachers' salaries therefrom; she is denied equal and proportionate participation in said benefit and return solely on account of her race and color, contrary to the provisions of the 14th amendment . . . and thereby suffers and sustains special and particular damage from the discrimination practiced against her in the distribution of the fund which her taxes helped to create."

Salary Scale Given

An exhibit of the salary scale in the Charleston county school district, included in the complaint shows that the salaries of principals in white schools of that district range from $2,500 to $3,500 while the salaries of Negro principals were listed at a range of from $1,100 to $1,450.

As for the teachers, the salary range was listed for the whites from $900 to $1,340 and for Negroes at from $600 to $750.

The plaintiff sets forth that she is a graduate of Howard University in Washington and holds the same requirements as many white teachers.

She contends that white teachers with the same qualification and experience she has, receive a minimum of $1,100 while she only receives $645.

Representing the plaintiff are Harold Boulware of Columbia and Thurgood Marshall of New York.

Attorneys for the NAACP are preparing two more cases similar to the above, involving rural districts in the state. Hinton said that

The Inevitable Effect

(From The Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia, S. C.)

Senator Burnet R. Maybank who last year declared about the state in campaign address he had refused to sign measures providing for increases in the pay of school teachers "until it was drawn in the interest of white teachers" charged Thursday that the army is losing fifty per cent of the colored men called up from the state because of illiteracy. The situation shall force induction of married white men, he declared, unless the national selective service system is altered so that South Carolina may be accommodated.

If Mr. Maybank's charges are true then South Carolina has only itself to blame. It has refused to raise the educational level of its colored citizens, has refused to permit them adequate and equal facilities. A year ago, the state department of education announced it was spending only 12½ per cent of its total funds for colored education but 87 1-2 per cent for white schools. The colored population is 44 per cent of the whole.

Mr. Maybank, nor other officials, have worked to equalize educational opportunities in South Carolina. Now, they cry out and ask the federal government to adopt lower standards that their discriminatory and unfair system may be honored. The only logical procedure would be for the state to adopt immediate measures to correct the causes that create differences among its citizens. Until this is done it is inevitable that there shall exist differences in the educational levels of the two races.

JUL 24 1943

S. C. Daily Raps Equal Pay Fight

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12 — (ANP) — Typical of its fascist preachments, the Charleston News and Courier, a daily paper pub- "Abolition of free tuition in the

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 6, 1943

TEACHERS MEETING CALLED BY GRUBB

Discussion of New Pension Law Scheduled Saturday

By Times Staff Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 3—Sen. French Grubb said tonight that he had called a meeting of the Chattanooga teaching force and the members of the city board of education for Saturday morning at 10 o'clock to discuss the newly enacted Teachers' Pension Law, which requires participants to increase their payments from 1 to 2 per cent of their salaries.

(The executive committee of the Hamilton County Teachers Union, through its president, Frank Huffaker, called a meeting of teachers yesterday for 10 o'clock Saturday morning in Room 319, Chattanooga Bank Building. Sen. Grubb did not state where his meeting is to be held.)

Protests Numerous

There has been considerable protest to the new law. Some of these protests are based upon the increase of the payments from 1 to 2 per cent, while others are based upon the contention that the new law requires that a teacher must reatch the age of 55 before he or she would be eligible for retirement.

Sen. Grubb said the purpose of the new act is to build up the pension fund reserve so that there will be funds available to pay teachers already in retirement and those who can be expected to apply for retirement within a short time. The Teachers' Pension Law, he said, requires that a reserve fund of $10,000 be maintained. But as of a recent date the Hamilton County senator said there was only $2,000 in the fund. Grubb also explained that the delegation did not intend to set the retirement age at 55. In striking a provision of the old pension law pertaining to a $60-a-month minimum pension Sen. Grubb said it is possible that the effect was to make it impossible to retire until the teacher reaches the age of 55.

Willing to Meet Requests

Grubb said the Hamilton delegation is willing to take such action as the teachers and board of education requests. The meeting was called in Chattanooga Saturday to determine the will of the teachers and board of education in the matter. He said he stood ready to repeal the new law, or amend it so as to meet the requests of the interested parties. Accordingly, Sen. Grubb will draft amendments and a repeal bill, which he will submit to the meeting in Chattanooga Saturday for consideration.

Grubb said he had contacted Mayor Ed Bass today and was informed that Bass would be willing to recommend to the City Commission that the city increase its contributions to the teachers' pension fund by 1 per cent. The city's contribution under the present law is 3 per cent of the salaries of those participating in the program.

Prof. Frank Trotter, principal of the Alton Park School, in a letter to Sen. Grubb today said he was certain the delegation did not enact the legislation for the purpose of affecting his plans to make the race for a seat on the City Commission.

Rep. D. M. Coleman received a telegram from the faculty of the Dickinson Junior High School asking the delegation to repeal the new pension law.

"Urge repeal of Senate Bill 179," the telegram stated. "Heartily indorse action of Chattanooga School Board."

From Late Edition of Yesterday's Times

TEACHERS TO DISCUSS PENSION LAW SATURDAY

Frank Huffaker, president of the Hamilton County Teachers Union, announced yesterday that a meeting of more than 700 teachers of the city school system had been called for 10 a.m. Saturday in Room 319—conference room—Chattanooga Bank Building, to consider the amended teachers' pension law.

Huffaker said official delegates to the meeting will consist of three union teachers, three nonunion teachers, three principals, three schoolboard members and three Negro teachers.

The teachers union president, in a letter addressed to members of the union and approved by the executive committee of the union, reviewed the circumstances of introduction and passage of the new law which, among other provisions, increases the individual teacher's contribution to the pension fund from 1 to 2 per cent of his salary. The bill was passed, the letter said, without knowledge of the union, at the instance of a group of principals who had asked Sen. W. French Grubb to obtain its passage. The letter said further that the teachers union did not know the bill had even been drafted until it had been passed in both houses of the general assembly and signed into law by the governor.

"Whether we approve or disapprove the changes that were made in the law is not the question," Huffaker's letter said. "We should protest to all concerned the undemocratic manner in which the changes were made. 'Our legislators are elected to represent the people; in this case they represented less than a dozen individuals. Moreover, the other 700 odd teachers and principals whose money is going into the pension fund had no knowledge of the nature of the proposed changes or even that they were being proposed. Our union had a pension committee studying desired changes. This committee was not informed of any pending legislativ action, although we had been promised by our representatives that no action would be taken without consulting our union.

"Our only recourse now is to protest vehemently to the school board and to the superintendent that actions like this will entirely demoralize the teaching forces and widen the gap between the harmonious working relations of principals and teachers, and that many thinking teachers will be slow to remain in the profession if our pension system or any other legislation pertaining to the welfare of the teachers can be so secretly changed at the instance of a few principals.

"We do agree with the action taken by the board of education and insist upon the repeal now of the bill amending our original law. Then, if any when changes are proposed in the future, let them come, not by underhand methods, but after careful consideration by all concerned and full publicity is given to any changes."

Negro Teachers Sue for Equal Pay, Back Wages

Nashville, Tenn., Banner

Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 18—(Special)—Negro teachers of Jackson schools, charging violations of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution, the Tennessee Constitution, and state and federal laws, filed a suit in federal court here seeking pay equal to that of white teachers, and back pay for the times different pay scales have prevailed.

The suit was entered before Judge Marion S. Boyd by the Jackson Colored Teachers Association and a large number of local colored teachers as individuals. Mayor George Smith, Commissioners R. E. Franklin and R. H. Callahan, and Superintendent of Schools C. B. Ijams are named as defendants.

The suit asks a permanent injunction against city officials, restraining them from paying any Negro teacher less than is paid any white if the Negro has equal qualifications. November 18, 1943

The suit asks that the matter be referred to a special master "to ascertain and report on the amount of back salary due plaintiffs or which plaintiffs would have been paid were it not for the unconstitutional discrimination herein complained of."

Colored Teachers Sue Jackson For Equal, Back Pay

Federal Court Suit Filed Against Commission, Superintendent

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
November 17, 1943

Charging violations of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the Tennessee Constitution, and federal and state laws. The Jackson Colored Teachers' Association has filed for equal wages and back pay against the City Commission and C. B. Ijams, as superintendent of education, before Judge Marion S. Boyd, in federal court here.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs are Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, Leon A. Ransom and William H. Hastie of Washington, D. C., Thurgood Marshall of New York, and A. A. Latting of Memphis.

The suit asks the court to "advance this cause on the docket" and order a "speedy hearing" of the action so that the court may:

1. Declare the rights and legal relations of the parties to the subject matter.

2. Enter a judgment declaring that the "policy", custom or usage of the defendants in adopting, enforcing, or maintaining a salary schedule fixing the salaries of the plaintiffs and other negro teachers and principals at a lower rate than that paid to white teachers and principals of equal equalifications and experience, and performing essentially the same duties and services, solely because of their race or color, is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and therefore unconstitutional and void."

3. Enter a judgment that the "distribution by the defendants of that portion of the public school fund for teachers' salaries on a basis whereby plaintiffs and other negro teachers with equal qualifications and experience and performing essentially the same duties and services solely because their race and color denies to plaintiffs and others similarly situated the equal protection of the law and due process of law guaranteed by the Fouhteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and therefore unconstitutional and void."

4. Issue an injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendants . . . from making any ditsinction solely on the grounds of, race or color in the fixing of salaries paid white and colored teachers and principals employed in the public schools of the City of Jackson."

5. Issue a "permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendants . . . from paying to plaintiffs or any other colored teacher or principal employed by them with equal qualifications, certification, experience and filling an equivalent position in the public schools of the City of Jackson."

6. Refer the matter to a "Special Master to ascertain and report on the amount of back salary due plaintiffs or which plaintiffs would have been paid were it not for the unconstitutional discrimination herein complained of."

7. Allow plaintiffs costs and such other or additional relief as the Court may deem just.

Plaintiffs signing the suit are: Minnie Lee Arrington, Charles N. Berry, Grace M. Bledsoe, Eulah Brooks, P. E. Brooks, Alice Brown, Della P. Brown, Vergie O. Collins, Dorothy Day, Ora Ellington, Ozeile Estes, Ruby Finger, Sarah H. Golden, Pauline Goodrich, Annie C. Greer, Ola Hale, Albert Hardy, Rena B. Hay, Darlene Hudson, A. E. Reed Johnson, Hannah Johnson, Mary Lou Martin, Celesta Meocham, M. D. Merriwether, Bessie L. Marry, Winnie L. Nelson, A. J. Payne, A. H. Rice, Ethel Rutledge, Mayme Saunders, Docia Southern, Etta B. Stinson, Fern Walker, Myram Chatman White, T. R. White.

The suit sets out that these persons named as plaintiffs are "colored persons of African descent and of Negro blood. They are taxpayers of the City of Jackson and State of Tennessee. They are regular teachers in the public schools located in Jackson, Tennessee . . . ."

It further sets out that defendants over a long period of years have "consistently pursued and maintained," and are now so doing, "the custom and usage of paying Negro teachers and principals . . . less salary than white teachers in the same system . . . in the same qualifications, they be paid such back salary as "Such discrimination is being practiced against the plaintiffs . . . fendants have ignored plaintiffs' based solely upon their race or petition and have not favored color."

The suit also recites that, on the October 29, 1943, plaintiffs through their attorney filed with the defendants a petition on behalf of themselves and other colored teachers a request that Negro teachers be placed on a salary schedule equal to that of the white

plaintiffs or their attorney with the courtesy of a reply."

Tenn. Tutors Start Equalization Suit

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — The action was brought in Jackson, Tenn. of their salaries.

In an unprecedented action for the first Teachers Association of Jackson West Tennessee when the Colored time in the history of the area, asked for an injunction restraining Negro public school teachers have the City Commission and the Board of Education of the instituted a suit for the equalization of the white

Jackson [illegible] paying the salaries of the school teachers of Jackson, until something could be done to equalize the salaries paid to teachers with "equal education, certification and experience."

The tutors charged that a violation of their rights under the Federal and State Constitutions had been perpetrated and asked that a special master be appointed to investigate and report on the back salaries or any other salary due them in the light of their constitutional rights.

The teachers have retained some of the best-known attorneys in the country to represent them. Among the lawyers who will fight the case are nationally famous Dean William Hastie, head of the Howard University Law School of Washington, D. C.; Attorney Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, Tennessee, Attorney Leon Ransom, Thurgood Marshall of New York City and A. A. Latting of Memphis, Tennessee.

Details of the time of the suit will be announced in a later release.

Commission Sets Early Answer To Teachers' Suit

Mayor George Smith said today that an early answer will be made to the suit entered in federal court by the Jackson Colored Teachers Association and a group of local colored principals and teachers seeking equal pay with white teachers in the city system of schools.

A statement to the public is expected from the Commission this week on this suit in which papers have been served on Mayor Smith, Commissioner R. E. Franklin and P. H. Callahan and Superintendent C. B. Ijams by U. S. Deputy Marshall Fred Exum. Defendants have twenty days in which to file their answer.

The suit charges discrimination on a basis of color and race and claims as its basis the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the Constituion of Tennessee, and various state and federal laws.

Jackson

No

ANSWER TO SUIT SLATED

Mayor George Smith said Tuesday an early answer would be made to the suit in Federal Court by the Jackson Colored Teachers Association seeking equal pay with white teachers of the Jackson City School System. The action also seeks back pay.

Defendants are Mayor Smith, Commissioners R. E. Franklin and Perry H. Callahan and Superintendent of Education C. B. Ijams. They have 20 days in which to file an answer.

The suit charges discrimination because of color and race and claims alleged violations of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Tennessee constitution and other Federal and state laws.

TENNESSEE MOVES UP ON SCHOOL FUND LIST

Hunting

Average Teacher Pay Is Highest In South, Cooper Says

Tennessee is spending approximately $4,000,000 more annually than ever before on its schools and is paying teachers, both white and negro, more than any other state in the South, Governor Cooper declared Friday in an address before the Middle Tennessee section of the Tennessee Education Association at Nashville.

The Chief Executive said the average salary of teachers is $897.43, which exceeds that of eight other Southern states. He added that educational appropriations now total $13,231,000 in comparison of $9,814,000 when he entered office in 1939.

He also pointed out that his administration had provided free textbooks and for the first time an ight months' term had been maintained for both white and negro schools.

Through issuance of 2515 emergency teaching permits, the Governor told the teachers the state had been able to maintain 5900 schools this year.

Teacher Resigns

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

Prof. Harold E. Thomas, over whose status the successful fight was waged last year to equalize the salaries of teachers in Nashville Public Schools, resigned from the system the past week.

He is to give his entire time to the "labor movement" with which he has been associated for some time, and which pays a much higher salary than teaching. For several years he has been on the staff at Pearl Elementary School.

City Councilmen And Officials To Be Asked For Funds

Nashville, Tenn.

Globe and Independent

DEC 3 - 1943

School Groups Of Both Races Agree On Schedule Calling For Minimum Salary Of $1,200 and Maximum of $2,000 For All Grades

The more than 740 city school teachers of Nashville, including the entire group of colored teachers became a praiseworthy "pressure group" this week and, after effecting unity among themselves on their program, launched a drive to win the support of the parents and patrons of the schools to increase the salaries of all teachers to a minimum of $1,200 for beginners and a maximum of $2,000 a year for all teachers, who, in four years from now, will have had a minimum of 10 years experience as teachers in Nashville.

The movement was launched by the City Teachers Association, composed of the white teachers. After working out in a painstaking manner the plan of salary increases, this organization later held a meeting with all of the colored teachers and found this group wholly in accord with the proposed new schedule of pay.

It is learned that the amounts sought as minimum and maximum salaries had been approved by forward-looking leaders here who are to back the teachers in their fight and, as was to be expected, the campaign for increased salaries got off to a bing start this week when the City Board of Education gave its approval.

The two hardest hurdles that the teachers will have to take, it is evident, are the Board of Administrators, composed of Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, Dr. J. W. Bauman and Mr. Luton and the 9-man City Council. These officials must provide the money for the increases. All of them are elected officials and will, of a necessity, take into consideration the political implications of providing salary increases that call for either an increase in taxes or a more liberal division of the tax dollar with the city school teachers.

But the teachers do not intend to rest their case with the endorsement of the Board of Education. They propose to circulate petitions and go from home to home getting the signatures of parents. Not a little of the campaigning for adequate salaries for teachers is expected, will be done by school children. There will be very few parents who will refuse to sign petitions, it is believed when they know that the school children are backing the fight to get fair salaries for their teachers.

The teachers present what appears to be unchallengeable proof that they deserve the salaries they are asking. They submit facts to prove that salaries for Nashville schools are lower than that of 16 other cities of similar size. The maximum salary here is said to be $1,350 lower than the maximum in other like cities of the South. The maximum salary for the south is paid in Louisville where the teachers get $2,500. In Memphis it is $2,400. Even in the second class city of Covington, Ky., it is pointed out, teachers are paid higher salaries than are paid in Nashville. Even with an increase to a maximum of $2,000, it is pointed out, Nashville teachers will be making $625 less than is paid on the average, in all other cities of 100,000 population.

The equalization of teachers' salaries here recently did not benefit the white teachers and as a result the white schools have suffered greatly as a result of good teachers leaving the schools for jobs that paid higher. The high cost of living, as a result of the war, together with a terrible slice of the low pay by the Federal taxgatherers, has brought white teachers, in particular, to a crisis, it is held, and colored teachers likewise have been hard hit by federal taxes leaving them no better off financially than they were before salaries were equalized.

It is proposed to comb the city block by block for signatures to the petitions that will be presented to Mayor Cummings, Dr. Bauman and Mr. Luton and also to the city councilmen. Speakers are to be appointed to make pleas to organizations and a general campaign will be carried on to make the public conscious of the crisis in school affairs brought on by the neglect in paying teachers adequate wages. If the campaign is carried on as effectively as the one of several years ago to remedy the deplorable condition with regard to school buildings, it is believed success will crown the efforts of the teachers.

It is not believed that the political leaders will resist raising the money for salary increases, even if additional taxes must be assessed to provide the money. The political leaders are not likely to turn a deaf ear to petitions signed by thousands of citizens, who incidentally are voting citizens, many of them.

It is hoped to get the officials to put the salary increases into effect at the beginning of 1944, but certainly not later than the beginning of the new school year next September.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

Charge Violation Of Constitution In Federal Suit

JACKSON, Tenn.—The Jackson Negro Teachers' association has filed for equal wages and back pay against the City Commission and C. B. Ijams, as superintendent of education, before Judge Marion S. Boyd in federal court

The suit charged violations of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and federal and state laws.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs are Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville; Leon A. Ransom and William H. Hastie of Washington, D. C.; Thurgood Marshall of New York, and A. A. Latting of Memphis.

ASK SPEEDY HEARING

The suit asks the court to "Advance this case on the docket" and order a "speedy hearing" of the action so that the court may:

1 Declare the rights and legal relations of the parties to the subject matter.

2. Enter a judgment declaring that the "policy, custom or usage of the defendants in adopting, enforcing or maintaining a salary schedule fixing the salaries of the plaintiffs and other Negro teachers and principals at a lower rate than that paid to whtie teachers and principals of equal qualifications and experience, and performing essentially the same duties and services, solely because of their race or color, is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment and therefore unconstitutional and void."

3. Enter a judgment that the "distribution by the defendants of that portion of the public school fund for teachers' salaries on a basis whereby plaintiffs and other Negro teachers with equal qualifications and experience and performing essentially the same duties and services solely because of their race and color denies to plaintiffs and others similarly situated the qual protection of the law and due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment and therefore unconstitutional and void."

4. Issue an injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendants . . . from making any distinction solely on the grounds of race or color in the fixing of salaries paid white and colored teachers and principals employed in the public schools of the city of Jackson.

The suit asked that the matter be referred to "a special master to ascertain and report on the amount of back salary due the plaintiffs or which plaintiffs would have been paid were it not for the unconstitutional discrimination herein complained of."

Amsterdam News
New York. N. Y

Tennessee Teachers File Pay Suit

Jackson Association Demands Equal Salaries, Also Overdue Back Pay

JACKSON, Tenn.—The Jackson Colored Teachers' Association, with 100 per cent of the teachers signing the complaint, has filed suit in the Federal court here asking equal salaries with white teachers and back pay. Defendants are the City Commission and C. B. Ijams, Superintendent of Education. The suit is in the court of United States District Judge Marion S. Boyd.

The teachers, having the same experience and qualifications as the whites, claim the policy or custom of lower salaries for Negroes is in violation of the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution as well as the Tennessee state laws. They are asking that this custom be outlawed. Thirty-five teachers signed the complaint alleging they were victims of discrimination "solely because of race or color," which was filed Oct. 29, 1943.

Attorneys for the teachers are Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, Tenn., Leon A. Ransom and William H. Hastie, Washington, D. C.; Thurgood Marshall, special council of the NAACP, New York, and A. A. Latting of Memphis.

18v-1943

TEXAS

Pay Scale Is Based On Color

JAN 2 - 1943

DALLAS.—The petition o Miss Thelma E. Paige, on be half of herself and other Ne gro teachers of Dallas against the Board of Educa tion and Superintenden Julius Dorsey, shows that after graduating from Col orado State Teachers College and teaching in the schoo system nine years her salary was only $1260.00 a year, while that of a white woman teacher with the same qualifications for the same work was $1800.00 a year; that Negro principals with high school permanent certificates get salaries from $2300.00 to $2700.00 a year, while white principals with high school permanent certificates have a salary of $5000.00 per year.

The petition sets out that the defendants have for a long period of years maintained the policy and custom of paying Negro teachers and principals in the public schools less salary than that paid to white teachers for the same work, solely on the ground of race or color. Negroes have to take the same educational courses and pass the same qualifications as whites, and their teaching load and conditions are the same as whites, and the discriminatory payment is purely an arbitrary advantage fixed by the Superintendent and School Board against Negroes.

Denied Equal Rights

The plaintiff, Miss Thelma E. Paige, is a tax-payer in Dallas and there is no different valuation or schedule placed on her property when the city collects its takes, or when the state collects its taxes from her. On the other hand, she is denied the right to receive equal benefit from those taxes through discriminatory practice in the payment of salaries in the school system. The plaintiff has a high school permanent certificate, the highest certificate issued by the State Department of Education, and she satisfied the same requisites required of white teachers, who receive so much more than she for the same work. The salaries are paid from public school funds, raised from state and city

JAN 4 - 1943

The school board is required by law to adopt a detailed estimate or budget by the 20th day of August of each year. In May the Negro Teachers Alliance of Dallas filed a petition with the school board, asking them to equalize the pay of Negro teachers and principals with that of white teachers and principals. The petition was denied. On November 12 a smiilar petition was filed with the school board and this was denied on December

JAN 2 - 1943

Further setting out the wrong, plaintiff asked that the case be advanced to immediate hearing, and that the court declare the practice of the school board and Superintendent and enjoin them from continuing such practice.

The school board and Superintendent have not filed an answer at press time. It was generally believed that the allegations in the petition are true, and that Negroes are actually getting less pay than white teachers on the basis of color. The only course for the defendants to take is one of delay and try to fabricate an answer to technicalities and legal fiction to obscure the facts. But when all is done, said and argued, the fact still remains that Negro teachers, with the same qualifications, are actually getting substantially less salaries than white teachers with the same qualifications for the same work, and that will be the case that will ultimately have to be decided by a fair court, even if it goes to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Texas Teachers Win Equal Pay

MAR 6 1943

DALLAS, Texas. — Salaries equal to those paid to white teachers here were won for Negro teachers in a consent decree in the United States District Court, February 25, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP's special counsel and W. G. Durham, Sherman, Texas, who represented the teachers, announced this week.

The case which was the first of its kind in Texas was filed in December on behalf of Thelma E. Page, a Negro teacher in Dallas in her own interest as well as in the interest of all other Negro teachers.

The case was for a declaratory junction and an injunction restraining the school of Dallas from discriminating against Negroes. The terms of the decree provided that all discrimination be removed and all salaries equalized by not later than September, 1945 and further conditions that Negro teachers in Dallas be paid an increase of 15 per cent of the differential in salaries immediately starting March 1.

In September they are to be granted a further increase of 25 per cent with an additional increase of 30 per cent the following year and full equalization not later than September 1945.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Equal Teachers Salary Edict Adds $200,000 To City Pay

DALLAS, Texas.—(ANP)—When the equal salary ruling for white and Negro teachers goes into effect in September, 1945, the school system of this city will pay out an additional $200,000 yearly.

The consent judgment was entered in the federal district court Wednesday by Judge William H. Atwell. The equalization program is scheduled to be carried out by degrees. Beginning March 1, salaries of Negro principals and teachers will be increased by amounts equal to 15 per cent of the difference between those of Negroes and whites.

With the start of the scholastic year in September salaries will further be raised 25 per cent of the difference. The percentage of increase in September, 1944, will be 30 per cent and the remaining 30 per cent will be taken up in September, 1945.

The order favored Thelma E. Page, Spanish teacher in the Lincoln High School, against the Dallas Board of Education, and Julius Dorsey, city school superintendent. Judge Atwell said the policy and acts of the school board "in carrying out the custom and practice that have been in existence for many years of paying the plaintiff and all other Negro teachers and principals in the public school system of Dallas smaller salaries than are paid by said defendants to white teachers and principals with similar professional qualifications and experience, insofar as such differentials are predicted on race and color, are unlawful and unconstitutional and are in violation of the equal protection clause of the Constitution of the United States and of Section 41 of Title 8 of the United States code."

BOARD RESTRAINED

The order went further and permanently restrained the school board, Dorsey and the successors in office and agents from discriminating in the payment of salaries against the plaintiff and any other Negro teachers and principals because of race or color.

The starting salary for teachers with two year's experience has been $1,206 for whites, while Negro teachers received $810. The automatic pay increases allowed is $72 a year for white, and $36 for Negroes.

Dallas Spur Campaign Victories In Houston, Throughout State

MAY 1 1943

MARSHALL, Texas — The recent elimination of differentials between the salaries paid white and Negro teachers in Dallas and Houston was cited by President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop College and chairman of the Texas Commission on Democracy in Education, as impressive evidence of the progress of the movement to equalize educational opportunities in Texas.

"In each case, the teachers petition was granted through the execution of a consent degree," the president said in an address before the East Texas District Association in Longview.

Rising to the occasion, state and local associations of teachers have assumed the initiative and subscribed emergency funds for salary suits in excess of fifteen thousand dollars. The teachers in Houston alone subscribed $5,000 in cash within 20 days, the president said.

The board of education of Wichita Falls conceded equal salaries to its Negro teachers voluntarily and favorable action is contemplated on a petition filed by the faculty club of the Cole high school of Corpus Christi.

The teachers of Galveston and Fort Worth have engaged lawyers, filed petitions, and are ready for court action if equal salaries are not granted by agreement under court order. Other cities in the state are making speedy preparations for suits, in the event administrative remedies prove ineffective, it was said.

Board Provides For Complete Adjustment By 1944 Session

The Informer
Houston, Texas

JUL 24

BEAUMONT — The Board of Education of the Beaumont Independent School District adopted a resolution Thursday night, July 15, not only granting additional pay to Negro teachers for the school year 1943-44, but providing for complete equalization of Negro teachers' pay with whites at the beginning of the school year 1944-45.

This action was taken without the filing of a lawsuit or the threat of a lawsuit. So far as is known this is the first time equalization has been effected without either the threat or the actual filing of a lawsuit.

This is part of a far-reaching program initiated by Superintendent E. W. Jackson.

Board Commended

Some time ago letters of commendation and appreciation have been sent the Board of Education by the Principals and teachers and a citizens committee. Negroes attending the board meeting were: Rev. H. R. Johnson, Rev. Charles F. L. Graham, J. H. Marion, George W. Douglas, Aaron Jefferson.

Visitors Introduced

Superintendent Jackson paid a very fine tribute to the type, class and character of Negroes who composed this group in a voluntary

TEACHERS PUSH TEXAS EQUAL PAY BATTLE

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Other members of the board appeared to have appreciated the visit of the Negro group. Sitting in on the meeting were Attorney J. B. Morris for the Board of Education and City Attorney W. A. Tatum.

18v-1943

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Resorting To The Courts

THANKS TO the democratic character of American law and government, high-handed action by any administrative board is subject to review by the courts. Indeed high-handed action by any branch or division of our government—the executive, the legislative, the judicial—national, state and local—is subject to review by the courts on the one hand, or by constitutional amendment on the other.

DR. JACKSON

A basic principle of our system is that all law is not law, which means that any action—ordinance, order, statute, or decree—of a subordinate body must conform to the law of a higher body or of a higher constitution. Every public officer in the United States, from the President at Washington down to the policeman on the streets, must recognize that there is this body of higher law restraining him from arbitrary action.

Every public board, every public officer, is bound, then, by law to carry out the law. So did the makers of the U. S. Constitution decree in 1787; so do we steadfastly observe today.

HIGH AUTHORITY AND WIDE POWERS

Under the school laws of Virginia, school boards are given high authority and wide powers. The life, liberty, and happiness of every school teacher within their jurisdiction is virtually in their hands. The law of Virginia says: "School boards may employ teachers and dismiss them when delinquent, inefficient, or anywise unworthy of the (teaching) position."

This law further says that the school board has the power "to call meetings of the people of the city for consultation in regard to the school interests thereof, at which meetings the chairman or some other member of the board shall preside if present."

But, on the other hand, the law of Virginia provides also for appeals from the decisions of school boards. It says that any five interested heads of families, who may feel themselves aggrieved by the action of the school board, may, within thirty days after such action, state their complaint to the superintendent who shall in turn grant an appeal to the corporation or circuit court.

The law of Virginia, then, grants wide authority to school boards, but their policy of administering the school system can, if necessary, be reviewed by the courts. In good old American fashion the courts may reverse the action of the school boards if the parties "aggrieved" prove their case.

5,000 "AGGRIEVED" FAMILY HEADS

Today in Newport News instead of five heads of families holding a grievance against the school board there are five-thousand heads of families "aggrieved." while over the state and nation there are thousands who share this same feeling all because of the recent dismissal of the three principals and three teachers. Among the multitude over the state most deeply "aggrieved" are the four thousand Negro school teachers who know that a perpetual hammer will hang over their heads if the ousted employees remain ousted.

No teacher in the state will dare make any complaint about equal salaries. The Newport News board dismissed these workers presumably because they were "delinquent, inefficient," or in some way "unworthy" of their positions; but the public does not rate L. F. Palmer, J. Rupert Picott, T. Roger Thompson, Ethel Pannell, Eric Epps, and James Ivy in this light.

What is the remedy for this unfortunate condition at Newport News? Under the democratic American way and under the law of Virginia there is nothing left to do but to resort to the courts. Sue out in the courts with the fond expectation that under the proceedings of equity the school board will be restrained from dismissing these six reputable citizens.

MAY USE THE COURTS

In the meantime the thousands of backers of the ousted group may join hands with the local Committee of Action by sending in their protests, and best of all by sending their dollars to swell the hundreds already raised to stage a court fight.

In the midst of this activity all persons interested in this case must be thankful to our American democracy for providing remedies for all wrongs inflicted. Just as all Americans may use the ballot box, so in like manner may they use the courts. In Newport News and throughout the country all citizens need to strike both ways as the occasion arises.

Newport News School Board Remains Silent

Journal and Guide

ASIDE from a brief statement to the effect that its action was not governed by the teachers' equal salary fight, and that the cases of the three teachers involved is still open for consideration, the Newport News School Board has as yet given no satisfactory explanation of its failure to renew the contracts of three veteran principals and three teachers of the City Public School system.

Norfolk, Va.

At the time of the virtual summary dismissals of these veteran pedagogues, the Journal and Guide observed editorially that, "if for any reasons, political or professional, it should become necessary to discontinue the services of a teacher or principal under the Virginia system, the charitable thing to do, it would seem, would be to give them advance notice and an opportunity to locate elsewhere."

The editorial pointed out further:

Under Virginia law the Newport News school board was within its rights. But the morality of the law is certainly not beyond serious question. Unless the school board makes clear the reasons for its actions in this case it leaves itself wide open to what public opinion will pronounce to be gross violence to the morals of law administration.

In the light of the School Board's consistent refusal to comply with the rules of elementary justice by explaining to the parties affected just why they have been dismissed, the Journal and Guide is forced to reiterate and re-emphasize its previous stand.

That the Board has left itself "wide open to what public opinion will pronounce to be gross violence to the morals of law administration," has already manifested itself in the organization of a large citizens committee which seems bent upon carrying the matter to the proper court for adjudication.

Whether or not this step is justified we do not presume to say, except to observe that the committee is entirely within its legal rights under the decree of the United States Circuit Court. Yet we cannot escape the conviction that the School Board should clarify its stand before the matter reaches this stage.

A very pertinent observation on the question is made editorially by the Newport News Daily Press. Says the Press:

The Board may be within the law in what it has done and the manner in which it has done it, for the school laws make boards of school trustees almost all powerful. But regardless of the law in the matter, the Board has a higher responsibility—that of open covenants openly arrived at and of giving the accused an opportunity to face the accusers, to say nothing of courtesy and custom in the conduct of public affairs.

It is to be hoped that the Newport News school board has not lost sight of this fact altogether.

Journal and Guide

For Better Teacher Tenure

From The Newport News Times-Herald

One of the factors in the current case of three Negro school principals refused contract renewals by the local Board of School Trustees is the system of one-year contracts prescribed under Virginia law. That point was brought out here several weeks ago in discussing the [illegible]eness of the law on petition of citizens for hearing on school matters involving actions of school boards. The fact that the petitioner must prove that a board has either been guilty of fraud or its equivalent, or has exceeded its discretion, plus the entirely unqualified rule that teacher contracts must be renewed annually, gives complainants small basis for successful action in cases where failure to renew contracts is the issue involved.

Norfolk.

Virginia teachers have at long last taken notice of that discrepancy, it appears, in the recommendation of a special study committee on tenure of the Virginia Education Association that teacher contracts be made continuing instead of annual. Such contracts would be granted after a probationary period of three years.

If the proposal is adopted it will mark a long step forward in security of tenure in employment for teachers. Meanwhile, the three-year probationary period safeguards school boards against long-term contracts with incompetents. In three years there should be sufficient opportunity to measure the abilities and capacities of any teacher with considerable accuracy. Again, the execution of such contracts would provide for teachers a contractual relation more in line with practices in the Civil Service and other government employment agencies.

Certainly, the present one-year contractual relation is not reassuring to a teacher or an inducement to go into the teaching profession. Where [illegible]e of employment is so precarious and guaranteed and where

Under a Federal Court decree of [illegible]ct Court de-
tion of different-
pay of teachers was
unconstitutional, as it has
wherever the question has been ju-
dicially passed upon.

The story questioned by Superintendent Saunders set forth: (1) That the superintendent has informed colored teachers that equalization would be achieved gradually over a period of years; (2) That the teachers contended that the court's ruling [illegible] a prompt discarding of the old and inequitable scales of pay — in fact, as of

Virginia

Is Teacher Pay In Newport News Equal?

Norfolk, Virginia

THE factual content of a recent news story in the Guide has been disputed by the superintendent of schools in Newport News.

Journal and Guide

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

September, 1943; (3) that contracts offered some teachers were for salaries (a) less than in 1942, (b) same as last year, and (3) with raises to some extent in an unspecified number of contracts; (4) That teachers affected at once conferred with their attorneys, handing them the contracts for study and immediate action; and (5) That this newspaper was advised by a responsible leader in the case at issue that the action in the U. S. District Court was not considered closed until the teachers had notified the judge that the provisions of its decree had been complied with.

Now, Mr. Saunders in his statement relative to our story does this: (1) Denies that equalization will be spread over a period of years, or that he so informed the teachers; (2) that each teacher in the city received a raise in salary this month (with clarifications, as summarized in a dispatch elsewhere in this issue); (3) that annual increments went to every teacher (increments henceforth will be spread over 15 instead of ten years, under "the Richmond plan" which he says the Newport News teachers agreed to, but which their representatives deny); and (4) asserts that "the misunderstanding . . . could only be attributed to someone's deliberate efforts to make trouble."

We submit that the report was factual; that it was based on information from numerous and responsible persons in a position to know the facts set forth; and that it further cited instances relating to actual contracts and salaries.

There was nothing surmised in the story. Assuming the reliability of its sources, this newspaper simply did its duty of informing the public about a question of deep public import.

Certainly this newspaper has not sought to make trouble, as Mr. Saunders puts it, nor has any of its representatives. What trouble there has been is a result of the handling of the case and the resulting confusion created in the minds of the teachers and the public. Difficulty has been encountered already by those with an immediate interest in getting at the facts.

Attorneys representing the teachers report that they were denied access last week to the records relating to teachers' salaries, on the grounds that they were for the personal use of the superintendent.

Moreover, with reference specifically to the complained-of story, the Journal and Guide knows of at least four instances in which teachers were given contracts which they complained of as not bearing out the asserted equalization. In one case the teacher was offered a salary lower than either her 1941 or 1942 pay. Her protest brought an adjustment in her favor of $200. In the second case the teacher was offered a contract lower by $200 than that given her following her protest. The third case resulted in a new or modified contract awarding an increase of $100. The fourth case brought a similar $100 increase, following a like protest.

All of these teachers hold degrees from recognized colleges, and their experience ranges up to over 15 years. Those are the facts, as accurately presented as extremely careful verification at available sources permits. It will serve no good purpose for the present confusion to continue. It is to be hoped that a clear-cut understanding will be brought about. The school authorities in Newport News have it within their power to provide the clarification.

Teachers' Pay Parity Dispute In Spotlight

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

OCT 2-1943

Some Offered Less Salary Than Paid During Last Term

OCT 2-1943

Staff Correspondence

NEWPORT NEWS — Have the salaries of Negro teachers been equalized by the local school board, as decreed by Judge Luther B. Way of the U. S. District Court here last October?

"Yes," said Dr. Joseph H. Saunders, divisional superintendent.

"Salary equalization for Negro teachers is far from being settled," Mrs. Irma B. Thompson, president of the Newport News Negro Teachers Association, told her constituents last week at a call meeting following Dr. Saunders' statement.

BACKGROUND OF CASE

The salary case was brought back into the open three weeks ago. In its September 18 edition the Journal and Guide carried a front page story under the caption, "Denies Equal Salaries To Teachers."

The information on which the story was based was secured first hand from some of the teachers and, officially, from members of the teachers executive committee and members of the salary committee.

LESS PAY OFFERED SOME

"The teachers told this newspaper that when they were handed their contracts by the superintendent for the 1943-44 school term, at the annual meeting of principals and teachers on September 8, some of them found that the contracts called for (1) less pay than equalization called for; (2) that some called for less pay than they received in 1942; and (3) some beginners were cut from $100 to $200 on the minimum to which they are entitled.

The teachers said they "were shocked" when Superintendent Saunders informed them that salaries would be equalized over a period of years, rather than during this term.

DR. SAUNDERS' DENIAL

When the Journal and Guide story was brought to the attention of Dr. Saunders last week, he issued a statement that there was no basis for the report that he had informed Negro teachers that their salaries would be equalized over a period of years.

He pointed out that "each Negro teacher received a raise in salary" in September; that some who have attained close to the maximum pay received only $19, but others received increases amounting close to $600."

He added: "It may be that more was expected, I can't answer about that."

INCREASE SPREAD OUT

Dr. Saunders explained that, this year, the scale adopted for teachers salaries to reach their maximum figure by annual increments had been increased five years, thereby making it 15 instead of 10 years, as formerly.

This, he said, is on the basis of the Richmond scale which was accepted in court last October as being acceptable to the litigants.

In effect, therefore, it will take a longer time, he explained, to reach majority pay, with a smaller increment each year, stretched over a period of 15 years.

ATTORNEYS DENIED RECORDS

At the call meeting last week the Negro Teachers Association reaffirmed the work of the salary committee, and named two new members to substitute for Sgt. Stephen E. Howe, on active service with the Army, and Miss Georgetta Manley, who is on the sick list.

Since Dr. Saunders' denial, officials of the association and of the salary committee informed the Journal and Guide last week that an attorney for the teachers who had requested the superintedent to place at his disposal the school board's records showing the salary scales for white and Negro teachers for the 1943-44 session, was told that they are not available because they are for the superintendent's personal use.

SALARY OFFERS REVISED

Since Dr. Saunders' denial, the Journal and Guide is also reliably informed that some of the teachers have protested to the superintendent that they are entitled to more pay than their contracts called for, and have been given a sympathetic hearing and upward adjustments.

Officials of the Teachers Association make it plain to the Journal and Guide that they will not accept the regular annual increments in salary, referred to by Dr. Saunders, as a substitute for equalization, and emphasized again that no time before, during, or after the litigation did they ever agree to any plan for equalization covering a period of 10 or 15 years.

18v-1943

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

THE recent court victory of the Newport News school teachers in the case of Dorothy Roles versus the school board of Newport News is a silent reminder that the principle of democracy still exists in our country. It exists for every individual; for the poor as well as the rich, for the Negro as well as the white man.

DR. JACKSON

Democracy is a living force today and it has always been a living force throughout the history of our country. Its roots extend back to England, to the common law of that land. Democracy functioned even for the humble Dred Scott and thousands of other lowly Negro slaves who sued for their freedom. Guided by their attorneys, slaves took their masters to court and they frequently won in court.

Freedom from bondage was the goal of the chattel slaves; freedom from every vestige of bondage is the goal of their free descendants. One source of complete freedom is the ballot box; another source, and sometimes more effective, is the courts. Freedom from the bondage of a Georgia law was the goal of Angelo Herndon; freedom from the bondage of Alabama custom was the goal of the Scottsboro boys; and freedom from the bondage of Missouri unequal provisions in higher education was the goal of Lloyd Gaines.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

Freedom from the bondage of unequal salaries for Virginia teachers was the goal of Aline Black, of Melvin Alston, of Antoinette Bowler, and more recently of Dorothy Roles. Just as the slaves frequently won their cases in court, so have their descendants won today.

Courts uphold the principle of democracy because the law which they use stems either from the common law of England below, or the constitution of the United States above. The essence of this law is the equality of all men before the law. The highest expression of equality in America is the solemn guarantee in the fourteenth amendment, which exclaims that in granting the protection of the laws, no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of laws. Because of this solemn guarantee, and because Aline Black and Melvin Alston offered themselves on the altar as a sacrifice, the Negro teachers of Norfolk today are drawing equal salaries with those of the white teachers.

Although Alston won his case, and although he won it by the decision of the highest court in the land, he won it only for Norfolk. The other plantiffs in Virginia, Antionette Bowler and Dorothy Roles, likewise have won it only for Richmond and for Newport News. Salaries are still unequal in the one hundred counties of Virginia and in twenty-one cities, but in each instance they could be made equal if there were more Melvin Alstons, more Antoinette Bowlers, and more Dorothy Roles among the Negro teachers in each of the one hundred counties and in each of the remaining twenty-one cities.

The striving for equal salaries is a bid for economic democracy, the brand which says that all men shall be paid the same wages and salaries for equal service and equal training. If our constitution and our highest courts have offered this type of real democracy to the Negro teachers of Virginia and the Southland, and if going to court again is the only necessary step to embrace it, then these teachers have only themselves to blame for their unequal salaries. Having won the first suit they are bound to win all others.

RIGHTS EXIST IN A DEMOCRACY

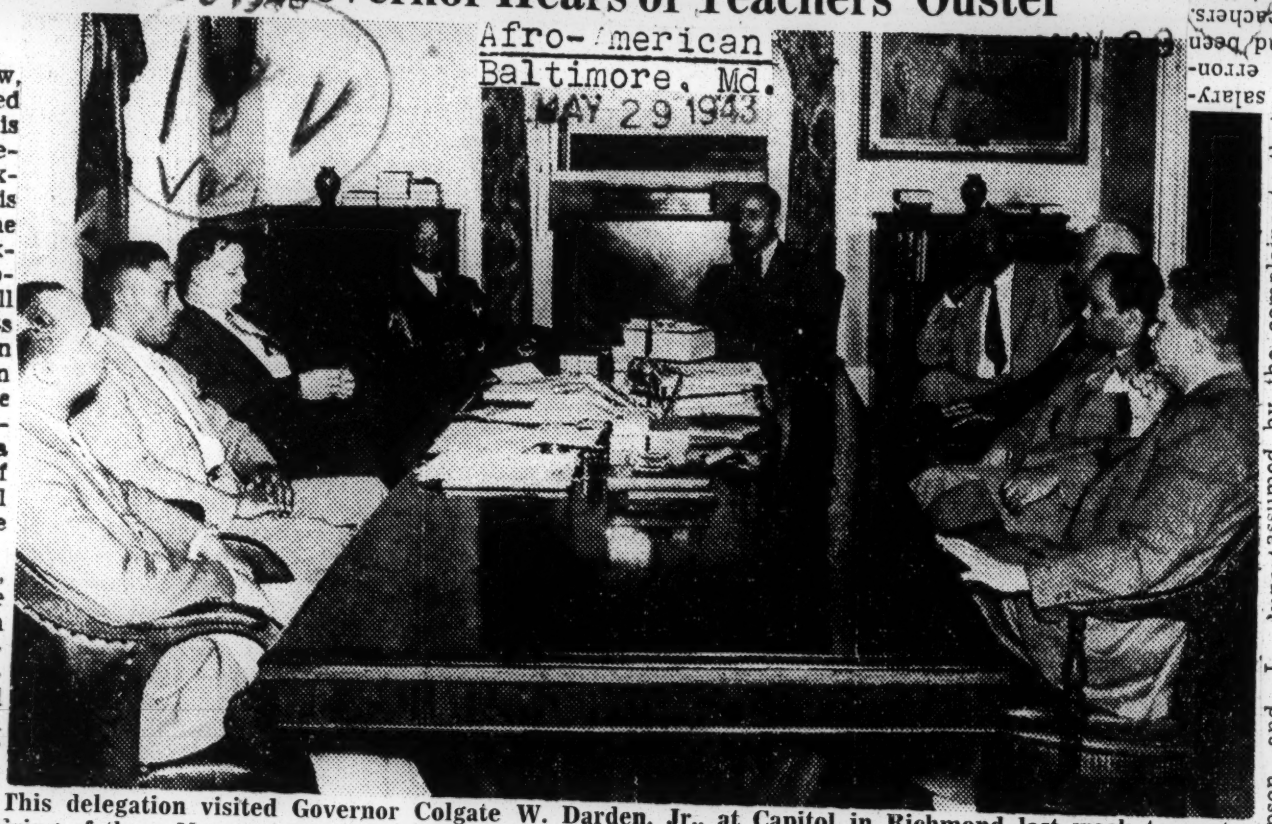
Going to court for the redress of judicial wrongs is like paying the poll tax and registering to go to the polls for the redress of legislative wrongs. Rights exist in our land of democracy in abundance, but they are obtainable only when the people perform their democratic duties when they perform them as have Dorothy Roles and the Negro teachers of Newport News, in their famous salary case against the school board of Newport New-

Virginia

MAY 29 1943

Governor Hears of Teachers' Ouster

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
MAY 29 1943



This delegation visited Governor Colgate W. Darden, Jr., at Capitol in Richmond last week to protest firing of three Newport News, Va., principals and three teachers, and to ask his aid in trying to get them restored to jobs. Firings are seen linked with teachers' fight for pay equalization for both races. Shown clockwise closeted with Governor are Thomas H. Henderson of Virginia Union University; the Rev. M. Williams of Newport News; Governor Darden; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, NAACP president, and Oliver W. Hill, attorney, of Richmond; Dr. J. B. McEachin, W. R. Walker, the Rev. J. B. Henderson, all of Newport News; and Dr. Leon Reid of Richmond.

MAY 29 1943

Progress Noted in Equalizing Of Virginia Teachers' Pay

Washington Post Washington, D. C.
By the Associated Press

JUN 24 1943

Richmond, Va., June 23.—Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State superintendent of public instruction, told the annual conference of division superintendents today the reports on equalization of Negro and white teacher salaries in Virginia are "reasonably encouraging, but much remains to be done."

Twenty-six counties have equalized salaries or will have done so by the session of 1943-44, he said. Plans for equalization have been adopted in 19 other counties, 8 counties report that salaries are approximately equalized, and 21 have given larger increases to Negro teachers than to whites without so far obtaining equalization. Two counties report no progress, and there were no reports from 24 counties.

Among the cities, Dr. Lancaster added, eight reported equalization, seven that plans had been made, one that increases have been given without equalization yet, one reported adoption of a well-organized salary scale, and six made no report.

"This report is reasonably encouraging, but much remains to be done, and again we must realize that it is our duty to face the facts and complete plans for equalization on the basis of training and successful experience," Lancaster continued.

"The State board is also considering the question of higher education for Negroes. The Virginia State College (at Petersburg) should make sound progress under its able new president, Luther Foster. The proposed agreement between Virginia and West Virginia by which West Virginia will send its third and fourth year medical students to the Medical College of Virginia on the same basis as Virginia students, offers a pattern for regional colleges for Negroes, especially for training in medicine and law."

JUN 24 1943

Touching on teachers' salaries generally, Dr. Lancaster said he proposed to ask the Legislature for $1200 per unit which would mean an appropriation of $18,600,000, instead of the $11,935,000 for instruction unless larger appropriations are requested. He said that next year the department of education will receive $770 per unit of from 25 to 40 pupils.

Dr. Lancaster said he favored the present appropriation for trans-

Dropping Of Va. Teachers Protested

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — Participants in the fight for equal pay for equal work for colored teachers in the local Board of Education [illegible] were identified by civic organizations, here last week.

The charge was couched in a complaint that prejudice was behind the move which blocked the reappointment of the following persons: Dr. Lutrelle F. Palmer, T. [illegible] and J. [illegible] Thompson and Eric Epps, principals, and Ethel E. Pannell, [illegible] Ivy and Ethel E. Pannell, due to their connection with that affair.

The only statements made thus far by the board since the action of May 14, were from Dorsey C. Pleasants, supervising principal, who said that the equalization fight was "for pay colored teachers the same as white teachers that are paid whitename the principals was "for this being the case, and the benefit of the school system;" of any expressed reason that (2) that any impression that board for its action, it is the disposal of the principals was

MAY 29 1943

The Negro Citizens Association, however, announced late last week that legal action would follow if, within 10 days, satisfactory results were not obtained.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Equal Pay Fight Cause of Ousting Six in Virginia

MAY 27 1943

Newport News, Va. (ANP)—In explaining the action of the Newport News school board last Friday night in ousting three school principals and three high school teachers, Dr. Luttrelle F. Palmer told an NAACP meeting Sunday how he had served as chairman of the salary equalization committee for the Newport News teachers, and inferred that all of the dismissals were due to their fight for equal pay.

The following day, more than 1,500 people, representatives of educational, religious, fraternal, community welfare and labor organizations, attended a rally in protest of the school board's action.

The principals involved in the action are, aside from Dr. Palmer of Huntington high school, T. Rodger Thompson and J. Rupert Picott, elementary school principals. The high school teachers are Eric Epps, James W. Ivy and Miss Ethel Tannell.

Palmer has been in the system 23 years; Thompson 21, and Picott, 11, according to reports.

According to Dorscy C. Pleasants, chairman of the city school board, the board saw fit not to reappoint them for the benefit of the school system." Asked whether there were any charges aganist the three principals, Pleasants said, "If they want to know, they can come before the board and we will tell them."

Dr. Palmer said that at the time the equalization committee for Newport News teachers was organized, he was threatened with dismissal unless he discontinued his relations with the organization, but that he felt some members of the board would accept the court's decision without personal revenge.

Roy Wilkins of the Crisis magazine and assistant secretary of the NAACP, principal speaker at the meeting Sunday, expressed great concern over the fascism demonstrated at the Newport News situation.

Court Will Get Tutors' Plea For Reinstatement

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Public Hearing Planned For Three Principals

JUN 28 1943

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.,—(ANP) Plans for a public hearing for three deposed Negro principals from the local school system will be submitted to city corporation court this week according to an announcement. Attorney W. R. Walker will file the action in behalf of the educators in cooperation with the Citizens Committee of Action.

Members of the executive board of the committee have been attempting to secure a hearing for the teachers ever since the school board refused to renew their contracts at a meeting last May. The men affected by the action are Dr. Lutrelle F. Palmer, T. Roger Thompson, and J. Rupert Picott.

JUN 28 1943

COMMITTEE FORMED

The Citizens committee was formed as a result of the board's move and presented a petition several weeks ago to the Newport News school board asking that a hearing be granted. No answer has been received school heads except for one to an earlier appeal in which Dorsey C. Pleasants, chairman of the board, said the men were being dropped "for the good of the system."

Resort to the courts was taken only after the committee failed to receive any satisfaction from school officials. Walker said that five days are allowed in which an appeal can be made to corporation court. Besides Walker, his son, R. Wendell Walker, Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, and A. L. Bivins, former chairman of the school board, will draw up the legal papers.

ASK HEARING FOR OUSTED

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL HEADS

3 Principals, 3 Teachers Ousted; 5,000 Citizens Want Charges Aired

JUN 5 1943

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—A petition, having more than 5,000 signatures, some being white, was presented Saturday to Samuel D. Green, assistant superintendent of schools. The petition asked a public hearing for the three Negro public school principals and three Negro teachers whom the school board failed to re-appoint for the next school term.

Although no reason was given for their ousting by the school board, many observers declared that the activity of the six in insisting on legislation establishing parity between the salaries of white and Negro principals and teachers, was the real reason.

The document was presented to the school official by a committee of leading colored citizens here, set up earlier this month at a meeting sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P. Committee members are the Revs. A. A. Galvin and L. A. Williams; R. Wendell Walker and Mrs. E. C. Downing.

JUN 5 1943

The principals and teachers whose contracts were not renewed are L. F. Palmer, T. Roger Thompson, J. Rupert Picott, Ethel E. Pannell, James W. Ivy and Eric W. Epps.

The school board's only comment to date was that the group failed of re-appointment, "for the benefit of the school system."

Dorsey C. Pleasants, chairman of the board, said he could give no definite assurance that the Negro committee's request for an immediate special public meeting of the board, "for the purpose of reviewing the action taken," will be granted.

"That's up to the board," he said. The next regular meeting of the board is set for June 8. Pleasants indicated that if the six ousted school employes would appear before the board at that time, a statement on the matter would be made.

JUN 5 1943

Action in Teachers' Case Up to Citizens

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

JUN 26 1943

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Action in the case of the three principals and three high school teachers who were not reappointed for next year is again up to local citizens who filed complaint with the superintendent of schools on June 11.

The superintendent, Joseph H. Saunders, denied charges made in the complaints submitted by 26 citizens and added: "I am unable to offer any adjustment of the said complaints which would be satisfactory to the complainants."

Appeal Urged

This reply was read at a meeting Saturday of the executive committee of the Citizens' Committee for Action.

The executive committee suggested that the complainants or any other interested party request an appeal to the Corporation Court of Newport News for "final determination of all questions at issue."

At a special meeting May 14, the board failed to re-appoint Dr. L. F. Palmer, T. Rodger Thompson and J. Rupert Picott, principals. It reserved action on the teachers Miss Ethel Pannell, Eric Epps and James W. Ivy.

JUN 26 1943

After a month's silence the only explanation from the chairman has been that the action was taken "for the benefit of the school system," and had nothing to do with the fact that all the teachers concerned, except Epps, were involved in the recent successful salary-equalization fight.

Exceeded Authority

The complaints filed with Saunders and P. D. Green, clerk of the school board, charged that in dismissing the principals, and in failure (thus far) to re-appoint the three instructors, without the advancement of a definite reason for the action, the board did not act within the "discretion" contemplated by the law and that it thus "exceeded its authority".

It is expected that the case will be entered in the corporation court within a few days. Representing the complainants are: Walker and Walker, A. L. Bivens, former commonwealth attorneys for the city of Newport News and ex-chairman of the school board, and Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, NAACP attorney.

18v-1943

Daily Worker, New York

Court Upholds Negro Equality In School Pay

FEB 2 - 1943

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 1.—A decree in favor of Dorothy E. Roles and the Newport News Teachers' Association, in which the court declared that discrimination evidenced in teachers' salary discrepancies here is based solely on race and color, has been signed by Judge Luther B. Way, of the Eastern District Federal Court of Virginia Oliver W. Hill, and Dr. Leon A. Ransom, members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, legal staff, have announced. The suit was filed on Dec. 24, 1941, against the School Board of the city of Newport News to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers.

Dr. Ransom said that this decree was the first to be issued on any of the teachers' salaries cases brought by the N.A.A.C.P. throughout the South in which the judgment was based upon the finding of fact. In all other such cases the school boards had themselves eventually agreed to salary increases The Newport News School Board in defending itself, offered as one explanation of the paying of less money to Negro school teachers than to whites the reason that the cost of living of white teachers is substantially greater than that of colored teachers.

Judge Way said in his opinion: "It is patent that the difference in the cost of living cannot be the basis of a valid discrimination under the Constitution. It will not justify a school board or any other school authorities in paying a substantially greater salary, all other things being equal, to a white teacher than to a colored teacher. This same situation may very well be said to exist among white teachers. Some of them undoubtedly live under much more economical conditions than others. . . ."

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
January 22, 1943

Newport News Negro Teachers Win Equal Pay

Salaries To Be Paid Under New Schedule Starting Next September

Negro school teachers of Newport News have won their year-long court battle for salaries equal to those paid white teachers with equivalent educational qualifications, and will be paid under the new schedule beginning with September, 1943.

Final decision in the matter was reached yesterday morning in Federal District Court when Judge Luther B. Way announced from the bench that he had found for the petitioners, Dorothy E. Roles and the Newport News Negro Teachers Association, which were suing the School Board of Newport News for equalization in salaries. The formal degree in the action is in the process of preparation and will be signed by the court in the next few days.

Judge Way remarked that throughout the case, and from the evidence presented, it was obvious there existed a definite discrimination in the salaries paid school teachers of the two groups.

Allan D. Jones, attorney for the school board, who was associated with Samuel Buxton, city attorney for Newport News, advised the court that salaries will be equilized beginning with the signing of contracts for the new school year beginning next September.

Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, along with Dean Leon A. Ronsom, of the Howard University School of Law, Washington, and Martin A. Martin, of Danville, represented the petitioners.

Old Salaries Compared

Before one-fourth of the differential was added to the salaries of Negro school teachers in Newport News last September, the salary schedule in effect was as follows:

White teachers with a master's degree (top salary), $2,400, and Negro teachers with similar qualifications, $1,675.

White teachers with a bachelor of arts degree (top salary), $2,200, and Negro teachers with similar qualifications, $1,575.

White teachers with normal school certificates, but holding no degree, $1,600, and Negro teachers with similar qualifications, $1,125.

In addition to these salaries, the school board granted a 10 per cent war bonus to all teachers beginning with the school year, 1941-42, and added an additional 5 per cent with the opening of the present term.

There are 103 Negro teachers on the present school roster. Newport News has one Negro high school and four elementary schools as compared to one white high school and nine white elementary schools.

A similar case, the first in Virginia, was instituted three years ago in Norfolk and, after a court battle which extended to the United States Supreme Court, was finally decided in favor of the petitioners. the salary adjustment was based on a pro rata increase which reached parity with the beginning of the present school year.

Another case, which was brought by Negro teachers of Norfolk County, is now pending.

Newport News, Va. Press
January 22, 1943

NEGRO TEACHER SALARY ISSUE NOW SETTLED

Trustees Agree To Full Equalization By Next September

Final settlement of the long-standing controversy between the Newport News school board and the teachers employed in the city's Negro schools came yesterday when counsel for the Negro teachers accepted a statement by Allan D. Jones, special counsel for the school board, that the salaries of white and Negro teachers will be equalized here beginning next September.

After accepting the proposal, made before Judge Luther B. Way in U. S. district court at Norfolk, the Negro attorneys were conferring with the judge on the decree, which he was to sign later in the day.

The issue of Negro teachers' salaries has been pending for considerably over a year. Following a United States supreme court decision which required Norfolk to cease discrimination between the teachers of the two races in salaries where equal qualifications were present, the local Negro group made a courteous but firm demand for salary equalization insofar as qualifications were concerned.

After several months of consideration and discussion, the teachers made a definite proposal that the board set up a graduation of pay which would equalize salaries in either four or five years (similar to a plan adopted by Norfolk); apply the scale-method to fixing principals' salaries; abolish variable salary minima; and equalize the salaries of white and Negro school clerks as well as teachers.

The board approved a four-year equalization plan and immediately set up a projected principals' scale, but rejected the other two demands—that on minima, because, it said, that would admit discrimination; that on the clerks on the ground that there was no actual differeniation now. Shortly afterward, the teachers brought suit for an injunction through Dorothy E. Roles, an officer of their association. Evidence on the case heard by Way a few months ago in U. S. court here, and the case than was adjourned for arguments later.

Meanwhile the city, in adopting its 1943 budget, made provision for immediate equalization of salaries at the beginning of the next school year.

Jones, appearing before Way yesterday, made a brief statement to the effect that "an agreement has been reached between the city of Newport News and attorneys representing Dorothy E. Roles, Negro teacher at the Booker T. Washington school, Newport News, and the Newport News Negro Teachers' association.

"We are ready to state to the court that beginning with the signing of contracts this coming September all salaries will be equalized," Jones said.

Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, chief counsel for the plaintiffs, was associated with Leon S. Ransom of Washington and Martin A. Martin of Danville.

Way stated that throughout the case and from the evidence given discrimination between white and Negro teachers had been established.

Newport News, Va. Press
January 25, 1943

TRUSTEES FILE WAY RULING ON TEACHERS' PAY

Saunders Preparing New Scale To Meet Equalization Order

The local school board last night formally received and filed, without further action, the written opinion of Judge Luther B. Way, delivered recently in the U. S. district court from Eastern Virginia in which he held that the local school board has discriminated against Negro teachers in the matter of salaries.

Allan D. Jones, special counsel for the school board, presented the copy of the opinion and also a copy of a tentative decree which he said Way is expected to enter formally today. The full text of the opinion was published in yesterday's edition of the Daily Press.

In "receiving and filing" the opinion the board did not either consent to the entering of the decree nor express any intent to protest it or to appeal it. Jones advised that the board should not "consent" to it.

Measures Discussed

Measures then were discussed for meeting the demand that the salaries of white and Negro teachers be equalized. Superintendent Joseph H. Saunders said he had prepared a tentative schedule, but that in the light of the exact terms of the opinion of the court, it would have to be revised.

Saunders said he would ask the board to meet shortly as a committee to discuss the proposed revision of schedule, whose terms he was not yet ready to discuss, and then after the "committee" session would bring the proposed new salary scale before the board for formal action at a formal meeting.

The federal court's opinion followed trial of a suit in district court here last September in which Dorothy Soles and the Newport News Teachers' association (made up of faculty members of the Negro public schools here) asked an injunction to require the local trustees and Saunders to desist from "discrimination" against Negro teachers in the matter of salary scales—charging that lower salaries were paid Negro teachers than those paid white instructors of equal academic standing and experience.

Previously, a demand had been made for equalization by the Negro teachers and consideration of this matter had been in progress for about a year. Finally, about a year ago, a committee of the Negro Teachers presented a definite proposal—(1) that the salaries of all teachers of the same standards be equalized; (2) that those of principals also be equalized in proportion to required standards; (3) that "variable minimum salaries" be abandoned; and (4) that the salaries of school clerks of both races be equalized. The teachers proposed equalization over either a four-year or a five-year period, instead of immediately.

The board voted to grant the teacher-equalization a four-year

sufficient appropriation for it. a possibility that about This year's city budget made an $7,000 more may be appropriation to the schools in anticipation of full equalization of salaries in the next school year, instead of over a period of years. Saunders, after the meeting, said in reply to a question that he could not now say definitely whether this additional appropriation would be sufficient to effect equalization within the meaning of the court's order; but that there is

Can Reopen Cases

Jones pointed out last night that become effective tember. Later, he Way, though having issued an "all we have gain by defending that to opinion, was continuing the case on the case" is that abandon "variable minima" would the docket. This, he said, meant be to admit discrimination, which that if at any time the Negro the board held it was not commit- teachers were of the opinion that ting; and that the clerks already the board was not obeying were equalized in fact and that, in terms of the court's order, addition, school legislation did not could reopen the case.

Shortly afterward the suit was instituted.

The attorney also informed the board that the teachers had agreed that the equalization should not probably would have to induce the city council to make

Newport, Va. News Va Press
January 29, 1943

WAY'S RULING ON TEACHERS' PAY RECEIVED

Board Meets Tonight On Order For Equalization

The Newport News school board will hold a special meeting at 8 tonight in the Daniel school building to consider the order of Judge Luther B. Way of the federal district court that Negro teachers be paid the same salaries for the same work that white teachers are paid. The judge ruled on the case last week after a hearing conducted in federal court here in which the city and the school board were represented by City Attorney S. R. Buxton and Allan D. Jones and the Negro teachers by Oliver W. Hill, Richmond; Leon A. Ramson, dean of Howard university law school, and Thurgood Marshall, New York.

The text of Judge Way's decision, which became available to the press yesterday, follows:

Text Of Ruling

"Notwithstanding the fact that the court heretofore indicated to counsel for plaintiffs and defendants what its conclusions would probably have to be upon the evidence presented, it had assumed that counsel would want to discuss the evidence further before finally submitting the case for decision. Careful notes of the substance of the testimony of the witnesses were made during the course of the trial, particularly of the testimony giving comparisons of the salaries of white teachers and principals and colored teachers and principals having substantially the same professional qualifications. Notes were also taken on the testimony with respect to the variable schedule which the evidence discloses was put into effect at the beginning of the 1941-1942 school terms.

"There can be no serious doubt from the evidence that discriminations do exist in the school system in favor of the white teachers and principals and against the plaintiff and the other colored teachers and principals in the system. The court has not undertaken to calculate the exact extent of these discriminations in dollars, but would roughly estimate that it is approximately in the ratio of three to two; that is to say, that while a white teacher of certain professional qualifications receives $3, a colored teacher of similar professional qualifications, receives $2. The ratio may be a little higher or lower than that, but that is a rough approximation of the difference, and is used here for the purpose of illustration. Accordingly, the court's conclusion is that the alleged discriminations are clearly and definitely established by the evidence.

Explanations Offered

"Various suggestions of explanations in defense of the discrimination have been offered. One is that the cost of living of the white teacher is substantially greater than that of the colored teacher. That may or may not be a fact. It probably is true to a large extent. However, the difference may be due at least in part to the fact that many of the colored teachers have to live under conditions that white teachers ordinarily would not be willing to live under. But it is patent that the difference in the cost of living of white teachers and colored teachers can not be the basis of a valid discrimination under the constitution. It will not justify a school board or any school authorities in paying a substantially greater salary, all other things being equal, to a white teacher than to a colored teacher.

"The same situation may very well be said to exist among white teachers. Some of them undoubtedly live under much more economical conditions than others, but to say to those whose cost of living is in lower brackets that they shall receive, for example, only $100 a month, while those whose cost of living is much higher shall receive $140 or $150 per month, could hardly give rise to a valid discrimination, although the constitutional provisions which are the basis of this suit would not apply to discriminations leveled at white teachers only.

"Another suggestion made to the court was the condition of the city's budget. I assume from what counsel has said today that that situation has been or will be met. Of course, if the city's budget will not justify bringing the salaries of the colored principals and teachers up to substantial equality with the salaries of the white teachers and principals similarly qualified, and at the same time continuing the salaries of the white teachers and principals in accordance with the schedules which have been established for them, that will not justify thereafter paying the white teachers in full and paying the colored teachers what is left.

"In such a situation the school board would have to revamp all of its schedules and pay principals and teachers similarly situated with respect to professional qualifications on the same basis, without regard to race or color. Nothing short of that would meet the constitutional requirements. In other words, all similarly situated must be treated in substantially the same manner with respect to compensation and the budget may not be balanced by paying white teachers and principals in full and, in effect, charging the deficit to the colored teachers and principals.

"With respect to the variable schedule which has been frequently referred to both in the testimony and arguments, the court was at first favorably inclined to the type of schedule. It not infrequently occurs that two principals or teachers, without regard to whether they are white or colored, appearing to have of record the same professional qualifications, are not in truth and fact equally qualified to perform the duties assigned to them. One may possess strong personality and aptitude for the performance of his or her duties that the other will never acquire no matter how long he or she may engage in school work, and that observation is just as applicable to colored teachers and principals as to white teachers and principals. In fact, it is a rule that applies to all activities of life.

Court Impressed

"For that reason the court was at first impressed with the argument in favor of the allowance of a variable schedule. However, when the evidence was introduced it disclosed that the variable schedule, although it is said to have been under consideration for some time prior thereto, was not put in force until after the demands of the plaintiff and her associates had been made upon the school board for equalization of the salaries, without regard to race or color. This, in itself, gave rise to the idea that the variable schedule might be an after-thought that resulted from the demands of the plaintiffs rather than from a real intention to use a variable schedule which takes into consideration the purely personal qualifications of principals and teachers, as well as other matters.

"However, the evidence went much farther than that. It disclosed without any substantial conflict that in every instance where special treatment was given to a white teacher or principal on account of his or her personal qualifications, such principal or teacher received favorable treatment in the way of increased compensation, while in no instance had such favorable treatment been accorded to a colored principal or teacher on account of his or her special personal qualifications. Under these circumstances the court does not feel justified in approving in its decree the variable schedule.

"Without prolonging the discussion, the evidence establishes without any very substantial conflict the charges of discrimination made in the complaint. It further indicates that the discrimination was, in fact, based on race or color; there is a lack of any substantial evidence tending to show that the discrimination was based on any other ground. The court therefore concludes that plaintiff and those similarly situated are entitled to relief substantially as prayer in the complaint."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Teachers in Newport News Win Pay Suit

JAN 30 1943

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The Newport News school board has agreed to equalize the salaries of colored and white teachers beginning September, 1943.

This decision was announced by the school board's attorney, Allan D. Jones, Wednesday, before Judge Luther B. Way in Federal District Court in Norfolk.

JAN 30 1943

"An agreement has been reached between the city of Newport News and attorneys representing Miss Dorothy E. Roles and the Newport News Teachers' Association," Jones stated.

Miss Roles filed suit last year against the school board charging discrimination between colored and white teachers and asking for equalization of salaries on behalf of herself and the teachers' association.

JAN 30 1943

Counsel for the teachers were Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, Leon S. Ransom of Washington, and Martin A. Martin of Danville.

Miss Roles, a native of Rochester, N.Y., is a graduate of Virginia State College, and a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

An appropriation of that size, under Council's rules, cannot be finally authorized until 30 days following proposal.

In the meantime, the finance committee of the Board of School Trustees will pass upon the budget item-by-item and have the completed document ready for inspection by members of Council prior to the final vote on the ordinane of appropriation.

Included in the tentative budget are salary increases according to the increment plan of tenure and for teachers not under the salary scale, including all men teachers and school principals.

Provision is made in the budget for flat increases in salary to negro teachers in accordance with the plan adopted two years ago to bring salaries to a basis of equal pay for equal certification.

Dr. P. W. Miles, chairman of the school board, said last night that the increases granted colored teachers in the new budget achieves a salary equality for teachers staring in the city school system.

Some of the salary increases, Dr. Miles said, "are substantial". There was no percentage increases throughout the system. Normal increments were approved on those contracts calling for such increases and flat increases were authorized in other contracts, with each handled individually.

FLAT INCREASES VOTED NEGROES

Men Get Raise, Equality for Starting Teachers Achieved By Raises

The new school budget, tentatively calling for expenditures of $325,000, will be presented to City Council at its regular meeting tomorrow evening.

The request for schools was approved at a meeting of City Council's finance committee held Friday night and will be offered without a detailed "breakdown" in order that the legislative machinery may be started toward appropriation of a sum approximating the prospective outlay for schools next year.

18w-1943

Missouri Teachers to Continue Equal Salary, Opportunity Program

Delegates Meeting at St. Louis Are Encouraged by State Superintendent; Service Medal to Miss Kitsy Townsend

Kansas City, Mo Call

ST. LOUIS. — (Special to The Call) — The teachers of Missouri took a determined stand, and voted to continue, unabated, the program of action which seeks to equalize salaries and educational opportunities in the State of Missouri at their 58th annual session which convened in St. Louis, November 3 to 6, with headquarters at the Stowe Teachers college, and other sessions at the Sumner and Vashon high schools.

The executive board held its annual session at the Sumner high school, with an open session in the morning, and the executive session in the afternoon. The executive board and out-of-town visitors who attended the open session of the board were the guests of Principal Brantley and the faculty at a luncheon in the home economics unit at the Sumner high school.

The first public session of the 58th annual session was held in the auditorium of the Stowe Teachers college Wednesday evening, November 3. W. Sherman Savage, chairman of the college section of the association, presided with music furnished by the Stowe Teachers college glee club, Wirt D. Walton, director. The topic, "The College And Subsidation by The Federal Government" was the theme of the main discussion by L. S. Curtis, Stowe Teachers college, and Dr. Sydney J. Reedy, Lincoln university. Hariet Houston, Lincoln university, and Artemese Johnson, Stowe Teachers college, discussed the theme: "Democracy on the College Campus From The Student's Viewpoint."

ENCOURAGED BY SCANTLIN

Outstate teachers came from all parts of the state, and took an active part in the shaping of the program for the year. They listened carefully to the reports on the project, and brought to the convention many suggestions and evaluations of the progress by the teachers and citizens throughout the state.

Encouraged by the promise made to the convention by Roy Scantlin, state superintendent of public schools, to actively support the program of equalization of salaries and educational opportunities, the Association voted to continue to enlist the aid of the state department of education by asking that it exert whatever pressure at its command upon local districts which continue to have differentials and advise them to remove them immediately. Mr. Scantlin was introduced to the convention by Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City, executive secretary.

Heartened by the optimistic report of David M. Grant, attorney for the association, who delivered the main address at the general session Thursday evening, the membership voted to continue its active support of the proposal before the constitutional convention which will make it mandatory on boards of education to pay equal salaries to Negro and white teachers in all cases where the training and experience is substantially equal.

GRANT REVIEWS CASE

Attorney Grant reviewed the case of Lee vs. the Festus Board of Education, evaluated the significance of the judgment handed by the Federal Court, suggested some steps for the association to follow, and described in detail the hearing on the proposal before the educational committee of the constitutional convention which was held in the State Capitol Wednesday evening, November 3. The speaker was introduced by Earl D. Thomas, Kansas City, second vice president of the association.

Enthusiasm was demonstrated at the "Parade of the Regional Directors" which was one of the special features of the sessions. Each regional director had been given a week in which to collect contributions to the Special Fund from the teachers and citizens in his area.

The districts were divided into Class A, those with more than 100 teachers, and Class B, those with less than 100 teachers. The prizes, given for the largest total reported on the week's work went in Class A to Mrs. Myrtle Pettigrew-Cole, Charleston, regional director of the Southeast Missouri district, and to Alonzo Redmon, Chillicothe, regional director in the Northwest district.

On Thursday evening, immediately following the annual address of the president, Mrs. Nettie Howell, president of the East Central Association of Negro Teachers, presented a check for $150 as a contribution to the Special Fund. This amount represented the net proceeds of a program given in the area for the benefit of the Special Fund.

SEE EDUCATION CHANGING

As a final step in plans for the equalization of salaries and educational opportunities, the association voted to assist any local community, whose teachers desired equalization in their school system, in the prosecution of a suit, provided, the teachers in that community will furnish a litigant, and lend active, moral and financial support.

Greetings to the association were extended by Philip J. Hickey, acting superintendent of instruction, St. Louis public schools, and W. E. Goslin, superintendent of schools, Webster Groves. James A. Scott, St. Louis, presented Mr. Hickey, and H. B. Goins, Webster Groves, presented Mr. Goslin. The response to these greetings was extended by Miss Hattie McKim, teacher in the Attucks school, Kansas City.

A note of warning was sounded by Dr. A. B. Mays, professor of industrial education, University of Illinois, who called attention to the pressing need of educators to give sober thought to planning certain changes in current educational practices to prepare students for the responsibilities of the post war era. Dr. Mays was introduced by Harold M. Gray, St. Louis.

MEDAL TO MISS TOWNSEND

The Medal for Distinguished Service given by vote of the Association each year to some outstanding educator was awarded by the 58th annual session to Miss Kitsy D. Townsend, a teacher in the St. Joseph public schools. Miss Townsend is a member of the executive board and has served for a number of years as secretary to the state program committee. The medal was presented to Miss Townsend during the intermission at the "Musical Extravaganza" on Friday evening.

This program was given in the spirit of victory, and was built on the theme, "Through The Years With Music," and was produced by the music departments in Vashon high school, Sumner high school, and Douglass high school, Webster Groves. Miss Ruth Greene, chairman of the state music committee, served as the general chairman of the committee in charge of the program part of the project.

Part I, which featured music that might well be termed "Our Racial Heritage," was given by the Sumner high school a capella choir, Wirt D. Walton, director, and the Sumner high school band, Clarence H. Wilson, conductor.

PATRIOTIC SHOW

Part II was titled "The State and Nation" and was a patriotic presentation given as a radio show. One of the striking features was the unusual work in pantomine that carried the audience through many familiar situations in American history that have significance to the Association in its present fight for equalization.

The Douglass concert choir, Kenneth Billups, director, and the Douglass high school orchestra, Walter Lathan, conductor, produced this feature. They were assisted by a Sumner high school dancing group, with Miss Cleota M. M. Spotts, instructor.

The Vashon high school choir, C. Spencer Tocus, director, the Vashon Majorettes, Miss Alcenia Holmes, director, the Vashon high school band, drum and bugle corps, Stanley L. Henderson, conductor, a dancing group from Sumner high school, directed by Miss Cleota M. M. Spotts, and from Vashon, Miss Anita Williams, director, all combined to make Part III a fitting climax to an outstanding musical program in honor of Miss Emma Jane Lee, the plaintiff in the suit of Lee vs. the Festus Board of Education.

REELECT OFFICERS

During the intermission, Miss Lee was presented to the audience by Earl D. Thomas, second vice-president. She was presented a wrist watch as a token of appreciation from the association for her service to the cause of education in Missouri by John H. Purnell, St. Louis, chairman of a special committee ordered by the association to select suitable gifts for Miss Lee and Mr. Shropshire. Mr. Shropsire was presented a fountain pen and brief case by Mr. Purnell.

As a symbol of the confidence in the progress of the program of action to date, the 58th annual session returned the following elected officers to their positions: A. C. Shropshire, president; Pearl Schwartz, first vice president; Earl D. Thomas, second vice president; Adele DeBoe, Mrs. R. A. Crawford, and Mrs. Mary F. Woods assistant secretaries; Dayse F. Baker, treasurer; E. H. Colbert, auditor; John A. Clair, statistician; Harold M. Gray, historian; U. S. Donaldson, editor of the Journal; G. D. Brantley, parliamentarian; Kitsy D. Townsend to the state program committee.

NEW APPPOINTMENT

The only newly elected officer is James A. Jeffress, Kansas City, who was elected for a two-year term to serve on the state program committee. The session passed the amendment to the constitution which authorizes the executive secretary to appoint his assistants, and the first assistant to come under the new procedure is C. B. Broussard, St. Louis, who will set up an accounting system for the association, and keep the accounts for one year.

Burt A. Mayberry was reappointed by the executive board to serve as the executive secretary. In accepting the appointment, the executive secretary expressed his willingness to train some person in the duties and activities of the office so that he might be relieved.

The only social function given during the convention was a get-together social in the gymnasium of Stowe Teachers college on Thursday evening, November 4, at 10 o'clock. The games were under the supervision of Lucian Garrett. Refreshments were served in the cafeteria by the members of the Grade Teachers Associations, Noneka Douglass, president.

A new type of departmental organization was attempted which planned the coordination of all levels of education from kindergarten through the college in the discussion of the problems in a small number of areas. This met with the approval of those who attended judged by the comments, the attendance at the meetings, and interest shown in the topics presented

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Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

NOV 6 - 1943

Urges Presidents To Guard Against Federal Dominance

Addresses College Heads

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Warning danger of missing their original that Land Grant colleges stand the purpose because of the many con- ry on supplemental activities, if agencies have asked schools to car- the Army, Navy and other federal me YMCA. Dr. Day said that since Grant colleges in the Wabash Ave- Speaking before delegates to the 21st annual meeting of the conference of Negro presidents of Land dent of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and president of the land grant universities, urged that educators guard against becoming arms of federal authority.

not careful, they will not revert to the pre-Pearl Harbor programs and will, indeed, become extensions of the national government.

INCLUDE NEGRO COLLEGES

Dr. Fred J. Kelly, U.S. Office of Education, told the educators that the increasing number of servicemen already returning from the war fronts indicates that the post-war period has begun now.

Insistence was voiced by the delegates following Dr. Kelly's talk that Negro colleges be included in any such program [illegible] an equal footing [illegible] white schools.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, told of the importance of Negro colleges in the wartime production of foods and their conservation.

Judge Wendell E. Green of the Municipal Court delivered the address of welcome as the personal representative of Mayor Edward J. Kelly. Other speakers included Claude A. Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture and director of the Associated Negro Press; Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta university; Dr. Lloyd Hall, Chicago chemist, and T. N. Roberts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The two-day conference closed with the election of the following officers: Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee institute, president; Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State college, Ga., vice president; Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State college, secretary, and Felton G. Clark, Southern university, treasurer. All officers except Dr. Patterson, who succeeded G. Lamar Harrison, Langston university, who retired to become chairman of the executive committee, were re-elected.

18w-1943

Teachers and Parents Hold Conference

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Dutton Ferguson, information specialist of the OPA national headquarters, shown addressing the planning conference of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in Richmond last week, while Mrs R. M. Strong of Marianna, Ark., president, listens attentively. Inserts, left to right, show Dr. Howard H. Long of Washington, treasurer; Miss Mary L. Williams of Charleston, W.Va., president, and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary of the American Teachers' Association, which met at the same time.

Teachers Fight Almost Alone for Equal Pay, They Maintain

RICHMOND — State teachers' associations, except for the support of the NAACP, stand alone in their struggle for equalization of teachers' pay, it was noted at the special national conference of the American Teachers' Association here last week.

One discussion group at the session, which was held on Wednesday and Thursday at Walker High School asserted that many leaders in the equalization campaigns are being discharged.

Principals "Bribed"

Some principals, it noted, have been "bribed" along with other leaders, and "Quisling" leaders have been foisted upon the people.

The group, acting upon information for many sections of the country, held that white teacher organizations not only are unwilling to co-operate, but also are hostile in many instances.

Many teachers, according to the observations, are afraid of reprisal if they take any active part in the fight to raise their pay to the level of white teachers doing similar jobs.

Need Publicity

The discussion group found that publicity to inform the public and to acquaint the teachers with legal channels and strategy is necessary.

Teachers were urged to employ paid executive secretaries for their State associations, and were advised to aid in all efforts to establish job tenure in the various States.

Another group proposed that vocational education be stressed in elementary and high schools.

The American Association had receipts of $6,860.75 in the past fiscal year, and its individual membership was 2013. A drive for 4,000 members was launched.

125 at Session

One hundred and twenty-five delegates attended the session, which was presided over by Miss Mary L. Williams, president, of Charleston, W.Va.

Speakers included:

Miss Antoinette Bowler, Dean Thomas H. Henderson of Virginia Union University, Dr. J. S. Clark of Scottlandville, La.; Dr. Howard H. Long of Washington, treasurer; President H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers' College, executive secretary;

Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the United States Office of Education, Lieut. Col. Campbell C. Johnson of the Selective Service System, Dutton Ferguson, OPA information specialist.

Region 3 of the ATA, headed by Walter N. Ridley of Virginia State College, was host to the session, and held its annual meeting at the same time.

Nineteen States were represented at the conference.

Will Have Full-Time Field Sec'y

Journal & Guide

Firing of Newport News Principals, Teachers Deplored

Norfolk, Va.

By J. RUPERT PICOTT

RICHMOND — Hundreds of school teachers meeting in the wartime counterpart of the annual meeting of the Virginia State Teachers Association, a one-day session here at Virginia Union University, approved and authorized last week the launching of a program described by President C. W. Seay of Lynchburg as "the most momentous in the 56 years of the association's existence."

Delegates at this meeting, this year called the delegate assembly, represented more than 4,000 colored teachers in Virginia.

TO KEEP UP SALARY DRIVE

The association voted to continue its salary-equalization program "until every school division in the state has attained that goal"; deplored the summary dismissal of three principals and three teachers in Newport News; criticized the three persons who accepted the vacated principals' posts; and authorized the employment of a field secretary as full time coordinator of association activities, with headquarters at Hampton Institute.

The college has already offered office space, without cost, to the association.

DR. PALMER COMMENDED

In other actions the association also increased annual fees to $2, authorized life memberships, commended Dr. L. F. Palmer for "faithful services for 17 years as the association's executive secretary," and amended its constitution in accordance with the new program.

The delegates by resolution lauded the Richmond Times-Dispatch and its editor, Virginius Dabney, for "enlightened discussion of segregation of races on public conveyances" and support of the plan to raise the average minimum of pay in Virginia to $1,200 annually per teacher unit.

TO CONFER WITH GOVERNOR

This has been proposed by the state superintendent of public instruction and approved by the Virginia Education Association (white).

The VSTA also voted to continue collaboration with the VEA on matters of mutual concern.

A committee was named to confer with Governor Darden and other state officials concerning the appointment of assistants in music, physical education, and vocational education in the state department of education.

At present one Negro, Archie G. Richardson, is in the department as assistant supervisor of Negro education.

SEGREGATION ISSUE

In a prepared statement he attacked the segregation plank of the Durham conference, which has formulated collaboration agreement with the Atlanta Conference to build racial harmony among Negroes and whites in the

Educators See Vigilance Need For Protection

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Equitable Share Of Funds, Army Program Sought

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Vigilance in protection of the interests of Negro education during the war and postwar periods was hannings, H. Tobias, YMCA leader, who quet speaker, recommended that education should begin to caution the technologies in holding jobs. He related experiences in his travels which he thought proved

South. He said the statement on the issue was "too weak" and "paid too great a price" for harmony.

More than 200 delegates attended the sessions. R. T. Tatum, Beaumont, Texas, principal, was named president; Dr. Felton Clark, of Southern University, first vice president; and Winston Douglas, Norfolk, Va., principal, second vice president. Other officers were reelected, including Dr. L. S. Cozart, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting next year was set for South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C., December 7 and 8

Talk Problems Of Teachers And Children

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Special Reserve Fund Converted To War Bonds

RICHMOND, Va.—The American Teachers Association, as a wartime adjustment for a second consecutive year, substituted a special representative conference for its annual convention and met for two days at the Maggie Walker High School Building here on August 18 and 19, as the guests of ATA Region III under the direction of Regional Vice President Walter N. Ridley and of Virginia Union University under the chairmanship of Dean Thomas H. Henderson.

The 125 delegates in attendance from 19 states and the District of Columbia spent the two days in the conference consideration of the theme, "Some Urgent Professional Problems Facing the Teachers of Negro Children in the Current War Crisis."

A symposium on Wednesday evening had as speakers Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Lt. Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Dutton Ferguson of OPA, and Attorney Andrew Ransom.

The John W. Barco chapter of The Virginia Union University Alumni Organization under the direction of Miss Antoinette Bowler, president, tendered a banquet courtesy to the delegates on Wednesday evening.

Reports were submitted by W. A. Robinson of Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith of Lexington, Ky., and Dean A. L. Turner of Durham, N. C.

TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION HOLDS PARLEY IN PITTSBURGH

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
SEP

The National Technical association held its 15th annual convention in Pittsburgh last week, drawing technicians from all over the country.

Front row, left to right: Frank E. Griffin, Cornelius L. Henderson, Charles S. Duke, James A. Dunn, Darnley E. Howard, James C. Evans and Richard C. White.

Second row, left to right: L. A. Bellinger, Forrest L. Parr John R. Diamond, Adidson E Richmond, James G. Wiley, Ernest M. Johnson and Harold A. Haynes.

Third row, left to right: R. C. Archer, E. Westmoreland, James L. [illegible]n, Alonzo Plater, Thomas D. Griffin, Benson L. Dutton, Charles J. Lewis, Leon Knight, John D. Harley, Walter Johnson and Louis K. Downing. —Lewis Photo.

TEACHERS FUND

Authorization was given for the conversion of the special life membership reserve fund of $900 into War Bonds. For the fifth year, one tenth of the income from annual membership dues was contributed to the NAACP Teacher Equalization Legal Fund, the contribution this year amounting to $201.30 and bringing up to $1,212.70 the total amount which the ATA has contributed to this constructive effort during the past five years.

Decision was made to hold six regional conferences during the coming year preliminary to a regular convention or meeting of The Delegate Assembly which is anticipated for the summer of 1944.

Miss Mary L. Williams, president of the American Teachers Association and teacher at Garnet High School in Charleston, West Virginia presided over the sessions of this conference for which the program was arranged by Dr. H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College, executive secretary of the association.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers held an executive session of state presidents at Richmond on Thursday and Friday in connection with this special conference of The American Teachers Association.

Land-Grant College Heads Elect Patterson

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute was elected president of the Conference of Negro Presidents of Land-Grant Colleges which held its twenty-first annual meeting at the Wabash Avenue YMCA last week.

Dr. Patterson succeeds G. Lamar Harrison, Langston University, who retired to become chairman of the executive committee.

Other officers, all of whom were re-elected are: Horace M. Bond, Fort Valley (Ga.) State College, vice president; Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, secretary, and Felton G. Clark, Southern University, treasurer.

Warning Issued

The educators were urged to guard against becoming arms of the Federal authority by Dr. Edmund S. Day, president of Cornell University.

Dr. Day said that since the army, navy and other Federal agencies have asked schools to carry on supplemental activities, if not careful they will not revert to the pre-Pearl Harbor programs and will become extensions of the national government.

Post-War Program Now

Dr. Fred J. Kelly, U.S. Office of Education, told the educators that the increasing number of service men already returning from the war fronts indicates that the post-war period has already begun.

"This implies the need for legislation which will involve fitting men for jobs through full-time vocational education," he said, "providing cultural and civic education on a full-time basis for those qualified for college work, and providing part-time courses for those who hold jobs but wish to advance their vocational and cultural status."

The delegates urged that colored colleges be included in any such program on an equal footing with white schools.

Message from F.D.R.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, told of the importance of colored colleges in the wartime productions of foods and their conservation. A message was read from President Roosevelt in which he praised the role of the schools.

Judge Wendell P. Green spoke as representative of Mayor Edward J. Kelly. Other speakers included Claude A. Barnett of the ANP; Truman K. Gibson, Jr., civilian aide to the Secretary of War; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University; Dr. Lloyd Hall, Chicago chemist, and T. N. Roberts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
October 16, 1943

The National Education Association's office of public relations announces appointment of N. C. Newbold of Raleigh, director of Negro Education for the State Department of Public Instruction, to the joint committee of the NEA and the American Teachers Association. The committee is working, the announcement states, "to increase the understanding and cooperation between the races and to encourage the study of race relations or minority peoples in all teacher training colleges and universities." Newbold's appointment was made by Mrs. Edith B. Joynes, NEA president.

Columbia, S. C., Record
December 11, 1943

Colleges Pick Orangeburg For Next Meeting

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 11.—Kirkland W. Green, dean, arts and sciences, South Carolina State College was elected to the executive committee of the college and Orangeburg chosen as the seat of next year's annual session, December 7-8, 1944, of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes which met here at Bennett College, December 9-10.

More than 150 delegates from 80 colleges and 30 accredited high schools registered.

Officers elected Friday—President, R. T. Tatum, Beaumont Texas; first vice president, Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; second vice president, Winston Douglas, Norfolk, Va.; secretary-treasurer, L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., on the executive committee, K. W. Green, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg; E. E. Manley, supervisor high schools, North Carolina; W. J. Davenport, Chattanooga, Tenn., retiring president; J. H. Johnston, dean, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

Guest speakers at the sessions were Dr. David D. Jones, president, Bennett College; Dr. George A. Works, dean emeritus, University of Chicago; Dr. W. Carson Ryan, dean, University of North Carolina; Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, state superintendent for Virginia; J. L. Knode, office of education, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Francis J. Brown, American Council of Education, and Dr. Channing Tobias, Y. M. C. A., New York City.

Reports for special committees were made by W. A. Robinson, Atlanta, Dean A. L. Turner, Durham, N. C.; Dean T. E. McKinney, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Hampton Institute; Dr. William H. Gray, Florida Normal Institute; Dr. Hardy Liston, Johnson C. Smith University; J. Andrew Simmons, Booker Washington High School, Columbia; President H. Council Trenholm, Montgomery State Teacher's College; President Felton G. Clark, Southern University; Dean Rayford Logan, Howard University; Secretary, L. S. Cozart, President H. L. Trigg, Elizabeth City Teacher's College, and President R. P. Daniel, Shaw University.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Land Grant College President's Hold Meeting

CHICAGO, (ANP)—The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges is holding its 21st annual meeting at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., Tuesday through Thursday of this week.

The conference agenda is built around the topic, "Science In The Land Grant Colleges and Educational Planning For the Post War Period." Dr. G. L. Harrison, of Langston university, is president of the conference, and Dr. R. B. Atwood, of Kentucky State college, is Secretary. Institutions holding membership in the conference, and their presidents, are

Alabama A. and M. - Dr. J. F. Drake; Arkansas State - Dr. Lawrence A. Davis; Delaware State, - Dr. H. D. Gregg; Florida A. and M., - Dr. J. R. E. Lee; Georgia State, - Dr. B. F. Hubert; Kentucky State, - Dr. R B. Atwood; Southern, - Dr. Felton G. Clark; Princess Anne, - Dr. R. S. Grigsby; Mississippi A. and M., - Dr. Wm. H. Bell; Lincoln, Mo. - Dr. S. D. Scruggs; N. C. A. & T., - Dr. F. D. Bluford; Langston, - Dr. G. L. Harrison; S. C. State, - Dr. M. W. Wilkerson; Tennessee A. & I. State, - Dr. W. S. Davis; Texas State, - Dr. W. R. Banks; Virginia State, - Dr. W. R. Banks; Virginia State, - Dr. L. H. Foster; West Virginia State, - Dr. John W. Davis; Tuskegee, - Dr. F. D. Patterson; Howard, - Dr. M. W. Johnson; Fort Valley State, - Dr. H. M. Bond; N. J. Training, - Dr. W. R. Valentine; Wilberforce, - Dr. Charles Wesley, and Hampton, - Dr. R. O. Lanier, acting president.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

PLANS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION for Negroes were brought to Greensboro, N. C., last week when Dr. George W. Works, dean emeritus of the University of Chicago, told 150 delegates of the 30th annual session of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes at Bennett College about his program that would provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes.

Besides scholarships and institutional agreements, the program suggested by Dr. Works would provide for higher education in each state through the development of a stronger liberal education for undergraduates, strong undergraduate instruction in agriculture and home economics, professional education for teachers to meet certification requirements and undergraduate and graduate instruction in areas where there is opportunity for Negroes in which the numbers seeking it are large enough to make available high quality with a responsibility per capita for current expenses.

The Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery, at a program held in Tullibody Auditorium, dedicated two music buildings, one to the memory of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Determus, Chicago, and the other to Miss Mary Frances Terrell, who died shortly before Thanksgiving. She had served the school under all four of its presidents.

National P.-T.A. Maps Its Plans for Service in War

RICHMOND — Delegates to the seventeenth annual session of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers' planning conference here last week worked out programs for community action in wartime pointing toward peace.

The group assembled at Maggie L. Walker High School for the Thursday session and on Friday at the Hartshorn Hall, Virginia Union University.

Greeted by Teachers

On Thursday, the meeting was extended greetings from the American Teachers' Association, also in session, by Miss M. S. Williams, president, and Dr. H. C. Trenholm, executive secretary and Dean T. H. Henderson of Virginia Union University.

Johnson Gives Information

Lieut. Col. Campbell C. Johnson of Washington, D.C., gave information on the percentage of rejection of colored draftees.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist of the U.S. Office of Education, presented a project for making of better relations.

Must Cut Tension

"Parents and teachers must use all facilities to lessen race tension, increase goodwill, and have a definite method of giving information to all people," he said. Dutton Ferguson, information specialist of the OPA, stressed a study of anti-inflation program for the purpose of price control in all areas.

On Friday, Dr. Vivian Weedon, curriculum consultant of the school and college division of the National Safety Council, addressed the group along with Mrs. Alice S. Clements of the division of Social Protection of the Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Genevieve Gabower of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, stressed the value of the contribution of the school and home in creating understanding and good will and in the making of good citizens.

Check on Venereal Diseases

She pointed out the need of rapid treatment centers for civilians and service men suffering from venereal diseases and stressed the responsibility of the organization's aiding the program. The discussion meetings were presided over by the State presidents and representatives who were in attendance. They were:

Florida, Mrs. M. E. Williams; Georgia, Mrs. B. E. Morgan, Mrs. H. M. Reese; North Carolina, Mrs. Ada Jarnigan; Virginia, Mrs. Charles Burrell; Arkansas, Mrs. Upchurch; Mississippi, Mrs. Z. E. Morman; Alabama, Mrs. T. S. Morris; Kentucky, Mrs. Patsie Sloan; Louisiana, Mrs. H. H. Huggins; Delaware, J. Graham Scott and Kansas, Mrs. Marguerite Caldwell.

The national president, Mrs. R. M. Strong of Marianna, Ark., presided at the general sessions.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Better Opportunities For Negro Children: Improving Profession Status, Sought

St. Louis, Missouri

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23—C. Johnson, asst.-dir. of Selective Service, Mr. Dutton Ferguson, Information Specialist, OPA Attorney Andrew Ransom, Acting Dean of Howard U. Law School.

The John W. Barco chapter of The Virginia Union U. under Miss Antoinette Bowler, president, tendered a banquet Wednes evening.

The committee reports were submitted by Mr. W. A. Robinson of Atlanta, Code of Ethics, by Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith of Lexington, Ky. Appreciation and Condolence; Dean A. L. Turner of North Carolina College Finding and Resolutions.

Authorization was given for the conversion of the Special Life Membership Reserve Fund of $900 into War Bonds; to the NAACP Teacher Equalization Legal Fund, the contribution this year amounting to $21.30 and bringing it to $1,21[illegible] the total which the ATA has contributed in five years. Plans were projected for a rather aggressive and constructive program for the coming year in behalf of the improvement of educational opportunities for Negro children and of the improvement of the professional status of Negro teachers. Decision was made to hold six regional conference during the coming year preliminary to a regular convention or meeting of the Delegate Assembly which is anticipated for the summer of 1944.

Miss Mary L. Williams, president Charleston W. Va., Dr. H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College, Executive Secretary; Treasurer Howard H. Long, District of Columbia; Regional vice president C. L. Harper of Georgia and Walter N. Ridley of Virginia, Dr. J. S. Clark of Scotlandville, Louisana, Dr. J. F. Drake of Normal, Alabama, Dr. Miles W. Conner of Baltimore, Maryland and Mrs. A. M. D. Strong of Mariana, Ark. Trustees and Dr. J. R. E. Lee as members of the Board of Tallahassee, Fla., Ex-Comm.

Chicago Bee

AMERICAN TEACHER ASS'N HOLD SUCCESSFUL MEET

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26—The American Teachers' Association, as a wartime adjustment for a second consecutive year, substituted a special representative conference for its annual convention and was devoted to the listing of significant urgent problems in the area of curriculum, of teacher-supply and teacher-administration, of point of view and philosophy for Negro education and of improvement of the relative financial status of Negro teachers. A second discussion group period the second morning suggested specific approaches which might be made during the coming year through such channels of implementation is professional organizations, administrators, classroom teachers and community agencies in coperation with governmental agencies.

A feature of the two-day session was the symposium on Wednesday evening to which contributions were made by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist

The 125 delegates in attendance from 19 states and the District of Columbia spent the two days in the conference consideration of the theme "Some Urgent Professional Problems Facing the Teachers of Negro Children in the Current War Crisis." One group discussion period the first afternoon was devoted to the listing of significant urgent problems in the areas of curriculum, of teacher-supply and teacher-administration, of point view and philosophy for Negro education and of improve-

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ment of the relative financial status of Negro teachers. A second discussion group period the second morning suggested specific approaches which might be made during the coming year through such channels of implementation as professional organizations, administrators, classroom teachers and community agencies in cooperation with governmental agencies.

A most stimulating feature of the two-day session was the symposium on Wednesday evening to which contributions were made by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in the Education of Negroes in the U. S. Office of Education, Lt. Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Administrative Assistant to the Director of Selective Service; Mr. Dutton Ferguson, Information Specialist, Group Service Branch, Office of Price Administration and Attorney Andrew Ransom, acting dean of Howard university Law School and member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The John W. Barco chapter of the Virginia Union university Alumni Organization under the direction of Miss Antoinette Bowler, president, tendered a banquet courtesy to the delegates on Wednesday evening.

The committee reports were submitted by Mr. W. A. Robinson of Atlanta, Ga., for the Committee on Code of Ethics, by Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith of Lexington, Kentucky, for the Committee on Appreciation and Condolence and by Dean A. L. Turner of North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham for the Committee on Findings and Resolutions.

Authorization was given for the conversion of the Special Life Membership Reserve Fund of $900 into War Bonds. For the fifth year, one tenth of the income from annual membership dues was contributed to the NAACP Teacher Equalization Legal Fund, the contribution this year amounting to $201.30 bringing up to $1,212.70 the total amount which the ATA has contributed to this constructive effort during the past five years. Plans were projected for a rather aggressive and constructive program for the coming year in behalf of the improvement of educational opportunities for Negro children and of the improvement of the professional status of Negro teachers. Decision was made to hold six regional conferences during the coming year preliminary to a regular convention or meeting of the Delegates Assembly which is anticipated for the summer of 1944.

Miss [illegible] L. Williams, president of the American Teachers association and teacher at Garnet high school in Charleston, West Virginia presided over the sessions of this conference for which the program was arranged by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers college, executive secretary of the association. Other ATA officers in attendance and sharing responsibilities for the meeting were Treasurer Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools for the District of Columbia; Regional Vice President C. L. Harper of Georgia and Walter N. Ridley of Virginia; Dr. J. S. Clark of Scotlandville, La., Dr. J. F. Drake of Normal, Ala., Dr. Miles W. Connor of Baltimore, Maryland, and Mrs. A. M. P. Strong of Marianna, Arkansas as members of the Board of Trustees and Dr. J. R. E. Lee of Tallahassee, Florida, as a member of the executive committee and founder of the organization.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers held an executive session of state presidents at Richmond on Thursday and Friday in connection with this special conference of the American Teachers Association.

Howard U. Professor Heads Nat'l Technical Association

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Some fifty engineers, architects and scientists representing 400 professional technical men met in Pittsburgh for the 15th annual convention of the National Technical Association. The Pittsburgh Chapter entertained the visiting technicians with a public meeting, smoker, banquet, and special program at the Buhl Planitarium.

The public meeting, Friday, September 3, at the Bethesda Presbyterian Church was addressed by T. Arnold Hill of O. P.A., who stressed the importance of the rationing program in the maintenance of true democracy. The smoker held at the Loendi Club was the banner social event of the session.

Edgar P. Westmoreland of the U. S. Office of Education initiated a discussion of vocational education which became an important feature of the banquet at the Wesley Center Church.

In their deliberations, Post War Planning held an important place. A program was proposed which included for local chapters, studies of proposed constructions and community planning and collaboration with local civic and citizens organizations. The national program emphasized the necessity of securing places on planning bodies and proposed the establishment of a full-time office in the national capital.

The organization also approved the campaign of the National Committee to abolish the Poll Tax.

The association paused briefly in its work to pay tribute to those members who had passed on. Among these was Dr. George Washington Carver, honorary member. The roster of honorary members was maintained by the election to honorary membership of John A. Lankford, dean of Negro architects. Mr. Lankford served for several years as national architect for the M. E. Church.

The meeting closed with the election of Darnley E. Howard, associate professor of mechanical engineering at Howard University as national president; Forrest Parr, civil engineer, Pittsburgh, as Eastern vice president; Paul R. Williams, architect, Los Angeles, western vice president, and Claude L. Wilson, director of mechanical arts at Prairie View State College, Tex., as Southern vice president. Louis A. Bellinger, Pittsburgh architect, became chairman of the membership committee and John A. Lankford, librarian. The re-election of James C. Evans, Virginia State College, as secretary and Julius M. Gardner, of the War Manpower Commission, as treasurer, completed the selection of national officers.

The Right Direction:

Teachers Move to Abolish Jimcro in Their Ranks

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO—The American Federation of Teachers, AFL, which met here in its 27th annual convention for five days last week, took a forthright position on racial discrimination, calling upon the AFL and other labor organizations to "abolish immediately and completely any discrimination that may be practiced within their ranks." It further urged the Federal government to strengthen and "support adequately the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Other progressive steps taken at the convention included the urging of special educational program for pre-induction age youths with emphasis upon the background and meaning of the war and on "broader concepts of social responsibility."

The conference adopted a resolution commending labor's no-strike policy and called on the President to use his power in having an effective program of rolling back prices carried out. The AFT has a no-strike clause in its own constitution which shows its intent to do all possible to aid the war effort.

A further resolution was passed condemning the methods and procedures of Dies and Kerr and it was urged that these committees be abolished at once. In the matter of politics, the convention went on record as advocating that labor mobilize itself to support pro-labor and win-the-war candidates.

Racism was branded as un-American and the various laws and governmental measures already in effect were cited as needing enforcement. The many Negro delegates present saw in this real demonstration of what the AFT stands for.

Parent-Teachers Congress Outlines Safety Program

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS of Colored Parents and Teachers for the year 1943-44, working in conjunction with the National Safety acouncil, has just issued a manual outlining a safety program. The manual which was prepared by the safety education committee of the congress is built around the following three-point program:

1. To encourage the use of the standard student accident reporting system by schools.

2. To provide opportunities for parents and teachers to study home safety problems (the elimination of falls and burns is to be the objective for 1944.)

3. To cooperate with the school in matters pertaining to safety education.

Two thousand copies of the manual have been distributed among state presidents in 21 states. The state organizations in turn will distribute them to local units.

Members of the safety education committee are Mrs. Patsio L. Sican, Louisville, chairman; Mrs. S.M. Burrell, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Z. Elizabeth Moman, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Ila D. Upchurch, Prescott, Ark., and Mrs. I. N. Givens, Baton Rouge, La. Dr. Vivian Weedon, curriculum consultant, National Safety council, cooperated with the committee in the planning and preparation of the manual.

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18x-1943

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 6, 1943

Schools Will Dismiss For A. E. A. Session

Birmingham and Jefferson County schools will be dismissed Wednesday, March 24, for the remainder of the week to allow teachers to attend the meeting of Alabama Education Association, scheduled for March 25-26 in Birmingham.

Announcement of dismissal of school, made by Dr. Frazer Banks, superintendent of Birmingham schools, also included city Negro schools, in order that teachers in these might attend the meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association which will be held March 25-26 in Montgomery.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Hold Ala. Teachers Conference

MAR 27 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama State Teachers college and the Montgomery County Teachers association are joint hosts here on Thursday and Friday for the 61st annual session of the Alabama State Teachers association.

Guest speakers for the general sessions are Dr. Warren Henry of Tuskegee Institute on Thursday morning, Miss Sunie Steele of the Consumer Division of Washington and Dr. Charles S. Johnson of the Department of Social Science of Fisk university on Thursday afternoon, Dean W. McKinley Menchan of Cheyney Teachers college on Thursday night and Dr. Charles H. Thompson of Howard university on Friday night.

Prof. T. S. Jackson of Talladega college, president of the association, is scheduled to deliver the annual association president's address on Thursday night.

MAR 27 1943

The officers of the association for the current year are T. S. Jackson of Talladega college, president; T. R. Speigner of Tuscaloosa, McDonald Hughes of Livingston and T. H. McCormick of Tuskegee Institute, vice presidents; Robert C. Hatch of State Teachers college, executive secretary; H. Councill Trenholm of State Teachers college, statistical secretary; C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, treasurer; and I. A. Derbigney of Tuskegee Institute, B. M. Montgomery of Birmingham and Mrs. Mary E. Plump of Clanton as members of the executive committee.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 3, 1943

A TEACHER SPEAKS

To the Editor of The News:

In the interests of wartime education, let it be emphasized again that the public must not overlook the attitude of senators concerning the "late" federal aid to schools bill.

That the benevolent gentlemen saw fit to pigeonhole the bill is the lesser evil—their reason for doing so is an ominous thing. Simply because the Taft opposition tried to issue fair treatment for the thousands of American Negroes involved, tried to make certain they got exactly their share, only what was due, even the great Lister Hill, so heartily helpful to teacher-voters, could see no further reason for wasting valuable senatorial time with such a minor item as the welfare of the millions, white and black, that make up the American school public.

Senators, luckily for you, the American voting public forgets from year to year, but our unlucky ill-educated Southland will see lean days again after this war, and then once more we'll blame Northern industries and unfair railroad rates.

The responsibility will be yours and mine . . . yours, because you let us down; mine, because we let you do it.

A united Teachers Federation is potentially the armed warrior of American politics, but there is no real federation, and American education is still in fringed drawers, politically speaking.

We teachers are isolationists in a world of progress. Refusing to join business and labor at the conference table, we have dragged along accepting the crumbs from the political table. Vengefully dissatisfied, of course, but powerless to do anything about it.

England has a powerful teachers federation, a union, but try mentioning the word union at an Alabama teachers meeting.

Collinsville, Ala. WOODROW BOONE.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Teachers Meet In Institute

SEP 19 1943

"There is no more important work [illegible] the war than that undertaken by the school teachers of the nation," Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of the Montgomery public schools, told the annual institute for negro teachers of the local schools on Saturday.

SEP 19 1943

"Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, has stated that 'teaching today is war work' and he is right," Dr. Dannelly said. "The military authorities [illegible] build our battlefront lines of manpower on what the schools do for students in building up their bodies, enlightening their minds, and encouraging their spirits."

E. G. McGehee, director of the division of negro education, State Department of Education, congratulated the Montgomery schools on the large degree of progress made in negro schools during the past few years. "Your negro teachers are now selected on the basis of their collegiate professional preparation, and you are encouraged by your leaders to adjust the work with your pupils in the light of their needs," he told the teachers.

Other evidences of progress in negro education in Montgomery were noted as including longer school terms, increased salaries for teachers, better school buildings, [illegible] textbooks for the first three grades and for the upper elementary grades beginning with the fourth next year, and advantages of the State's teacher retirement provisions.

SEP 19 1943

Speakers appearing on the one-day program included Dr. W. Morrison McCall, State Department of Education; President H. Councill Trenholm, Alabama State Teachers College; Mrs. Norma Smith Bristow, elementary education supervisor; T. L. Head and Walter T. McKee, assistant superintendents.

Daily World

Regional Teachers Go To Ala. State

OCT 15 1943

Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(S N S)—The Alabama State Teachers College will be the host to the Region II Conference of the American Teachers Association which will be held under the direction of Regional Vice President C. L. Harper of Atlanta on Friday evening and Saturday morning, October 15 and 16.

The Friday evening session will give emphasis to current movements in the improvement of education including the recent summer workshop experiences at Stanford University and Columbia University and the Universiay of Chicago which representatives of the membership have shared. Report will be made on the current efforts of the Secondary School Study and the Cooperative Negro College Study.

The Saturday morning session will deal with matters of professional organizational activity,, including a report of the ATA conference held at Richmond in August as well as the programs of the state associations and of the local teacher organizations. Proposals will be developed for the participation of Negro teachers in the observance of American Education Week.

This regional conference will follow the annual conference of Alabama Negro school principals and Jeanes Teachers which is to be held at State Teachers College on Thursday and Friday under the sponsorship of the Division of Negro Education of the State Department of Education. ATA members in Alabama, Florida and Georgia will comprise the potential attendance for this regional meeting to be held on Friday evening and Saturday.

Alabama

Actively participating in the conference were three members of a group of consultants who had been awarded fellowships for study during last spring and summer as part of an effort to make available to Southern Negro schools additional resources in science education, social studies and reading.

CONSULTANTS HEARD

Last spring and summer the Secondary School Study, directed by W. A. Robinson with headquarters at Atlanta university, and the Cooperative Negro College Study, directed by President H. C. Trenholm of Alabama State college, selected and sent with the aid of the General Education Board three groups of fellows to participate in three important educational projects. These were the Social Education Investigation at Stanford university, the Natural Science Project at Columbia university and the Reading Conference and Workshop at the University of Chicago. At Stanford and Columbia the Negro fellows from colleges and high schools in the South were joined by fellows from white schools in the South and together worked out plans and procedures by which education in the social studies and the natural sciences could mean most to the improvement of living in the South.

This conference marked the first use made of these consultants in the Secondary and the Alabama

Alabama School Principals In Three-Day Conference

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"Improving Instruction and Meeting Accredited Standards" was the theme of a three-day annual conference of Alabama Negro principals and Jeanes supervisors October 13-15. Alabama State Teachers' college and State Department of Education jointly sponsored the conference.

School Study acting as a co-operative agency.

In 1940, 10 Negro schools met the accrediting standards of the Southern Association while 14 public and nine private, a total of 23, met the state standards. The Negro schools in Alabama have made rapid strides in the last few years

curriculum development and it is the belief from this conference that many more are now ready to ask for accreditment by both the state and the

Call, superintendent of finance.

State Superintendent E. B. Norton spoke to the conference on Education Investigation and Program in the West co-operating with the Alabama State Depart-

These men served at the conference as consultants in social studies and advised both as to equipment and materials for teaching aids and instructional procedures in the area of social studies.

DR. NABRIT SERVES

Dr. S. M. Nabrit, of the Biology department of Atlanta University System, who spent five months at Columbia university last spring and summer working with the Southern group in the Natural Science Project visiting high schools in the east observing teaching, served with Prof. B. T. Harvey, of Morehouse college and W. H. Brown of the Secondary School Study, as consultants in equipment and materials for teaching procedures in the high school sciences. W. A. Robinson, director of the Secondary School Study, was a consultant in the general field of accrediting. Mrs. Hallie Beachem Brooks, a member of the staff of the Secondary School Study and director of Field Service for the Atlanta University School of Library Science, served as concultant on the development and use of school libraries.

Among those serving on the panels were W. H. Coston, science teacher at the East high school in Opelika; E. J. Oilver, principal, Fairfield Industrial high school; Principal C. W. Orr, Tuscaloosa Industrial high, and Mrs. Maxine Johnson, Jeanes teacher for St. Clair county schools.

PROGRESS IN ALABAMA

Much of the progress made in Alabama Negro schools is due to the sincerity and efficiency of E. E. McGehee, supervisor of Negro Education. J. C. Blair, the newly appointed assistant to Mr. McGehee, was presented to the group for the first time.

Fla. Teachers End Fine Session

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

MIAMI, Fla.—(SNS)—(An exclusive coverage for the DISPATCH by Mr. Hubert C. Reynolds)

DEC 19 1943

The 52nd Annual Meeting of the Florida State Teachers' Ass'n covened at St. Petersburg, Fla., Nov. 25-27, 1943. This was a momentous occasion for the Negro teachers of Florida.

Plans were discussed concerning "The Post-War Curriculum". This discussion was led by Mrs. James Colston, President of Bethune-Cookman College; the participants on the panel were: Dr. John Leonard, Supt., of Public Instruction, Palm Beach County; Mr. Ray Sowers, Supervisor of City Schools; Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. M. S. Thomas, Director of Vocational Training for War Production at Tallahassee, Fla., and Mr. Chas. L. Williams, Principal of B. T. Washington School, Miami, Fla.

DEC 19 1943

One of the most encouraging remarks of the meeting was made by Mr. Ray Sowers, white, who stated, "We need to think less about white and colored and remember we are all Americans." This statement was directed at the white more so than the colored.

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Dr. [illegible] Pennington, Professor of Psychology, St. Petersburg Junior College, on educating the two groups to plan to live together now, apply the results of the planning, NOW, and the post-war planning will not be nearly so complex.

Mrs. Blocker, M. Cohn, Mr. Pomey and Mr. Reynolds worked untiringly on the equalization of salaries Committee and are still working to devise a way to help the small counties institute suits of parity.

OFFICERS FOR '44-'46

Officers for the new term of office were elected as follows: Ben Griffin, Pres.; W. E. Crooms, Vice-Pres.; Anne Hogan Brewer, Sec'y., O. B. McLin, Rec. Sec'y; G. L. Porter, Treas.; G. V., Sec'y of Research. The next meeting will be held at Daytona Beach, Fla., on Nov. 25-27, 1944.

Teachers attending from Dade County were: Mr. Chas. L. Williams, Mr. Clinton C. Williams, Mrs. Estella Miles Williams, Mrs. D. T. Goodman, Miss Sara Trapp, and Mr. Hubert C. Reynolds, Pres., of the Dade Co., Teachers Ass'n were sent as delegates to represent them.

DEC 19 1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

a national crisis made a shambles of life for the German people."

President Read emphasized the need for better disciplined citizens, citing instances where the school systems and the homes had neglected character education to the detriment of the public welfare. "We cannot win this war without co-operation and we must have discipline as the basis of that co-operation," she declared.

Dr. Bond stated his opinion that the education of Negroes for war and postwar living should be guided by the concept that the American Negro is a permanent minority. "If he is to be saved, it is to be by himself," he said. "We can do so. No one else can. Conversely, no one can damn us or oppress us but ourselves. Most of us have been educating ourselves for defeat, saying that we can do nothing until the barriers are lifted from our pathway.

"We mustn't go around thinking that the walls of Jericho will crumble, we must crumble them for ourselves and we can do it by developing racial pride nad self-respect."

Dr. Bond concluded by citing the minority philosophy of the Jews which has brought them through wholesale massacres and continuous oppression by retaining for them a faith in their own destiny and fundamental worth.

Musical Numbers

Delegates were pleasantly surprised by the presence of Murial Rahn, soprano, whose rendition of "Ritorno Vincitor," from Aida, and "The Negro Speaks of Rivers" convinced the audience that she had merited recent appearances on Broadway and in Carnegie Hall.

Other music was furnished by the D. T. Howard School Teachers' Chorus singing "The Kerry Dance" and "Wade in the Water;" by the Washington High School Teachers' Quartet singing the "Quartet" from Rigoletto; and by the Washington High School Band which gave several selections under the direction of Earl A. Starling.

Professor C. N. Cornell, Washington High School principal presided.

Discuss Group Problems

Delegates returned for four concurrent group discussions held Friday morning with college and high school teachers, ministers, elementary teachers and Jeannes Fund supervisors, thrashing out the problems of their respective groups.

All delegates convened at 11 a. m. to hear addresses by a number of federal officials on the part to be played by schools in the sale of War Bonds and Stamps and in the war effort generally.

Following a number of special sessions Friday afternoon, the Rev. W. H. Borders, minister of Wheat Street Baptist Church, delivered a thought-provoking address at the last public meeting Friday night.

The Georgia Teachers and Educational Association has an active membership of over 4,000 members and has enjoyed the most active period of its history under the leadership of Atlanta's Professor C. L. Harper, who was re-elected last year for a second term.

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Our school systems have only recently begun to approach the job which they must do for peace-time needs and certainly have not yet developed an adequate program designed to meet wartime needs and post-war planning. This is the challenge now facing the teachers of Georgia.

That was the conclusion reached by a panel of outstanding Georgia educators last Thursday night, April 15, at the first public meeting of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association annual conference held Thursday and Friday at the Municipal Auditorium.

Participating in the panel on the subject "Education for Wartime Needs and Post-war Planning" were Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Atlanta University sociologist; Miss Florence Read, Spelman College president; Professor W. A. Robinson, director, secondary school study, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College.

The discussion was opened by Dr. Reid who mentioned the timeliness of the conference in view of the fact that this week marks the 200th birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson, who, he said, formulated two basic truths: "There should be education for all the people" and "that government will be most successful which operates by the consent of the governed."

Schools Are Important

Professor Robinson said that few people realize how school systems can overlook a fundamental aim while they believe that they are preparing students realistically. "The German people of the last 10 or 15 years will always stand as an illustration of a highly educated, deeply religious people with such good schools that America has used them as models for public education," he said.

"Yet these same people were sufficiently ignorant of the ideas and forces that make the good life for a people that they were unable in a time of great national stress to protect themselves against the rosy but unsound economic and social ideas and promises advanced by the Nazi party.

"Ideas, the ability to understand them, are the stuff of which morale is made and on which national and world patriotism both for war and for peace can be built. Schools can grow ideas or they can merely grow facts and information of a sort.

"Freedom from want is a beautiful and vague idea, for example, but to make its meaning work in the specific situations out of which want is created, American citizens must understand what forces and conditions in America make individuals and groups feel the sting of want."

Must Understand Forces

The Georgia educator reminded his hearers that unless we can understand these forces and the way to control them, these forces will make our way of life in America while we as American common people stand by helplessly.

"The question is," he continued, "Can the great and costly public schools of this country operate in such a way that the common people understand the undemocratic forces that affect our economic existence, the way these forces operate, and the counterforces necessary to the creation of a better economic life for the great American millions of common people?

"Unless we follow the request of President Roosevelt that we mold in our schools men and women who can fight through to victory and beyond to a world in which free men may fulfill their aspirations, we may mold men and women of a kind of culture and abstract knowledge that will leave them as the German people were left: helpless victims to the kind of strong and selfish forces that in

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MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., News
February 4, 1943

Negro Educators Plan Brandon Meet

Many negroes of note are expected in Brandon on Saturday, February 27, when the eighth educational district association of teachers in colored schools convenes there. Edward Tademy, principal of the Smith Robertson school Jackson, is president; Annie Jones Brooks of Yazoo City, vice-president; Mollie Young Simms, Jeanes teacher for Rankin county, is secretary; A. M. Rogers, principal of the Cameron street high school in Canton, is treasurer.

Anselm J. Finch of Brandon, who is chairman of the publicity committee, states that several outstanding negroes of the eighth district have notified officials of their intention of being present. These include: T. J. Harris, principal of the Harris high school in Meridian and a native of Brandon; J. E. Johnson, head of the Prentiss Institute, former president of the state negro teachers association; N. H. Pilate, principal of the Newton negro school; G. W. Williams of Durant; B. L. Johnson of Prentiss, who is president of the southeastern district federation of colored women's clubs; President Lee Marcus McCoy, head of Rust college in Holly Springs; and President William H. Bell of Alcorn A. & M. college.

Included among the leaders of the district, several of whom are to appear on program, are; W. W. Blackburn, executive secretary of the state organization and editor of the Journal, Jackson; Dr. B. B. Dansby, Jackson college; M. G. Whiteside, Jackson college; Dean L. B. Fraser, Tougaloo college; F. O. Alexander, Jackson college; F. L. Nichols, president of the Mississippi association of teachers in colored schools, Jackson and Biloxi; L. C. Jones of Piney Woods; W. H. Holtzclaw of Utica institute; I. S. Sanders, Lanier high school; J. G. H. Bowman, Vicksburg; N. D. Taylor, Yazoo City; R. O. Hubert, president, Mississippi state federation of colored women's clubs; Z. A. Moman, state leader of the negro P.-T. A., Jackson; E. Redmond, president of the Harmonia Music club, Jackson; Z. A. Anderson Barron, negro soprano and member of the language department of Jackson college; President John B. Long, Southern Christian Institute, Edwards; Alice Lemons Lattimore, pianist for "Songs of the Soul," Jackson; E. B. Miller, wife of the famous negro surgeon, Dr. L. T. Miller, Yazoo City; Bishop S. L. Greene of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and chancellor of Campbell college; and many others of importance in the leadership among state negroes.

Jackson, Miss., Press
March 18, 1943

Negro Teachers Convene Here; To Hear Patterson

More than 2,000 Mississippi negro school teachers are expected to convene here Friday and Saturday when the state Association of Teachers in Colored Schools holds its annual convention. The meetings will be held in Lanier high school.

Principal colored speaker on the program will be Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who will talk Friday night. Other speakers will include J. S. Vandiver, state school superintendent, and J. A. Travis, state agent for negro schools.

This is said to be the thirty-seventh annual convention of Mississippi colored teachers. Janie Nichols is president of the association and W. W. Blackburn executive secretary.

MISSOURI TEACHERS HOLD 58TH SESSION

Argus

Post War Program Is Considered

St. Louis, Mo.

The 58th annual [illegible]vention of the [illegible]ouri State Teachers Association will conclude at Stowe Teachers College this Saturday. Two of the principal events of the meeting will be held this Friday, an address by Prof. A. B. Mays of the U. of Illinois at 3 p m. and a musical extravaganza and culture dance program at 8 p. m. The latter event will be held in the Vashon High School Auditorium.

President A. C. Shropshire of Festus, Mo. opened the convention Thursday, with more than 100 out-of-town teachers present. A meeting of the executive committee was held Wednesday at Vashon High School. Division and departmental meetings and the exhibits are consuming the business activities of the sessions. The theme of the [illegible]ention is Developing a Post-War Mind Set for Democracy.

Study Post War Plans

The 58th annual session will be highlighted by a number of new innovations, if the tentative plans of the State Program Committee are carried out. The session will be built around the recent salary equalization victory in the federal court and will attempt to answer the question "where do we go from here?" The departments will be reorganized along an entirely new principle and Friday evening, November 5th, will be given over to an evening of song. A feature of this apreciation to Miss Emma Jane Lee, for her splendid contribution to the progress of education in Missouri, by serving as the litigant in the test case on equalization of salaries. Miss [illegible]nia Williams is chairman of the State Program Committee. The other members are: Miss Daisy Trice, Kansas City and Miss Kitsey D. Townsend, St. Joseph.

Teachers Map Out Program

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Act to Make Festus Decision State-Wide

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — A plan of action to make the federal court decision, which d[illegible]d salary differentials [illegible]ful, effective throughout the state; a formulation of the recommendations to go before the constitutional convention; an active program of cooperation with the M. S. T. A.; and tentative plans for the 58th annual session to be held in St. Louis, November 3 to 6, 1943 highlighted the meetings of four major M. S. A. N. T. committees, held at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. Saturday, September 18.

Plan Program of Action

The steering committee voted to retain Attorney David Grant to prepare the legal aspects of the program of action which will include an immediate conference with Roy Scantlin, state superintendent of public schools, for the purpose of laying before him officially the results of the case of Lee vs. the Festus Board of Education.

Attorney Grant will proceed with the preparation of petitions to be sent to those school districts in which differentials continue to exist in the present salaries paid Negro and white teachers with equal training and experience. Earl D. Thomas, Kansas Cit[illegible]s chairman of the Steering [illegible]mittee.

Recommend Constitutional Changes

The recommendations of the Special Commission to formulate the proposed changes in the constitution which will be presented to the Convention, were drawn up and are being submitted to the executive board for adoption. James A. Scott, St. Louis, is chairman of the commission, and the other members are D. F. Martinez, Jefferson City, and John A. Clair, Kansas City.

Cooperate With M.S.T.A.

A policy of active cooperation with the Missouri State Teachers Association, was adopted by the special commission authorized at the 57th convention in Kansas City, and the executive secretary was authorized to discuss the details with Everett Keith, executive secretary of that organization. A subcommittee, made up of G. T. Bryant, John L. Howell and Burt A. Mayberry will draw up the details of the plan and present them to the 58th session to be held in St. Louis, November 3 to 6. A. C. Shropshire, Festus, serves as chairman of this commission. The other members are: Emily Russell, G. T. Bryant, John L. Howell, C. C. Damel, Kitsy D. Townsend and Burt A. Mayberry.

New Features At Annual Session

The 58th annual session will be highlighted by a number of new innovations, if the tentative plans of the state program committee are carried out. The session will be built around the recent victory in the federal court and will attempt to answer the question "Where do we go from here?" The departments will be reorganized along an entirely new principle and Friday evening, November 5 will be given over to an evening of song.

A feature of this program will be an expression of appreciation to Miss Emma Jane Lee, for her splendid contribution to the progress of education in Missouri, by serving as the litigant n the test case on equalization of salaries. Miss Arsania Williams is chairman of the state program committee. The other members are Miss Daisy Trice, Kansas City and Miss Kitsy D. Townsend, St. Joseph.

President Shropshire announced that the East Central Association of Negro Teachers are planning a program to be given in Herculaneum, on Friday evening, October 22, in honor of Miss Emma Jane Lee.

At this time the Association will formally present the medal for Distinguished Service, granted by the 57th annual session to Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City. Due to the fact that Herculaneum is near St. Louis, groups of St. Louis teachers are already planning to attend this event in large numbers to pay homage to Miss Lee.

Out-of-town persons present at the meetings were: A. C. Shropshire, Festus; Earl D. Thomas, Mrs. Mary F. Woods, G. T. Bryant, John A. Clair, Miss Daisy M. Trice, John L. Howell, Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City; D. F. Martinez, Jefferson City.

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New Jersey Teachers To Study School Texts

Defender
Chicago, Ill

CAMDEN, N. J.—A plan to scrutinize all references to Negroes in text-books used in New Jersey schools and to recommend the use of substitute teaching matter if harmful ideas are found, was adopted at the meeting of the executive committee of the New Jersey Organization of Teachers of Colored Children held here last week at the Pyramid club with Walter Gordon presiding.

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The group heard a report from Miss Mary Womble, an extension teacher, who attended the American Teachers Association conference. The N. J. O. T. C. C. voted to continue scholarship aid to worthy students.

Among those who attended the executive meeting were: Joseph Jacobs and T. Montgomery Gregory of Atlantic City; Dr. Howard Brown Mesdames Gertrude Williams Rachel McNeil, Camilla R. Lockwood, Mildred B. Stafford; Misses Alberta Faye, Adeline Moore, Mary Womble and E. Knighten; and James Kelley, all of Camden;

Mrs. Bernice Munce, Mrs. Eleanor Smythwick, Miss Lottie Hoggett and John Morrow of Trenton; Miss Mildred Watson, Miss Ruth Ransom and Albert B. Wilson of Salem.

Negro Teachers of State Open Convention Tonight

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 22, 1943

Columbia University Professor and State OPA Director to Make Talks

The North Carolina Negro Teachers Association tonight will open a three-day convention program in Raleigh. All general convention sessions will be held in Memorial Auditorium, but the section meetings—all on Friday—will be held in buildings on the Shaw University campus and at Washington High School.

Tonight's session, at 8, will be featured by addresses by Dr. L. Thomas Hopkins, professor of education at Columbia University and the author of a number of books and Theodore S. Johnson of Raleigh, State director of the Office of Price Administration.

Mayor Graham H. Andrews will welcome the more than 1,000 delegates to Raleigh and Dean C. D. Halliburton of St. Augustine's College will welcome them on behalf of Negro educators of Raleigh and Wake County. The response will be given by W. H. Davenport, principal of Eppes High School of Greenville.

Friday's Program.

The section meetings are scheduled for both morning and afternoon of Friday. A mimeographed schedule of these meetings will be distributed to delegates.

Friday's general session is scheduled for 8 in the evening. Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education in the State Department of Public Instruction, will be the first speaker at this meeting. Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history at Howard University and a widely known author and traveler, will speak on "The Negro and Post-War Society." A feature of the business program for Friday night's session will be the report of the committee on legislation, of which Dean James T. Taylor of North Carolina College for Negroes, is chairman.

Following Friday night's session, there will be a dance in the Washington High School auditorium. Another social feature on the program for Friday is a luncheon at 12:30 in the basement of the auditorium. Members of the faculties of Shaw, St. Augustine's and Negro schools of Raleigh and Wake County have contributed the funds to pay for the luncheon and will be hosts.

Final Session Saturday.

The program for this year's convention varies from those of previous years in that there will be no section meetings on Saturday morning. Only event on the program for Saturday is a general session in the morning and association officials are hopeful that the program will be concluded by noon.

Dr. J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville State Teachers College is president of the association and will preside at the general sessions. Dr. G. E. Davis of Charlotte is executive secretary. Dr. Nelson H. Harris of Shaw University is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the convention.

The public is invited to attend all general sessions of the convention.

NEGRO TEACHERS OPEN CONVENTION

Dr. L. Thomas Hopkins of Columbia University Is Principal Speaker

The 62nd annual meeting of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association opened here last night with an address by Dr. L. Thomas Hopkins, professor of education at the Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Mayor Graham H. Andrews and Dean C. D. Halliburton of St. Augustine's College welcomed delegates last night at Memorial Auditorium, and W. A. Davenport, principal of Eppes High School, Greenville, gave the response. Representatives of the state Office of Price Administration present were Mrs. Ruth Vick Everett, consumer relations representative, and Dean J. T. Taylor, information officer. Dean Taylor, on leave from North Carolina College for Negroes, was the first Negro to be appointed to the OPA in any State.

Dr. J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville, president of the association, presided at last night's meeting. The Washington High School chorus, directed by George Van Hoy Collins, sang.

In the course of his address, Dr. Hopkins said "After the war is over, we must have democracy more than ever; yet democratic thought and action do not always go together. Winston Churchill will never write a democratic peace as long as he insists that the British Empire must not be broken, for the British Empire was not founded on democratic principles. Neither will the United States, so long as we try to set up our country and Great Britain as dominant powers in post-war planning.

"We must sit around the peace table with equal rights and equal respect, and after this war is over we must also have a more democratic school system modeled on Jeffersonian theories."

TAYLOR REPORTS ON TEACHER PAY

Negro Teachers' Legislative Chairman Sees Early End of Differential

Dr. James T. Taylor, dean of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham and chairman of the legislative committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Association, last night reported to the association's convention here on the progress of the State's efforts leading to equalization of teachers' pay on a statewide basis.

In reporting for the committee, Dr. Taylor cited the $1.750,000 appropriated for the next biennium to apply on the differential and pointed out, "thus in 1945, we may expect all teachers throughout the State of North Carolina to be paid on an equal basis."

The legislative committee's report was one of the features of last night's program.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, State director of Negro education, and Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University, Washington, were the speakers. "The Negro in Post-War Society" was Dr. Logan's topic.

During yesterday morning and afternoon, delegates attended section meetings. The convention will end this morning with the election of officers and other business.

Taylor's Report.

Following is the text of Dr. Taylor's report:

"I have an historic announcement to make.

"It is with a deep sense of pride and satisfaction that I am privileged to announce that North Carolina again leads the way, as she becomes the first among the Southern and border states to take action to equalize teachers' pay on a statewide basis. Out of funds appropriated by the recent General Assembly, the new State School Board has set aside $1,750,000 to apply on the differential, $750,000 in 1943-44 and $1,000,000 in 1944-45, thus in 1945 we may expect all teachers throughout the State of North Carolina to be paid on an equal basis.

"This is a great moment in the life of our State and in the life of the South. When North Carolina's Negro soldiers read this news on the battlefronts around the world, they will exclaim, 'Thank God and pass the ammunition.' To paraphrase Daniel Webster, I say, 'North Carolina, there she stands!,' and in the words of our own song, all of us can sing, 'Hurrah! Hurrah! The Old North State forever. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! The good Old North State!'"

Members of the legislative committee of the association are Chairman Taylor, W. L. Greene, E. M. Barnes, L. S. Cozart, Mrs. L. B. Yancey, E. A. Johnson, M. W. Aikens, William McElrath, I. Ellis Johnson, Mrs. Mary C. Holliday, J. W. Paisley, L. R. Best, and S. W. Duncan.

NEGRO TEACHERS CHOOSE TARPLEY

Principal of Dudley High in Greensboro Is New Association President

J. A. Tarpley, principal of Dudley High School in Greensboro, is the new president of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association.

The association elected officers yesterday morning at a session closing a three-day meeting in Memorial Auditorium here.

H. L. Trigg, president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, was named vice president; H. M. Holmes, principal of the Negro high school at Chapel Hill, secretary; H. S. Davis, principal of Mary Potter High School, Oxford, treasurer; and Nora Evans, member of the faculty of Crosby Garfield School, Raleigh, recording secretary.

The meeting attracted an attendance of 1,000 and was regarded generally as one of the most successful in history of the association.

Dr. Rayford Logan, acting dean of the graduate school of Howard University and a member of Nelson Rockefeller's Inter-American Affairs Committee, was the principal speaker at Friday night's session. He discussed "The Negro and Post-War Security." The principal speaker at the opening session on Thursday night was Dr. L. Thomas Hopkins, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, who discussed the role of public school education in developing needed post-war leadership.

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer
November 12, 1943

NEGRO TEACHERS' MEET SCHEDULED SATURDAY

Scotland Neck, Nov. 11.—The Northeastern District of the North Carolina Negro Teacher Association will hold its annual meeting in the Brawley High School in Scotland Neck Saturday, beginning at 10 a. m.

Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, acting president of Hampton Institute, will be the main speaker.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be held, with luncheon at 1 p. m. Officers of the organization are Charles T. Edwards, principal of the Lincoln School at Rocky Mount, president; Edward M. Barnes, principal of Darden School at Wilson, vice president; Malcolm D. Williams, principal of Vick School at Wilson, secretary and Mrs. E. D. Daniels of the Washington school, assistant secretary.

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer
November 28, 1943

NEGRO TEACHERS MEET SLATED AT GREENSBORO

Greensboro, Nov. 27.—The Piedmont District of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association will convene here at the Dudley High School Saturday, December 4, at 10 a. m.

Guest speakers will be Guy B. Phillips, former Greensboro city school superintendent and director of war education, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, acting president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and Superintendent B. L. Smith, Greensboro.

Professor J. A. Tarpley, supervisor of Negro schools here and president of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, and Dr. G. E. Davis, executive secretary of this body, plan to attend.

The president of the district, Mrs. M. L. Scarlette, has announced that the meeting is to center on the theme, "The Present Crisis and the Future Challenge in the Program of the School."

Negro Teachers To Meet Saturday

The Piedmont District of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association will convene at the Dudley High School, Greensboro, Saturday, Dacember 4 at 10:00 a. m.

Guest speakers will be Guy B. Phillips, former Greensboro city school superintendent, Director of War Education, University of North Carolina; Dr. R. O. O'Hara Lanier, acting president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and Superintendent B. L. Smith, Greensboro.

Professor J. A. Tarpley, supervisor of negro schools, Greensboro, and president of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, and Dr. G. E. Davis, executive secretary of this body, plan to attend.

The president of the district, Mrs. M. L. Scarlette, has announced that the meeting is to center on the theme, "The Present Crisis and the Future Challenge in the Program of the School." The several sections have arranged for a very fine program.

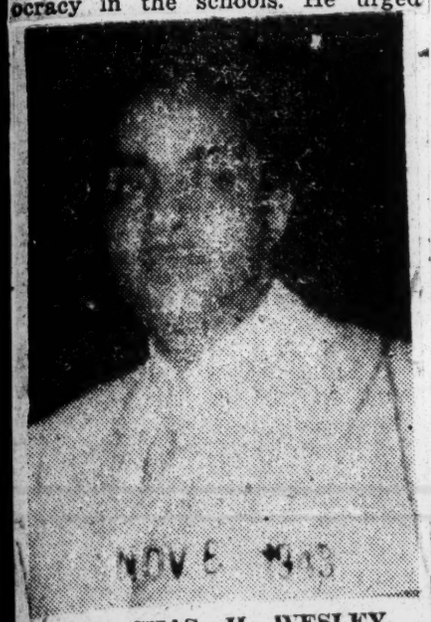
The schedule of the meeting is as follows: First general session at 10:00 a. m.; section meetings 11:00 a. m.; lunch 1:00 p. m.; second general session 2:00 p. m. Mr. Guy B. Phillips will speak during the morning session and Dr. Lanier during the second general session.

SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION HEARS NEGRO SPEAKER FOR FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY

Wilberforce President Receives Ovation From Teachers

For the first time in its history, the South Western Ohio Teachers Association had a Negro as one of its principal speakers. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, President of Wilberforce University, delivered the principal address at the Saturday morning session in the Scottish Rite Temple, 5th and Broadway. Dr. Wesley was graciously received.

Reports from all quarters say that he literally electrified the audience with his oratory and personality. It was heard all about the place "Why didn't we have some one like this before?" This was the finest address the South Western has ever had". Dr. Wesley made a strong plea for a democratic way of life and democracy in the schools. He urged his listeners to make democracy real and actual in practice and deed.



DR. CHAS. H. WESLEY

The Times Star has the following account of Dr. Wesley's Speech.

"Dr. Charles H. Wesley, prominent Ohio Negro educator and president of Wilberforce University, declared before the Southwestern Ohio Teachers' Association, Saturday, that a new world is in the making and youth should be taught social values, human brotherhood, co-operation and social responsibilities "to meet the needs of that world."

Speaking on "Education for Citizenship in "Our Post-war Democracy", he said that "the goals of education must be changed with the changing society". He said democracy had really never been tried and that wide gulf belt separated our material and social cultures. The needs of the new world could only be met, he said, by more social planning that has already brought social insurance, old age pensions and other social gains.

"If democracy is to be kept workable, the poll tax must be abolished or we will have an oligarchy of narrow cliques", he said. "Teachers, who play such a vital part in our civilization, should be paid on the basis of their service to society rather than by the rule of supply and demand". Attacking Fascism and Communism he said democracy should be taught with increasing fervor in the schools—democracy of free speech, press, religion and freedom from want, democracy that would pervade homes, churches and schools, abolish injustices and inequalities.

"GOOD AT ALL"

He urged "character training in democracy with teaching fair play for all the people and ending exploitation, with open-mindedness toward all, instead of prejudice toward a few, stressing community interest and the good of all rather than individual gain".

"We must not glorify the great man who ruthlessly crushes lesser ones on his way to the top of the ladder of success", he said. "Democracy must use the schools to counteract the anti-social spirit of certain masterful figures, must rear youth in the ethics of brotherhood, teamwork — helping all men up and none down in the spirit of equality and love. We have plumped the depths of science but only touched the shallows in human relations".

Dr. Wesley favored the passage of legislation for Federal aid for schools and urged equal consideration for all children. He was given an ovation at the conclusion of his address.

OHIO

OFFICERS INSTALLED

H. F. Vallance, Oxford, O., retiring president of the association, installed Miss Fannie J. Ragland, director of upper elementary grades. Cincinnati schools, as the new president.

Other new officers are Carl H. Shanks, Wilmington, O., Clinton County superintendent of schools, vice president; Z. M. Walter Wyoming, O., member of the executive committee, and Paul Upp, Hillsboro, O., treasurer.

A memorial service to honor the memory of departed teachers was conducted by O. H. Bennett, Hamilton County superintendent of schools.

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Pennsylvania

At Luncheon of Pa. State Teachers' Association

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

18x Pa

Mrs. Sabra Holbrook, seated center, spoke at the annual luncheon meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Teachers of Colored Children (PATCC) in Philadelphia Saturday. At the right is Mrs. Edith Hurley, president, on the left [illegible] John P. [illegible]r, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education. Mrs. Holbrook is the executive director of Youthbuilders in New York City.

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Manning, S. C. Times
February 17, 1943

Palmetto State Teachers Convention Made Brief

Columbia — (Special) — The Annual Convention of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, scheduled to meet in Columbia April 8th and 9th, has been abridged and only a brief business session will be held including the session of the house of delegates and the executive committee according to information released this week by the administrative officers of the organization.

Instead of holding the group meetings and general sessions in the Township auditorium here, only a business session of the executive committee will be held at 5 o'clock, April 8th and a meeting of the house of delegates beginning at 10 A. M. April 9th. The executive committee will meet in the Browsing Room of Allen's Library and the house of delegates in the gymnasium of the Benedict college.

The curtailment of the annual convention of Negro Teachers is done because of the gasoline and rubber crisis, it is said. Professor C. V. Bing, of Allendale, the Executive Secretary of the Association, said yesterday that the enrollment of the members is up to the usual high mark as of January 31, that at least 34 counties in the state have enrolled 100 percent of their teachers.

The Palmetto Association has a membership of 5,000. Professor J. T. W. Mims of Clinton, is president and Professor J. S. Shanklin of Beaufort County Training School is the vice president.

Columbia S. C. Record
April 8 1943

Negro Teacher Body To Meet

Council Of Delegates Of Palmetto Association In Session Here

The house of delegates of the Palmetto Teacher's Association will convene at Benedict College in Columbia tomorrow for business sessions which were to include morning, afternoon and night meetings.

C. V. Bing, executive secretary and J. T. W. Mims, state president, issued the program for the sessions today.

Opening at 10 a. m., the program will include an afternoon meeting with Dr. James H. Hope, State superintendent of Education, and J. P. Coates, of the South Carolina Education Association.

The meeting of the executive committee of the organization will be held tonight at 8 o'clock.

Teachers in Negro schools attending the meeting are asked to get special permission from local school officials.

Columbia S. C. Record
April 10 1943

Negroes Refuse Teacher Suit

Association Declines To Use Its Money For a Court Action

Negro school teachers of South Carolina refused yesterday to turn their special $1,200 "defense fund" over to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to prosecute a suit for equal salaries with white people at the same time that they rejected a plan to file a suit on their own behalf.

This action was taken at a meeting of the House of Delegates of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, the organization of Negro public school teachers of the state, at a six-hour session at Benedict College last night.

The meeting followed business and general discussion meetings in the morning and afternoon, and a three-hour conference of associatio officials with the State Board of Education on the subject of Negro teacher's salaries.

Board Are Petitioned

A committee composed of J. T. W. Mims, of Clinton, president of the association, M. F. Whitaker, of Orangeburg, and C. C. Woodson, of Spartanburg, petitioned the State Board of Education for an increase in Negro teachers' salaries to narrow the gap between them which was increased by the action of the Legislature in voting a 15 per cent salary increase for all teachers.

Negro teachers had received from the state $70 in comparison with $100 paid to white teachers. The 15 per cent increase will give Negro teachers $84.50 and white teachers $115, thus increasing the difference from $30 to $34.50.

They also asked the board to provide at least two school buses for each high school and one bus for each consolidated grammar school.

Dr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, said that the petition was taken under advisement.

The House of Delegates of the Palmetto State Teachers Association considered a resolution calling for a suit to secure equal salaries, and another proposal to turn its $1,200 "special defense fund" over to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a six-hour night session. The delegates finally turned down both proposals, the vote against the suit being 39 to 31. Eventually, further considerations were left to the executive committee.

Shanklin Presides

With J. S. Shanklin, vice-president, presiding in the absence of Mims, who was attending the meeting of the House of Delegates of the association, began yesterday morning with a business session at which committee and other annual reports were heard.

In the afternoon, W. A. Schiffley, and J. B. Felton, of the state department of education, and J. P. Coates, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Education Association, spoke.

The new constitution was presented by Thomas L. Duckett, of Benedict College, and I.M.A. Myers, of Allen University, and was adopted verbatim.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
October 5, 1943

Teachers' Meetings For Districts Set

Columbia, Oct. 4.—(AP): District meetings for the Palmetto State Teachers association and plans for the negro teachers' organization's annual convention here next April 6 and 7 were announced today by the executive committee.

President J. R. E. Lee of Florida State A. and M. college has been invited to deliver the principal convention address. District meeting dates were set as follows:

At Charleston December 1, Aiken December 4, Newberry December 11, Winnsboro January 22, Marion January 15, with a sixth meeting to be arranged.

J. T. W. Mims, of Clinton, is association president.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
August 22, 1943

State P-TA Leaders' Institute This Week At Murfreesboro

"Community Action to Meet Family Needs" will be the program theme for the third annual Leaders' Institute, sponsored by the Tennessee Congress of Parents and Teachers, which will be held at Middle State Teachers' College in Murfreesboro, August 25, 26, 27.

Mrs. Paul J. Dunn of Nashville, president of the Congress, will preside over the meetings to be attended by approximately 200 delegates from throughout the state.

Delegates will register at the college administration building from 4 to 6 p. m. on Wednesday, August 25, and that evening will attend a reception to be given at the home of Q. M. Smith, president of the college. The guests will call between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.

The program for Thursday will open at 9 a. m. with the invocation, to be followed by the welcoming address by Mr. Smith, to which Mrs. L. R. Polk, of Memphis, second vice-president, will respond.

Mrs. Dunn will present the conference theme and introduce the guest speaker, Dr. Muriel W. Brown of Washington, D. C., consultant in Family Life Education, United States Office of Education, who will discuss the theme, "Community Action to Meet Family Needs."

In the afternoon from 1:30 to 3 p. m. there will be discussion in groups of points made by Dr. Brown in her morning address. Group I will take up the topic, "How Communities Can Organize to Study and Meet Health Needs," with Mrs. E. A. Peacock, of Tiptonville, seventh vice-president, serving as chairman of the group. Discussion leader will be Mrs. Barrington Brown, of Spring Hill, state chairman of standards of excellence. The consultants will be Dr. Robert N. White, health education coordinator; Dr. Sauberli director of field technical staff Miss Bernice Hopper, principa nutritionist, all of the State Department of Health, and Miss Violet Crook, of Union City, state nutrition chairman of the Congress Group II will discuss, "How Communities Can Organize to Study and Meet Home and Family Problems In War Times," with Mrs. Donald Maynard of Nashville state juvenile protection chairman of the Congress, serving as chairman; discussion leader, Mrs. Arch Trawick, of Nashville, state parliamentarian and president of Nashville Council of P-TA. Consultant of this group will be: Dr. Druzilla Kent, of Knoxville, state parent education chairman, and Miss Margaret Browder, state supervisor of home economics of the State Department of Education, and state chairman of home and family life.

Group III will have the discussion on "How Schools and Communities Can Work Together for the Development of Community Programs of Education," with Mrs. R. B. Gordon of Memphis, state recording secretary, serving as chairman of the group. The discussion leader will be Mrs. C. E. Rogers of Johnson City, state historian. Consultants will be R. R. Vance, state high school supervisor; R. Lee Thomas, state supervisor of elementary schools; G. E. Freeman, director of vocational education; W. E. Turner, director of Negro schools; Miss Martha Parks, director of school libraries, and Miss Mary Hall, supervisor of extended school services, all of the State Department of Education.

From 3 to 4 p. m. there will be a series of discussions on Parent-Teacher procedure. Mrs. Sam Cassell, of Chattanooga, fifth district president, will serve as leader of the discussion on councils, with Mrs. D. Raymond Kennedy of Nashville, president of Davidson County Council, serving as secretary of the group.

The high school discussion group will have as leader Mrs Preston G. Walters of Knoxville, third district president, and Mrs. A. M. Brown, of Knoxville, chairman of high schools of the third district, as the discussion leader; Mrs. Hugo Gernt, of Allardt, sixth district president, as secretary.

Mrs. F. A. Carter of Nashville, state publicity chairman, will serve as leader of the group discussion Local President, with Mrs. Edgar Green, of Lewisburg, tenth district president, serving as secretary.

The leader of the discussion group on standing committees will be Mrs. Paul Capps, of Nashville, state corresponding secretary, with Mrs. Milton Hamilton, of Union City, thirteenth district president, serving as secretary.

In the evening there will be an informal dinner at 6 o'clock on the Training School campus, after which G. C. Wright of the University of Tennessee Extension service will lead the play and recreation hour from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m.

The feature of the Friday morning session will be an address at 9:15 a. m. on "Community Action to Meet School Needs," by Dr. Norman Frost, professor of rural education, George Peabody College for Teachers.

Following Dr. Frost's presentation of this subject, the program will be concluded by a summary of the conference program of action by Dr. Brown.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
November 19, 1943

Jackson Colored Group Files Suit Against City

JACKOON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Charging violations of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, the Tennessee Constitution, and federal and state laws, the Jackson Colored Teachers' Association yesterday filed suit in Federal District Court here for equal wages and back pay against the Jackson City Commission.

The suit asks the court to "advance the cause on the docket" and order a "speedy hearing" on the action.

The action, among other things, asks the court to issue permanent injunction against the city commissioners and superintendent of city schools, restraining them from paying to the plaintiffs or any other colored teacher or principal employed by the commission with equal qualifications, certfication, experience and filling an equivalent position in the public schools of the City of Jackson.

18x-1943

Virginia

Roanoke, Va., Times
September 23, 1943

NEGRO ASSOCIATION PLANS FOR MEETING

HAMPTON, Sept. 22.—The Virginia State Teachers association, state-wide professional organization of all of the Negro teachers of Virginia, has cancelled its annual convention this year. Instead, a one day session to be known as the "Delegate Assembly," will be held in Richmond on Wednesday, November 17.

According to Dr. L. F. Palmer, Newport News, executive secreatry of the association, this action was taken because of wartime travel and housing conditions.

The assembly will be devoted specifically to the transaction of the business of the association.

This year's meeting will be only one day in length as compared with meetings in previous years of from three to four days. Persons attending this meeting, will be for the most part delegates who were elected by the various local teacher groups of the state in the ratio of one delegate to every 25 teachers.

The Virginia State Teachers association, which is composed of teachers from all over the state, is 56 years old this year. It was founded in 1887, and celebrated its Golden Jubilee anniversary in 1937.

18y-1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

The Tuskegee Institute Bill

Proposed statute authorizing $100,000 appropriation to Tuskegee Institute for two years now before Alabama legislature. The Act also authorizes appointment of 6 trustees.

A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

To amend Sections 6 and 7 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend an act to incorporate the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and to amend an act to amend an act to establish a normal school for colored teachers at Tuskegee, Alabama," approved February 21, 1893.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. That Sections 6 and 7 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend an act to incorporate the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and to amend an act to amend an act to establish a normal school for colored teachers at Tuskegeee, Alabama," approved February 21, 1893, be and the same hereby are amended to read as follows:

"Section 6. That there is hereby appropriated out of the general fund of the State, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute to be used for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a graduate school in agriculture, a graduate school in rural education and a graduate school in economics. The appropriation hereby made shall commence and be payable as of October 1, 1943, and for each of the fiscal years ending September 30, 1944, and September 30, 1945. The said appropriation shall be paid to the Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, on warrant of the State Treasurer, and said Treasurer of Tuskegee shall make a surety bond in the sum of $25,000, payable to the State of Alabama, to insure the safekeeping of the appropriation made by this Act. The said bond shall be approved by the Secretary of State and the name shall be filed in this office. The premium on said bond shall be paid by warrant of the State Treasurer out of the general fund. The said appropriation shall be under the control of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute and the same shall be applied in such manner as they deem best to carry out the purpose of this appropriation. The Commissioners hereinafter provided for shall be residents of the State of Alabama and shall be members of the Board of Trustees with the same rights and powers as the other trustees; except as to filling vacancies on the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute in which they shall have no voice.

"Section 7. There shall be appointed by the Governor five (5) Commissioners who shall hold office, two for three years and three for five years. The term of office of each membr of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor, after the expiration of years and until their successors are appointed and qualified; should a vacancy occur on the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or by becoming otherwise disqualified, then such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor. The Superintendent of Education of the State of Alabama shall be an ex-officio member of said Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, as herein provide, shall make annual written report to the Superintendent of Education of the State of Alabama of the conditions and progress of the graduate instruction hereinabove referred to."

Section 2. That this act, except as hereinabove set forth, shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming a law.

Section 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby expressly repealed.

JUN 14 1943

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

JUL 10 1943

LOCATES AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Miss Mildred R. Cooper, formerly librarian of the Roosevelt School in Gary, Ind., is now at Tuskegee Institute where she is serving as War Information Center consultant. Miss Cooper's job is to demonstrate to students enrolled in the summer school how to utilize the publications of the War Information Center in the classroom and in the community.

APR 19 1943

Sermonette

Courier

THE POWER OF LITTLE THINGS

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HARRY V. RICHARDSON

Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute

A time of war is always a time of strain. The hard work we all must do, the sacrifices all must make, the crowded conditions of work and travel, the anxious hours of wondering about our loved ones in the service—all these things keep our nerves on end. If we are not careful, they make us unhappy inside and most unpleasant outside.

The trying, straining nature of these days is responsible for a great deal of the "tension" about which we hear so much now. I am certain it is responsible for many of the unfortunate incidents that happen in our communities from time to time. It isn't that conditions around us have suddenly gone bad. It is rather that our tempers are sour, and we lose the ability to handle even simple situations wisely.

I believe we will find a key to much of the trouble at the times if we make up our minds to pay careful attention to certain little things. The first of these is common courtesy. On buses or trains, at work or at home, if we will be careful always to have a kind word; to return a good natured answer, even to an unkind remark; to do the little deeds that will promote the comfort of others, even to the slight discomfort of ourselves—just simple little acts of courtesy such as these will do more to smooth out ruffled feelings and ease the tired nerves of people around us than anything else we can do.

Secondly, if we will refrain from doing certain little things, such as making unkind remarks aloud, or using insulting nicknames in the hearing of those they hurt; refrain from pushing in crowds, or from becoming impatient quickly, or from taking out our bad feelings on somebody else—if we will refrain from doing little unkind things such as these, we will do much toward promoting and maintaining better relationships all along the line.

Thirdly, if we will try to see life through the other person's eyes, that to see his wants and his needs and thus to understand his hopes and ambitions, many of our prejudices would disappear. We would not be so quick to hate or condemn. A great deal of the wild, loose talk that flies so thick just now would quietly die away. After all most people want the same things we want—work, shelter, enough for a little pleasure and progress, a chance to enjoy the common advantages of the American way of life. These are the desire of most human beings. In our true moments, we would not deny these to anyone. It is only when we are blinded by prejudice or made thoughtless by bad temper that we try to block others from getting the common things we ourselves want and need. It is imperative in a confused and hurried time like this that we take time to know our real selves, and refrain from doing any thoughtless thing that would hurt or block a brother and cause needless frictions. It is only through such control of our actions that we can ever hope to develop that unity of purpose and feeling which is essential to our winning the war.

There is much that our leading agencies can do to help promote better feelings. Employers can call employees together and talk frankly about the need for courtesy and understanding. Employers can also exercise fairness in their employment policies, distributing positions for the benefit of the largest number, refusing to have part in selfishly exclusive schemes.

Ministers can stress the need for kindness in a time when unkindness may cause so much social harm. Teachers can talk to the young about proper behavior in public places. Parents can talk to children about respect for the rights and feelings of others in the community.

Tensions and troubles are always caused by little things. They can also be relieved or cured by little things. Now in the midst of war and strain, if we can find the way to be kind and considerate, we will have gone a long way toward preparing the ground for wholesome progressive life in American communities in the days when peace shall come.

trained has been a potent factor in their development. I hope the Army Air Force may see its way clear to open the way for Negro cadets to enter bomber schools at an early date."

Honors Awarded 74 At Tuskegee

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 20—Recognition was given 74 students who had attained high scholarship honors during the current school year in public exercises which were held in the Institute chapel, under the sponsorship of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor society.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, of Howard university, Washington, D.C., delivered the principal address, pointing out the great responsibility which rests upon those who have achieved high scholastic honors.

On Scholarship Night those students who have achieved the Honor Roll and those who have been elected to Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor society are given certificates of achievement and certificates of membership, respectively

Virginians In Group Of Air Cadets

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD Ala. — Three Virginians were among the first group of aviation cadets to complete six weeks of intensive study at the college training department detachment on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, and transferred to the Tuskegee Army Field, where they will commence the pre-flight stage of aviation cadet training with the rank and pay of aviation cadets.

THE VIRGINIANS

The Virginians were Pvt. Joseph W. Collins, Jr., of Richmond, Pvt. Andrew T. Dunn Jr., of Petersburg, and Sgt. Henry A. Wise, Jr., of Cheriton.

Included in the group also is Capt. Foy C. Hairston of Asheville, N. C., medical officer. The course was completed, May 22.

This class represents the newest method adopted by the Army Air Forces for the training and selection of men prior to their being designated as aviation cadets.

THE COURSE

The prescribed course of study at the college training detachment is designed for a five-month period. However, due to the immediate need of replacements at the pre-flight school of the TAAF, a portion of men in training were released to fill vacancies.

The selection of these men who had received only two months of training at the college training detachment was based upon their military and scholastic ability to master the primary essentials of becoming fighter pilots.

bama as simply one step toward full democracy in education."

The Union
Cincinnati. Ohio

The Service, Tuskegee Monthly Magazine

This famous magazine, made of its May issue, a

CARVER MEMORIAL EDITION

Its many pages are filled with pictures, life studies and incidents in his grand career, which are well worthy preservation.

* * *

The Negro Business League edition, on page 34-35, is conducted by A. L. Holsey, executive secretary and editor. IT FEATURES THE 3 V's AND EMPHASIZES THE 3rd V, AS CARRIED IN THE UNION. Among its most interesting contributions, are a tribute to Fred Moore, "Loss of Gainful Occupations" by T. Thomas Fortune, Tuskegee People's Cooperative Start.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

39 TUSKEGEE NURSES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Thirty-nine members of the freshman class in nurse training at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital received their caps, symbol of the profession, at the annual capping exercises held in the auditorium of the Institute hospital here Sunday night, before a large gathering of students, members of the faculty and townspeople.

Given Scholarship

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

MISS OPAL G. ANDERSON

Alabama Governor Asks Legislature For $100,000 Fund For Tuskegee

Chicago Illinois Defender

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP)—Asking for a special appropriation of $100,000 annually for the school, Gov. Chauncey Sparks last week told the Alabama State legislature that "Tuskegee Institute should be tied in with the educational system of Alabama to the extent it is willing to go along with us."

At the same time the executive asked "your earnest consideration by way of increased appropriation to our two Negro institutions of higher learning — Alabama State Teachers' college and the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal, Ala.

"They are both doing good work," he said, and "the results of an improvement of that work will grow as the years pass."

Tribute to Tuskegee

Continuing his appeal for better educational facilities for Negroes, Gov. Sparks recalled the state's association with Tuskegee's founding, and pointed out to the legislature:

"Tuskegee has done great work in training Negro boys and girls. It touches our own life at many points. For us to be isolated from it, is to neglect a duty to ourselves, and to the Negro race, which we cannot afford to neglect.

"There are certain fundamentals of racial relationship which should never be lost sight of," Gov. Sparks said.

"However, these fundamentals do not prevent the proper training and education of the Negro race at Tuskegee.

Cites Traditions

"The traditions of the South are a worthy inheritance. The Negro is a part of that tradition. The association with and contact through our educational system will promote the preservation of that tradition.

"At Tuskegee there is a demand for graduate work in certain elementary fields which it has provided for the Negro race. It comes now to you, and asks that you make a small appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of graduate work in these fields.

"With such establishment and promotion, the educational system of Alabama should be tied in. We cannot refrain longer from providing adequate facilities for all training for which the Negro is capable. I, therefore, recommend to your fair and serious consideration an appropriation of $100,000 for beginning at Tuskegee the graduate work in agriculture, rural education and home economics."

Criticizes Policy

The governor also pointed out that "it would be short-sighted policy not to educate both races in Alabama."

"Whatever sphere in life they may occupy, that sphere is better filled if each be educated. Because of the impoverished conditions of our state since 1865, we have not been enabled to do all we should have done for the education of the Negro.

"As an economic asset he is of value if trained. He is part of our body politic. He has a right to request of us, adequate provision for the education of his race," he concluded.

Meanwhile, approval of the new link to the state of Alabama was expressed by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund. Embree said:

"Schools of all kinds must more and more look to public support, since private giving cannot meet the needs of the millions in America that are demanding college and university education as well as common schooling. It is especially important that state appropriations maintain and greatly extend the work of the splendid institutions for Negroes that were started by private gifts in an era when public funds were hopelessly inadequate.

"I regret that many states are not yet meeting their full responsibilities for the education of all their people, especially Negroes. I regard the present proposal in Ala-

Schools Need More Public Support

Pittsburgh Courier

Embree Approves Tuskegee Acceptance Of Ala. Offer

CHICAGO, May 20 (ANP)—Expressing approval of the wisdom of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, in proposing to the state of Alabama a program for support for graduate work at that institution, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, made public this week a letter he had written Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, in which he said in part:

"I congratulate you on the grant by the state of historic universities, representation of $100,000 a year by the state is an established and Alabama recommended by Gov. Sparks for the support of graduate work at Tuskegee.

STATE TRUSTEES A SOUND CUSTOM

"Schools of all kinds must more and more look to public support, since private giving cannot meet the needs of the millions in America that are demanding college and university education as well as common schooling. It is especially important that state appropriations maintain and greatly extend the work of the splendid institutions for Negroes that were started by private gifts in an era when public funds were hopelessly inadequate.

"I congratulate you also on the General Education board, the proposal for the state to appoint which has been one of the most six of the trustees of the institute important factors in Negro educa-

Far from a handicap, this should be further guarantee of the direct interest of the public. This small group cannot disturb the wise policies of a total board of 25 persons, especially since the appointees are to have no voice in the selection or re-election of the original nucleus of 19 self-perpetuating trustees. On the boards of Cornell, Yale and many other

Tuskegee to Train U.S. Nurse Cadets

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute has been designated by the Surgeon General of the United States Army as a training center for nurses, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, was informed this week. Nurses who have enrolled in nurse training at Tuskegee Institute since December, 1940, and those eligible for the accelerated course and those eligible to participate, may become members of the United States cadet nurse corps, receiving tuition fees, uniform and monthly allowance for the next nine months.

An additional allowance will be made for the next fifteen or twenty months provided trainee agrees to make services available for duration of war.

18y-1943

MINDED NEGROES

MAR 6 1943 Pittsburgh Pa.

(Reprinted from The Southern Cross, Catholic Diocesan Paper)

The names of Booker T. Washington and Dr. Carver are something more than household words used in connection with the social uplifting of the Negro race. The initiative of these men, spontaneous and unprecedented, has opened new avenues heretofore closed to that part of the genus homo called blacks, by breaking down the conviction that the Negro is inferior to the lighter complected human being. This they did by making us admit that the basic reason for the Negroes' not being educated is that they "didn't have a chance."

MAR 6 1943 Pittsburgh Courier

Some of us so-called educated moderns, misanthropes rather, have hung on to the worn-out saw that the Negro was meant to be a slave. Altruism personified! Given an equal chance, the dark-skinned man and woman have not only equaled the mental output of the whites but in many fields have surpassed them.

Pittsburgh Pa

Since the pre-Civil War days we have closed every school of higher learning and culture to the Negro and then planted our foot on his neck, saying "Why don't you learn?"

The question uppermost in the editorial mind prognosticating the world status after the war is the position of the Negro in society. Until we disinfect our biased mind of the false judgment regarding the mental capacity of the Negro, we cannot even attempt to answer this question.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Researchist Returns To Tuskegee Institute Labs

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Aug. 7.—Dr. Russell Brown, a member of the faculty of the school of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, has recently returned from Iowa State College where he has been working for the past seven months as research assistant in the bacteriology section, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

AUG 9 1943

Dr. Brown's appointment to the staff of Iowa State College for the seven-month period was a cooperative arrangement between Tuskegee Institute and Iowa State College, for the purpose of conducting research related to the production of synthetic rubber, and for the continuation of a cooperative research project on the physiology of bacteria. One phase of the research was concerned with the utilization of agricultural raw materials in a bacterial process for producing compounds for rubber synthesis. The other phase involved the use of heavy carbon isotope as a tracer element in studying the intermediate mechanism of the butyl alcohol fermentation. This fermentation process may be used for the commercial production of butyl alcohol and acetone from

DR. RUSSELL BROWN

grains and sweet potatoes.

It is part of a cooperative research project, which has been in progress during the past six years sponsored by Tuskegee Institute and the bacteriology section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Results of these studies have appeared frequently in scientific journals as joint publications from the laboratories of both colleges.

AUG 9 1943

Dr. Brown was formerly a research fellow in the department of bacteriology of Iowa State, where he received the doctor of philosophy degree. He has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute faculty since 1936.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

Horse Race Wires Cut In Boswell Bill

Measure Introduced In House And Favorably Reported To Calendar

Hits Bookies Here

It Prohibits Installation Of Telephone Or Telegraph Facilities For Gamblers

By HARTWELL HATTON

Written to withdraw the facilities of telephone and telegraph companies from bookmakers who use them to receive and transmit gambling information on horse races, a bill by Representative E. C. Boswell, of Geneva County, was introduced in the lower House of the Alabama Legislature yesterday morning and a few hours later it received a unanimously favorable report from the committee on criminal laws which places it on the House calendar for passage Friday morning.

JUN 10 1943

Expressly drawn, according to its author, to correct a situation he said existed in Montgomery, the Boswell bill makes it unlawful "for any telephone or telegraph company" to provide wire service to any bookmaker "for the purpose of transmitting or receiving information concerning horse races or dog races such as the names of, or any other descriptive terms of the horses or dogs entered into the race, the betting odds quoted thereon, handicappers' selections and the results of such race."

The bill goes on to provide that "when such wires or facilities are leased from any telephone company or telegraph company to bring such information as hereinabove referred to into the establishment of any bookmaker, the operation thereof shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $500, or by imprisonment of not more than 12 months, either or both."

"Not a Reformer"

After introducing his bill Mr. Boswell said he wished to emphasize that he was not adopting the role of a reformer, "but," he added, "I am sick and tired of a situation wherein the telephone companies are going on the air every day and night asking you and me not to make long distance calls unless they are necessary and at the same time a bookmaking establishment right here in Montgomery is equipped with a full-time long distance telephone by which it receives wagers or lays them off with bookmakers in other cities at will."

"Furthermore," Mr. Boswell continued, "the telegraph companies refuse to take certain kinds of messages from you and me on the pretext that their wires are needed in the war effort. Yet, right here in Montgomery, a telegraph company maintains a leased wire serving a ticker that brings in horse race information so that the business of making book on horse races can go on.

"The telephone companies have told me the bill is agreeable to them. I should think it would be in view of their appeals to the public to be patient at delays in long distance service."

Mr. Boswell also mentioned the Governor's crusade against slot machines. "It seems to me," he said, "that while members of the highway patrol were burning up valuable gas and rubber to clean up these machines in all parts of the State, someone should direct them to an establishment right here in the heart of the Capital where men gather every day in the week except Sunday to bet on horse races and at the same time use telephone and telegraph facilities which the companies say are so vital to the war effort."

Bets Over Phone

The author of the bill who announced his determination to introduce it a week or so ago, said he understood operation of the Montgomery bookmaking room had been toned down somewhat and that its owners were just waiting for 'this to blow over' before reopening on a wide-open basis. "They are limiting their business to taking bets over the phone now," he said. "It is my hope that by passing my bill the legislature will give real meaning to the pleas of the communications companies who have been asking the general public to curtail their use of communications facilities."

JUN 10 1943

The Boswell bill was one of two important measures introduced in the House yesterday. Representative Hunter Golson introduced a bill providing for consolidation of the probation systems of the several circuit courts of the State in the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles.

The Golson bill which had its counterpart in a measure introduced across the hall by Senator Jim Simpson, would authorize the State board to assign probation officer to any court competent to try felony cases. The bill also gives the State board full authority over probation-parole officers and would serve to make uniform administration of the State's probation laws in all circuits.

As had been expected, Representative A. D. Kirby, one of the authors of the bill submitting a constitutional amendment to add one per cent to the State sales tax for old age pensions, moved for and gained reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was lost Tuesday morning. When the House moved to reconsider, Mr. Kirby asked that the bill be carried over until Wednesday of next week. Thus the whole issue of a higher sales tax and $30-a-month pensions for persons 65 and over was reopened.

The Senate, after working assiduously on its bloated calendar from 11 a.m. till nearly 5 p.m., resumed work last night at 7 o'clock for the first night session since the legislature convened.

Today the Senate will devote its time to committee meetings but will foregather with the House at 11 a.m., to hear an address by Representative Henry Steagall, of the Third Alabama District.

Both House and Senate ratified a program for June 23 when a marble bust of the late Thomas G. Jones will be presented to the State by Judge Walter B. Jones, his son. Senator J. H. Pinson, of Sumter County, chairman of a special committee, submitted the program. It will begin at 9:30 a.m. John R. Pilley will make the address of the occasion and Gov. Sparks will be present to receive the bust on behalf of the State.

The House adopted a resolution offered by Representative S. B. Sightler, of Montgomery, extending the sympathy of its members to Representative Howard E. Pill, in the death of his mother, Mrs. John R. Pill, which occurred the day before in Birmingham.

Senate Filibuster

After a four-hour debate which at times seemed to be approaching the filibuster stage, the Alabama Senate passed a bill to require pre-marital physical examinations for both men and women as a venereal disease control measure.

The final vote was 18 to 10, and came after opponents had exhausted parliamentary procedure and launched into what appeared to be attempts to talk the bill to death. It now goes to the House, where a similar proposal was killed several years ago after bitter debate.

So much time was spent on the bill that the Senate in the event of an invasion. Another defense measure given as a $50,000 appropriation for emergency war powers, including authority to mobilize State and local facilities for defense over property, and one must be approved by the other seat of government posite body. Sponsors said numerous bridges in the State had been designated as strategic by the sistence of Senator Simpson, approval was a

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

already were on duty as precaution against sabotage.

Additional State participation in the financing and administration of privately endowed Tuskegee Institute, with the purpose of providing gradual educational opportunities for negroes, was provided in an administration bill appropriating $100,000 annually to the school.

Aid For Tuskegee

The bill, passed by the House, stipulates that the fund be used for developing graduate work in agriculture and home economics specifically, and any other field upon which the trustees may decide. Six members would be added to the board of trustees so as to give the State a voice in administering the fund.

Three companion measures designed to promote the production of fish as a cash farm product, sponsored by Senator Bruce Henderson, Wilcox, were approved by the upper house.

The bills, which Hendereson said had been approved by farm organizations would:

1. Permit the building of dams over non-navigable streams;

2. Define a private body of water as one surrounded entirely by property owned by a single individual, corporation or association, and public waters as bodies touched by property of two or more owners;

3. Prohibit the State Conservation Department from promulgating rules and regulations affecting private waters.

Henderson and other sponsors said the measure would promote the construction of private fish ponds from which all species could be marketed.

Some conservation officials and organizations have opposed amending present rules against the sale of game fish in the State, regardless of where taken.

Other Bills Passed

Other bills passed by the Senate included:

By Senator L. Newton, Walker, to protect the reemployment status of State employes absent on military leave.

By Senator Simpson, to limit to one year the time within which suits may be brought for the recovery of wages, overtime, etc., accruing under the Federal "fair labor standards act of 1938 and similar laws."

Passed by the House, in addition to the $100,000 Tuskegee appropriation were:

By Representative H. N. Segrest, Macon, a separate $10,000 appropriation for Tuskegee. (Continues regular appropriation which has been carried for several years.)

By Representative R. H. Bennett, Barbour, to require wholesalers and manufacturers to keep records of sales to retailers for a period of two years, as a guard against sales tax escapes.

By Representatives L. N. Payne and Graham Wright, Talladega, to reduce the minimum age for admitting children to the State School for Deaf and Blind from seven to six years.

By Segrest, to authorize county governing bodies to appoint a county service commissioner to assist war veterans in filing and obtaining claims.

Representative George E. Stone, Mobile, introduced bills to repeal measures passed last week extending the terms of county tax assessors and collectors from four to six years.

Senate Night Session

Vociferous minorities turned the night session of the Senate into a three-hour wrangle in which only three bills were taken from the calendar.

From 7 p.m., when the Senate met until 8:30 was occupied with a snarling debate on the bill to permit the sale of game fish from private waters. The bill finally passed with an amendment to except bass from its provisions beaten down.

The next hour and 20 minutes was given over to the same sort of debate on the little RFC bill which sets up a corporation with a million-dollar appropriation to foster employment in the immediate post-war period. It was passed without amendment.

Just before adjournment, the Senate passed another fish bill removing the size limit.

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

St. Johns Day was observed by the local Masonic orders when the three local lodges, Lewis Adams Silver Trowel and Franklin lodges met at the Mount Olive Baptist Church Sunday night in a program commemorating the life of John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. The Eastern Star lodge also met with Mrs. Lottie Green presiding. Mr. A. P. Mack was presented and spoke, representing the State Lodge, he being the Grand Deputy of the Eastern District. Mr. George Clark, Worshipful Master of the Silver Trowel Lodge number ten was Master of ceremonies. Rev. T.. R. Newman, pastor of the Washington Chapel A.M.E. Church preached a most impressive sermon.

The Hospital Aid Society is conducting a membership campaign for funds to help indigent patients. Membership fee is one dollar a year. One can not invest a dollar to better advantage and for a higher purpose than to have membership in an organization with its object of helping those who can't help themselves. Hundreds of worthy patients come to the hospital each year with no money to pay their hospital bills. The doors of the hospital are kept open to them only through this chartiable organization. If you have not joined, do so. Your membership dollar may be sent to the hospital or to Mrs. Curtis Horn, president of the Hospital Aid Society or to the editor of this column, who is chairman of the local membership drive.

Next Sunday night at the Greenwood Baptist Church there will be held a musical offering of high caliber. Besides the church choir, local talent will engage in a program you cannot afford to miss. The occasion will mark the end of an effort to realize funds to equip a modern choir loft of the proposed new church - - - A queen will be crowned who has won her place through the sale of tickets for the cause. Mrs. Mildred Bunton is chairman of the program, with Mr. Milton Hicks, president of the choir assisting.

The sixteenth anniversary of Pastor J. L. Mathis, of the Mount Olive Baptist Church, came to its close Sunday night after a week of religious festivity. Two hundred and twenty five dollars and twenty eight cents were raised, the purpose of which is to paint the church.

This is the revival season. Churches during the months of July and August conduct their traditional evangelistic meetings. During these months the "New Birth" is stressed as never before and special effort is made to get people into the Kingdom through membership in the church after conversion. This is fine. But better it would be to make "Every Sunday A Revival." Mt. Olive, Friendship, Bethel, Williams Chapel, Butlers Chapel, St. Johns, Washington Chapel and Greenwood will all be having their revivals. As usual, out of town evangelists will come and help the local ministers. Special music, gospel singing, special preaching, special revival emphasis. This we should have done but not to leave the other undone. The other is stressing always the evangelistic appeal of the Gospel. Every Sunday and every day people should be born into the Kingdom. And any Sunday which does not register for the church additions in membership to that extent the services are a failure.

Mr. John Garrett, Jr., who has been visiting his parents at the Veterans Facility for six weeks left Friday for Amhurst College to continue his schooling.

Rev. H. V. Richardson was at home to several friends Monday on the occasion of his birthday. Mrs. Richardson, who is attending school at Atlanta University spent the week end here and was present for the occasion.

The Summer School teachers assemble each Wednesday in session in Logan Hall. Devotions are conducted, led by Rev. R. D. Crockett, C. W. Kelly and H. V. Richardson, on alternate days and a member of the faculty of some outstanding person brings in the speaker.

Mrs. A. P. Crews is here visiting for the summer. She taught here for many years.

An aquatic school is being conducted at the Logan Hall gymnasium for any who wish to learn how to swim and to give first aid in aquatic accidents. The school is held under the auspices of the American Red Cross. the Tuskegee Institute chapter being the only Negro chapter in the country. Mrs. Bessie Walcott is the executive secretary. Any desiring this course may apply at the gymnasium.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

NEGRO EDUCATION IN THE DEEP SOUTH

Editor, The Advertiser:

A few days since, Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, signed a bill passed by the 1943 Legislature appropriating annually $100,000 to Tuskegee Institute. It was the purpose of Gov. Sparks and the members of the Legislature to aid Tuskegee Institute in rounding out its college course to the extent of this annual sum of $100,000. By this act a cycle in Negro education has been completed in Alabama.

In 1881, the State Legislature, at Montgomery, set aside $2,500 as an annual appropriation for training of Negro youth. I doubt if any of the old slave States has an earlier record. George W. Campbell, of Tuskegee, asked that the school be located at Tuskegee. Tuskegee was at that time an educational center. One of the most famous colleges for women in the South was located there and at that time there was also a college for men. Tuskegee was a famous Black Belt town situated on the well known East and West Highway between Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. The land was rich and black, hence the name Black Belt. On this highway passed in 1835, the famous English Journalist Harriet Martineau traveling by stage coach from Columbus, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., a distance of about eighty miles. Miss Martineau left Columbus at 8 p.m., and traveled all night, arriving at Montgomery the following night at 11 o'clock. LaFayette on his visit to this country in 1825 traveled part of this highway in getting into Montgomery from Eutaula, Ala., whither he had sailed up the Apalachicola River from the Gulf of Mexico. One of the few millionaires living in the entire South at the breaking out of the Civil War was living at Tuskegee.

So with this notable background, and a coterie of real friends of the Negro under the leadership of George W. Campbell, it is doubtful if a finer place could have been found anywhere in the State for the planting of a school of this character. Soon after its location Mr. Campbell wrote Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong to send him a teacher. It will be recalled that Gen. Armstrong was the founder of Hampton Institute in Virginia, the first industrial school for Negroes in the United States. Armstrong responded to the plea of Campbell by sending the young Booker T. Washington to Tuskegee. George W. Campbell had a feeling that Negro education should be directed by Negro teachers. Mr. Campbell's name is therefore deeply enshrined in the hearts and lives of the Negroes of Alabama. Mr. Campbell was at first one of the trustees appointed by the State to manage the school.

Gifts began almost immediately. Friends of Negro education were advised by Gen. Armstrong to help the new work at Tuskegee. Soon after a sort of advisory board was created. This board was finally made the board of trustees of the school. Then the State of Alabama passed a law enabling the trustees to hold the property for the school as a private institution. The school grew by leaps and bounds. The name of Booker T. Washington became a name to conjure with. Distinguished men became members of the governing board but George W. Campbell remained, president of that board. His bank loaned the school money when it needed it, especially in the early and formative years. When old age and feebleness overcame Mr. Campbell he resigned very much to the regret of Washington.

Through all these years a small annual appropriation has been given Tuskegee Institute by the State of Alabama. By the Act of 1943 five trustees are to be appointed by the State and will have equal responsibilities with the other trustees except they will have no vote in the election of the general board which is self-perpetuating.

In Alabama, in Mississippi, in Georgia, in South Carolina and elsewhere are to be found thriving schools directed by colored graduates from Tuskegee Institute. If I ever get discouraged I turn to the fine altruism of Alabama in her work for Negro youth and have a heart.

LYMAN WARD.
Camp Hill, Ala.

18y-1943

Pursuit Of Democracy

Pittsburgh Courier

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

MAY 8 1943 Pittsburgh, PA.

Tuskegee Compromise Provides a Lesson in Leadership for the Race

THE controversy over the new entente between Tuskegee institute and the State of Alabama, accomplished last week after anything but cordial discussions, epitomizes the fundamental cleavage of Negro leadership on the meaning of freedom. Critics of the arrangement, sitting in loud and safe judgment above the Mason-Dixon line, apparently do not recognize fear as a principal motivating force behind the urgent haste to accept the offer. To understand, it is necessary to live in Alabama, to feel the threat of the surrounding white world, to know that an offer from the governor is an order and to realize that non-compliance will be attended by reprisals. Men who possess and act upon such knowledge are not free and can neither think nor act as free men.

Miss McKenzie

In the second place, it is difficult to discuss Tuskegee without resurrecting Booker T. Washington. Washington has had many interpreters and even now his philosophy is being redefined by Dean Thompson of the School of Education at Howard university. Most evaluations of Washington are full of contradictions. There is no denying the genius of the man, his personal greatness or success. It is the terms in which he accomplished his service to the Negro people which are open to frequent and violent debate. But in the final analysis there can be little doubt that Washington's own program built Tuskegee and in the same process made inevitable last week's surrender.

MAY 8 1943

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CITES DuBOIS' CRITICISM

Criticism by a contemporary leader has a freshness which increases its validity, especially when the critic is a competent scholar like Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. In his SOULS OF BLACK FOLK, first published in 1903, Dr. DuBois writes:

"In the history of nearly all other races and peoples the doctrine preached . . . has been that manly self-respect is worth more than lands and houses, and that a people who voluntarily surrender such respect, or cease striving for it, are not worth civilizing.

"In answer to this, it has been claimed that the Negro can survive only through submission. Mr. Washington distinctly asks that black people give up, at least for the present, three things—

"First, political power

"Second, insistence on civil rights

"Third, higher education of Negro youth,—and concentrate all their energies on industrial education, the accumulation of wealth, and the conciliation of the South. This policy has been courageously and insistently advocated for over fifteen years . . ."

MAY 8 1943

CAREER FOUNDED ON COMPROMISE

Thus, forty years ago, Dr. DuBois wrote with clarity and a great deal more honest courage than presently can be appreciated, a statement on human rights and appeasement that damned Booker T. Washington for the injustice done, whether or not in good faith, to the race he sincerely sought to serve. For Washington's career was founded on compromise between the North and the South, with the Negro paying the price of the agreement.

MAY 8 1943

IT would not be fair to lift Washington's teachings out of the context of his period. It was a time of widespread lynchings, mob violence and intense bitterness over the scars of Reconstruction. Yet discussion of that time is pertinent. Since Reconstruction there has been no comparable period in American history until the present administration with respect to certain important similarities.

SECRET OF LIBERTY IS COURAGE

MAY 8 1943

The parallels between that time and our own in the militancy of the Negro, the alarm of the South and the attitude of the Federal Government are many. They also provide us with a lesson. The Negro people must not once again develop nor allow white men to choose for them the kind of leadership which can result only in ignominy and destruction. It is logical to expect that in the tradition of her founder. Tuskegee would conciliate the governor of Alabama.

MAY 8 1943

SURVIVAL, half-free, fearful, narrowly segregated is possible for more than a half-century, but not forever. The ultimate price of appeasement is full surrender. When shall we learn that price in our birthright and manhood which lead to freedom? When shall we know that the secret of liberty is courage?

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE ATHLETE TRIED FOR MURDER

APR 5 1943

TUSKEGEE, April 5.—(Special)—Clifford Russell, star athlete of Tuskegee Institute, was to go on trial here today in Macon Circuit Court on charges of first degree murder in connection with the alleged slaying of his sister-in-law, Vivian Smith Roberson.

Solicitor Charles Moon, a famous catcher on the University of Alabama's baseball nines in his college days, declares that Russell confessed the alleged slaying to Coach Cleve L. Abbot, coach and athletic director of the Tigers, whose teams set a national record by winning 10 football crowns in a row, who aided the investigation.

Russell's attorneys have charged the defendant's story, however, and upon his arraignment last week, defense counsel entered a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity. He is being defended by Richard Powell and Peter Russell, Tuskegee attorneys. Judge Albert Hooten is presiding.

APR 5 1943

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Track Squad Wins SIAC Championship

MAY 15 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A brilliant array of track stars assembled here Saturday for the running of the 17th Annual Tuskegee Relays and the 6th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Track and Field Championships. Representatives from the Southern, Southwestern, and Mid-Western Athletic Conferences were in attendance with servicemen from the Tuskegee Army Flying School and from other Army posts and camps.

In spite of the heavy thunder showers which forced the officials to run several events on a waterlogged track, the carnival was decidedly impressive. William Dunn, brilliant two-miler, from Alabama A. and M. Institute, captured the interest and attention of the spectators, with his sensational pace in this event, which he won far in front of his nearest competitor. David Bolden, of Southern University, copped the century open, and John Warren, of Xavier, won the 100-yard dash closed; but there was so little daylight between them the judges had to go into a huddle before decision of the winner was reached. Joseph Houston, Alabama A. and M. College, Huntsville, won the 220 yard dash.

Tuskegee Institute triumphed in the SIAC meets with 31 points; Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, was second with 26 points; Morehouse College was third, with 12 points; Xavier University was fourth, with 18 1-2 points, and Alabama A. and M. Institute was fifth with 17 points.

MAY 15 1943

Howard Dean At Tuskegee For Material On Booker T.

FEB 6 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Dean of Howard University and nationally-known authority on Negro History arrived at Tuskegee Institute for a sojourn of several weeks in connection with his forthcoming book on Booker T. Washington. He states that his book will be a definite study of Booker Washington's social and educational philosophy.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has made possible this needed work that Dr. Thompson is undertaking. One-and-a-half to two years will be given to the completed work. The Chicago University Press is urging that the book be ready for the press in 18 months.

Bynum Tuskegee Assistant

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—President F. D. Patterson announces the appointment of Charles H. Bynum as Assistant to the President to succeed John Henry Smith who was granted leave to become petty officer in the Naval Reserve in June, and William A. Clark, who was granted leave to become a captain in the Education Division of the Army Special Service, a few months ago.

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

Nurses Receive Caps at 'Kegee

FEB 14 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 11.—Thirty-nine members of the freshman class in nurse training at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital received their caps, symbol of the profession, at the annual capping exercises held in the auditorium of the institute hospital here Sunday night, before a large gathering of students, members of the faculty and townspeople.

The program opened with a vocal solo, "The Blind Ploughman," sung by Miss Alice Baker of Pittsburgh, Penn. Miss Opal Anderson, Alexandria, La., sang "The Rosary," and Miss Ruth Moore, Chicago, Ill., "The Lord's Prayer."

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Miss Queen Esther Knight, St. Petersburg, Fla., spoke on "The Nurse's Place in Medicine"; "The Cap, Its Meaning," was delivered by Miss Marcella Lawrence. The cap was accepted by Miss Ethel Culver. Following the pledge by the members of the class of 1945, the candidates were presented by Miss Addie M. Thorn. The senior nurses placed the caps.

The class was received by Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, who spoke of the dignity of the nursing profession and of the high character of service rendered humanity by these angels of mercy.

Miss Errestine Gipson, honor student, El Campo, Texas, presided.

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Nurses who received their caps were: Opal Anderson Alexandria, La.; Lizzie M Banks, Midway, Ala.; Ernestine L. Bernard, Monroe, La.; Amarion Boggs, Detroit, Mich.; Ernestine Brown, Bessemer, Ala.; Martha Citizen, New Orleans, La.; Inez V. Colbert, Sepulpa, Okla.; Ethel M. Culver, Kewanee, Ill.; Lillian V. Damie, Miami, Fla.; Jessie Flueilen, Coalwood, West Va.; Doris Fluker, Selma, Ala.; Ernestine Y. Gipson, El Campo, Texas; Sylbena Graham, Woodville, Ohio; Mattie R. Kirby, Benham, Ky.

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Lucille V. King, Thomaston La.; Bette Jean Kinner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Marjorie Kurtz Albion, Mich.; Evelyn M. Maton East St. Louis, Ill.; Minnie L. Meadows, Kingston, N. C.; Edith Mitchell, Mobile, Ala.; Ruth Moore, Chicago, Ill.; Gloria A. Moses, New Orleans, La.; Elease C. Nunn, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Evelyn R. Pearson, Little Rock, Ark.; Freddye E. Person, Benham, Ky.; Elizabeth M. Pritchett, Richmond, Ky.; Addie M. Thorps, Kewanee, Ill.; Dorothy M. Woods, Benham, Ky.; Mary V. White, Monroe, Mich., Gloria E. Evans, New Orleans, La.

FEB 14 1943

Tuskegee And Alabama Will Cooperate

Journal and Guide
MAY 8 1943

Bond Votes To Accept Offer Of State Funds

Norfolk, Virginia
NEW YORK, (ANP)—Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, meeting here at the home of the chairman, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, resolved to accept the offer of the state of Alabama to cooperate

The program which was approved by the trustees is one which has been working on for half a dozen years. Surveys regarding the possibilities of increased have been made over

FEB 14 1943

the school administration when all phases of the plan are developed, an eventual expenditure by the state of $225,000 per year.

The agreement of the board was based upon the Alabama legislature enacting permissive legislation which would allow the appropriation of $100,000 annually to support the offerings in the fields of agriculture, home economics and rural education.

with Tuskegee in the giving of graduate study there in the fields specified. The program calls for an exceedingly strong division devoted to farm.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

a period of time and the outline for the program to be pursued was drawn up by a distinguished committee of experts with the assistance of the General Education Board of New York City which has been interested in the promotion of the effort.

It was voted to permit the state to propose six trustees who, although their prime function will be to check on the expenditure of the state's money which will go into the general funds, will be selected after conference with the school authorities and function the same as the other 19 trustees.

The only difference will be that the 19 regular trustees are self perpetuating whereas the state group will be elected two each year, staggered so that any state administration will elect but three. Gov Chauncey Sparks has announced that several of the state trustees he selects will be distinguished colored residents of Alabama.

Kegee Memorial Observed At Good Shepherd

APR 1 1 1943

Two portraits—one of Booker T. Washington and another of George W. Carver—was unveiled at Good Shepherd last Sunday afternoon at the discussion period at 1 p. m., following the custom of putting up enlarged photographs and portraits of Negro leaders, which include the late Dr. Alfred Lawless, Jr., of Atlanta; Dr. George W. Moore of Nashville, and Dr. Lawrence Blanchett, the founder of the church.

These portraits are the gift of Mrs. Carrie Spies Ramsey, wife of the late Tuskegee commandant, Major Julius Ramsey, a classmate at Hampton of the late R. R. Moton. Mrs. Ramsey is at present a librarian at Tuskegee and has spent most of her life associated with that institution. Her sister, Mrs. E. H. Carry brought words of greeting.

Mrs. E. S. Landers, another lifelong friend who spent 25 years as a teacher at Tuskegee read a paper on "The Institute Life of Booker T. Washington." Dr. J. L. Campbell .one of the founders of the church and a product of Tuskegee, also spoke.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Governor's Recommendations Are Delivered To Legislature

MAR 5 1943

The message of Gov. Sparks to the Alabama Legislature which convened for its first working session yesterday embraced a body of recommendations most of which were imbedded either in his platform or in public statements made since his inauguration.

After reminding the Legislature that these were unusual times with an uncertain future and commending the earnestness of the interim committees in seeking a solution of the State's problems peculiar to the present, he made his own recommendations.

1. For agriculture he proposed establishment of a scientific marketing system under a State Markets Board to be created; the establishment of an experiment station in the northeast of Piedmont section of the State; continuation of the $40,000 appropriation with which to combat Bangs disease; continued study looking to control of pests attacking row crops.

2. In the field of education, he appealed to school leaders to bear in mind the uncertainties of the times. He reminded them that for the 1942-43 school year education was receiving $3,835,901.86 more than ever before. He advocated the standard connoted by this expenditure and an improvement as revenues might permit. Calling attention to the special educational trust fund surplus of $8,587,-554.57, he recommended that no more than one-fourth of it be used in any one year and that the surplus be augmented with current surpluses accruing at the end of any fiscal year. He recommended closer attention to vocational guidance; also an appropriation from the special educational trust fund sufficient to place teacher retirement on a "safe and sound basis." He also recommended an appropriation of $100,000 to finance graduate work at Tuskegee Institute, under State supervision. He proposed the formation of an Alabama commission to study further educational needs and report to the Legislature in time for action at its next session two years hence.

3. As to finance and taxation his reference was very brief. He said the budget would be transmitted in due time with certain proposed changes "in our laws relating to the collection of taxes."

4. As to public health he recommended provision for treatment and control of tuberculosis and venereal disease; an additional appropriation for the hospitals for the insane; and a conditional appropriation for establishment of a four-year medical college.

5. In the matter of highways he recommended a plan of refunding principal maturities of bonds for five years so that current revenues might be used for maintenance and protection of the State's huge investment in paving. He recommended minute study of post-war highway expansion.

6. Under public welfare the Governor recommended $650,000 from the sales tax fund and an equal sum from the general fund for old age assistance. All other activities of the department should, he said, "be stimulated and encouraged."

7. War emergency legislation, he said, called for careful study. He recommended legalization of the State Defense Council. Also recommended war creation of a planning board to see that suitable employment await men returning to civilian life after the war. He also recommended creation of an emergency fund in the treasury to carry on State functions should State finances be seriously impaired by declining revenues.

8. Among other things under the heading "judiciary," he recommended automatic appeal in capital cases and preservation of equalization boards.

9. The Governor recommended establishment of a Department of Labor, representing both employer and employe.

10. He recommended continuation of the merit system with the observation, "If there be any defects in the present law.....such matters will occur to members of your bodies." He thought a retirement program might be worked out for State employes.

11. He urged retention of the present parole system with possible measures to strengthen and better finance its operation.

12. In touching on alcoholic beverages, the Governor read his plank on this subject from his platform, commending it to the consideration of the Legislature. Then he added: "Since taking office, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board has gone far toward accomplishment of a clean-up program. Honky-tonks have, in large measure, been controlled. What are known as juke joints have been outlawed and the present disposition of liquor has been cleansed of some of its objectionable features. We propose to go further in this clean-up program under the present statute."

12. Taking up the evergreen subject of reapportionment, he observed that population could not be the sole basis of legislative representation and recommended a committee to make a study and report back at the next session when a constitutional amendment might prove necessary to carry out any change that might be recommended.

13. The Governor recommended a statute to protect the equity of men now in service in the huge reserve fund or surplus in unemployment compensation.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Food Instructor Explains Point Ration System

MAR 2 1 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 18.—Mrs. Lucille Womack Brown, instructor of foods, department of home economics at the institute, spoke on the subject of "Point Rationing," at the March meeting of the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the Alumni association held in the Alumni Hut on the campus, Tuesday night. S. T. Wilson, office of the engineer, Tuskegee Army Flying school, Tuskegee, Alabama, gave a reading from Dunbar. Captain Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni association, made a report covering his trip to Washington, D. C., and New York City, in company with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, where they spoke to the members of the Washington and New York City chapters in connection with the $5,000 campaign which the Alumni association has undertaken to raise.

The program for the local chapter was arranged by Mrs N. R. McCray, Mrs. Virginia Hurt Phillips, Mrs. Robert T. Thurston and Mrs. Arthur Floyd. Visiting graduates present at the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee, Muskogee, Okla., Mrs. Margaret Washington Barrington, Augusta, Ga., and Mrs. Sallie Philpot White, '16, of Monroe, Mich. G. W. A. Johnston, president of the local chapter, presided.

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

KEGEE GETS READY FOR WAR TRAINING

MAR 14 1943

TUSKEGEE, Mar. 11. (ANP)—Extensive repairs are going on about the Tuskegee institute campus in preparation for the new military training unit soon to be activated. Second and Third Emory buildings, used for some years as dormitories for freshman men, are undergoing thorough overhauling of walls, floorsand furnishings.

The dining room on the ground floor of Tompkins hall, a room used until the cafeteria system was put into effect for students as the dining room for teachers, is being repaired and redecorated for use as cadets mess hall. The rooms at the rear of the building until last week serving as headquarters for the labor and secretary and his staff, are being converted into dressing rooms and lavatories for cadets and mess attendants.

The auditorium also on the ground floor of Tompkins hall with entrance opposite the institute post office has been turned over to the U. S. O. Although repairs on the U. S. O. have been held up pending clearance with W. P. B. for needed materials, temporary partitions have been put in and the program of entertaining the boys off duty is going forward.

Sage hall, since its erection in 1927, headquarters for senior college men, has been turned over to the army primary air training school for barracks and offices.

All plumbing, carpentry and electrical work done on these buildings, as well as blue prints and specifications, is being done by mechanical industries.

Rockefeller hall, Thrasher, Olivia Davidson, Cassidy, and two Emory's are used to house regular Tuskegee men students not enrolled in special war training programs.

Contribution Of Fund For Tuskegee Negro Education Is Proposed

Proposition Is Made As Disturbance Over Racial Discrimination Is Denied

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—To guarantee that "the big bugaboo which arose in my native state of Georgia last year would never raise his head again to say that Negroes wish to go to white colleges," Emory Thomas, Georgia Negro farm agent, suggested in a speech here Sunday that each Southern state contribute

Tuskegee Institute class of 1933, on their 10th reunion, the Laurens County farm agent asked that Gov. Chauncey Sparks invite governors of a graduate school in Tuskegee for Negroes.

Speaking to members of the Tus- kegee Institute class of 1933, on 1933 graduate of Tuskegee. Thomas told "some of our people" who had criticized a proposal Alabama state of Alabama to pass legislation to contribute $100,000 annually for establishment such a fund.

Thomas disagreed with "some he said, "wishes that are capable of helping him burgeon forth

18y-1943

Alabama Plan Threatens Independence of Tuskegee

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
APR 28 1943

By James W. Ford

At the direction of Governor Chauncey Sparks the Alabama State Legislature plans to offer $100,000 to Tuskegee Institute for graduate work in exchange for six memberships on the Board of Directors of the Institution. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York liberal, is chairman of the Board. Dr. Frederick F. Patterson, distinguished Negro educator, is president of the institution.

James W. Ford

This offer strikes at ordinary democratic rights of a private public institution and also at educational achievements made for Negro citizens, even in the face of Southern jim-crow policies. It is regretable, if the reports of the Negro press are true, that Dr. Schieffelin is in favor of the proposition of the Alabama Governor.

The offer of money accompanied by a demand for participation in control of an institution is not new. We already have the experience of Fisk University. In this experience every Negro and friend of Negro education will recognize at once the danger of this proposal of the governor of Alabama. Many years ago a militant and successful fight was made by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois to prevent Fisk University from coming under control of the State Legislature of Tennessee.

The press reports that the Tuskegee Institute board of directors meeting in New York Monday night accepted the proposal of Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama through which the State of Alabama would nominate six men to the board in return for a grant of $100,000.

Tuskegee Institute was founded in 1881 by Dr. Booker T. Washington. It has grown in the short span of 61 years from "a shanty and church" into a world famous college.

Tuskegee Institute covers thousands of acres of land and husbands cattle and farm culture. It is a pre-eminent industrial and technical school. It has a modern hospital for the care of World War Veterans and people of the community and is tended by highly skilled Negro physicians. The physical surroundings consist of scores of stately buildings that would add credit to any university in America. It is a large community of beauty, efficiently organized and operated. Since its inception the institution has brought thousands of dollars directly and indirectly into the treasury of the State of Alabama. Thousands of students have been graduated. They occupy positions of leadership and distinction in the nation. Tuskegee was founded as a normal and industrial institute. In 1932 it became an accredited class "A" college.

Tuskegee's unique educational methods influenced educational methods in countries abroad such as Denmark and others.

CARVER'S WORK

The outstanding scientific work of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, and his contribution to upbuilding horticulture in the South, and his distinctive scientific endeavors and discoveries for the nation at large are enough to signalize the service which Tuskegee has rendered to the Negro people and the nation.

These achievements of Tuskegee as well as those of many other Negro educational institutions were made in the face of violent opposition of Southern ruling classes. During its stormy existence Tuskegee was threatened with destruction by fire and mobs.

Tuskegee, Hampton, Howard, Fisk, Wilberforce, Talladega and many other Negro schools stand as monuments of culture despite inadequate funds, thanks to the courage and foresight of great leaders, Negro and white.

Governor Spark's offer does not come from a democrat or from friends of the Negro people. It comes from sources which are anti-democratic and anti-Negro. The Board of Directors of Tuskegee cannot accept the offer of Governor Sparks without doing a dis-service to the Negro people. In considering acceptance or rejection of the proposition, the Board should be governed by the special position which the Negro people occupy in American life and by democratic rights for which this nation is now engaged in a great war. The offer as it stands should be rejected forthwith.

If the State of Alabama had wanted genuinely to keep Tuskegee, it would not have accompanied its offer of $100,000 with the demand for six directorships. The Alabama Governor gives money like a businessman set on guarding his special interests. This is an insult to the ability of the Directors, who have so far run this million-dollar institution successfully. It is offered in the hard and calculated spirit of big business that expects the right to control for its money. The interests of the Alabama governor and the anti-Negro elements are Southern ruling class interests. Their aim is to keep the Negro people in an inferior status by lowering their standards of education and by holding back their cultural development. One has only to consult the record to prove this.

JIM CROW POLICY

(1) Governor Sparks is the same man who delivered a speech at Tuskegee on Founder's Day in which he declared: "There are two fundamentals which I have always announced and which I reiterate. These I think are essential to the happiness of the two people—first, absolute racial segregation; second, independent racial development."

In one breath, Governor Sparks speaks of "absolute segregation" and at the same time about "independent racial development" which proves that this national liberation war has stirred up such deep currents for freedom and democratic rights that even the Governor of Alabama is forced to use demagogic words about "independent racial development" to try to cover up his bias. But these words do not come from the mouth of a democrat or friend of the Negro people. These are words of a Hitlerite racialist.

If one wants another example of the Southern ruling class pattern let us listen to utterances of Congressman John Rankin on the floor of the House of Representatives. The Mississippi Congressman proposed four solutions for the Negro problem, namely, "one of them is extermination. Another one is deportation which is impossible, especially at this moment. Another would be amalgamation, which would destroy the white man's civilization."

The fourth method, adopted as the solution by the Mississippi Congressman, is "segregation," under which the "Negro would have a better time." "In Mississippi," John Rankin declared, "the Negro has a better time because he behaves himself and gets protection. We see that he is not disturbed."

This is the Southern ruling class pattern of people who are repudiating the Four Freedoms and the principles which shape the nation's policy in this war. They are responsible for Hitler-like abuses of the Negro people which arouse their indignation and cause our colored allies to question the sincerity of the United States in this war.

(2) Let us examine the educational standards of the State of Alabama, which is one of the richest industrial and agricultural states in the South. In 1930 the average expenditure was $36.43 for each white pupil and $10.09 for each Negro pupil. In one county it was $57 per white child and $1.51 per Negro child. Yet Governor Sparks and the Alabama State Legislature who are responsible for this deplorable inequality want to control Tuskegee Institute.

(3) Alabama is one of the most vicious anti-labor states. It is notorious throughout the nation for its anti-labor Congressman Hobbs, whose anti-labor bill (H.R. 653), has already passed the House. This bill is regarded by labor as a threat to the whole trade union movement and disruptive of national morale.

(4) Governor Sparks was elected as an "improvement" over the notorious Frank Dixon, who shamefully betrayed the remaining Scottsboro boys now languishing in prison in Alabama. Governor Sparks has not raised one finger to release these innocent boys.

(5) The State of Alabama is one of the states where hundreds of thousands of white and Negro citizens are prevented by a poll tax from exercising their constitutional rights to vote. The Alabama State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party was the first to start a revolt against President Roosevelt and the Administration's war effort. Last year Ex-Governor Frank Dixon rejected the President's Executive Order against discrimination in the state's war industries.

HOPEFUL SIGN

The Negro people want collaboration with whites, but for freedom and not for maintaining enslavement. A hopeful sign came out of the conference of white Southerners held at Atlanta a few weeks ago. The conference extended a hand of collaboration for bettering Negro-white relations which was brought forward by the Durham Conference of Southern Negro leaders last Autumn. The Durham Conference outlined a program to meet discrimination that faces the Negro people and hampers their effectiveness in the war effort. The Atlanta Conference of white Southerners showed an awakening in the South to Axis danger to the special interests of the South as a part of the threat to the national existence of the entire nation. Of great importance is the growth of the labor movement in the South which is vitally concerned with breaking down discrimination and bringing about Negro-white unity to win the war. Tuskegee can look to these forces as sources of aid and friendliness.

During and following Reconstruction, Negro educational institutions were aided with finances and moral support from northern liberals. The Freedman's Bureau established by Congress through the insistence of President Lincoln set about the task of dealing with Negro education. Union Civil War Generals like Howard and Fisk, who founded the universities which bear their names, gave their lives in service to Negro education. Following these there were other sources of aid. This heritage must not be lost. It must be carried forward. Organized labor which has come forward as the backbone of the nation is ably fitted to help educational institutions of the Negro people, and in doing so help itself. What would a few hundred thousands of dollars mean to the trade unions which have more than twelve million members, including nearly a million Negro members? Labor has already started and done a splendid job in breaking barriers to the economic advancement of Negro workers.

The challenge of Governor Sparks is a challenge to labor. Cultural limitations is only one aspect of oppression of the Negro people. Governor Sparks made it law by affixing his signature. It has much desirable advertisement. It has shall be used in the teaching of graduate ured people. It has increased the wealth agriculture, home economics and such other of the state. It has made good citizens subjects as the board of trustees shall of its students and graduates. It has been deem advisable. After signing the measure of great aid in the enforcement of law and the governor said "It marks a new era for the maintenance of order in Alabama. Tuskegee Institute and for the State of It will be gratifying to all friends of this Alabama and the nation." unique educational institution to know that has Alabama has been long in giving finan- the people of Alabama recognize it as a cial state recognition to the great school for worthwhile asset and have resolved to support Governor Negroes at Tuskegee. It has given the in a financial way.

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SPARTANBURG, S. C. HERALD
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JUN 30 1943
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama General Assembly

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS
Circ. D. 109,680

JUN 10 1943

Poll Tax Abolition Move Called Vicious, Disgraceful By Steagall

Declared Perilous For Nation, Although Aimed At The South

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Poll tax abolition is a "vicious and disgraceful" move, aimed at a few Southern states but perilous to the future safety of every state in the union, Rep. Harry B. Steagall, Third Congressional District, told a joint session of the Alabama House and Senate Thursday morning.

"If the federal government is permitted to invade the sovereign states and standardize the privilege of voting, it means the end of true representative government in the United States," was Steagall's firm declaration.

Criticizing proponents of the anti-poll tax bill, the Alabama representative declared, "well may we wonder what we should hear from representatives now advocating this travesty if it were solemnly proposed by a majority of the Congress to impose limitations and standards upon the privilege of voting in their states—as for instance, New York, by requiring registrants to stand tests showing ability to speak the English language!"

After the war, Steagall advocated this country must restore its system of party government, and have a "demobilization" of bureaucracy in Washington.

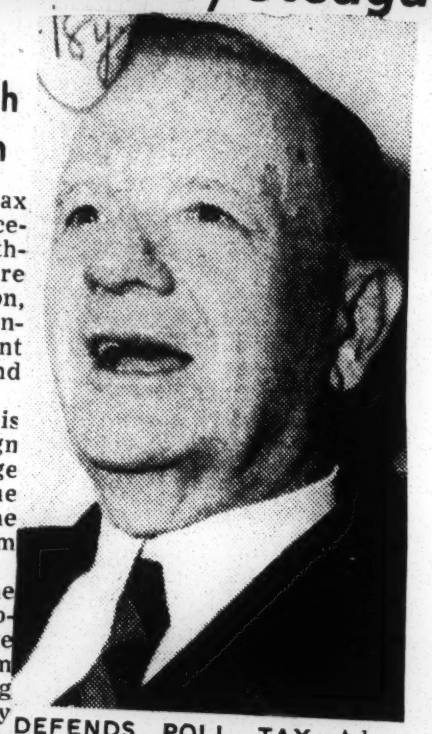
Resolutions introduced in both houses of Congress "by a senator and a representative of a Southern state," to change constitutional provision for ratification of treaties from a two-thirds vote to a majority vote also drew criticism from the Third District representative.

"We must have an end of unnecessary rules and regulations amounting to law and order and administered by irresponsible appointees in high places who have never held and can never hold important office, except by appointment," he declared.

The Alabama congressman said "no patriotic citizen should attempt to justify evasion of taxes at this time when we must extend enormous aid to our Allies and meet the stupendous requirements of our armed forces." He also opposed "cancellation of taxes."

* * *

STEAGALL PAID TRIBUTE TO THE LEADERSHIP of President Roosevelt as commander in chief of American armed forces and of Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain. He said "together they personify the hopes and aspirations



DEFENDS POLL TAX—Adoption of the poll tax will threaten the sovereignty not only of Southern states but of every state in the union, Rep. Henry B. Steagall (above), Third Congressional District, told a joint meeting of the Alabama House and Senate Thursday morning.

of all the decent people of the world."

Steagall said he attempted to gain higher prices for farm products when the first price control bill was before the House, but that his amendment was defeated in committee.

He said a discriminatory policy on behalf of labor has caused a rise in prices leading to inflation, and he added that farmers are not receiving a fair price for farm commodities although their goods are sold at high prices.

Thursday's joint session also was to hear a talk by Homer Chaillaux, National Americanism director of the American Legion.

Aside from the two speeches, Thursday was quiet. The Senate scheduled no regular session, members devoting most of their time to committee meetings.

Among bills passed during the Senate's Wednesday night session—first since the Legislature convened early in May—was one setting up an Alabama emergency finance corporation to assist local governmental agencies in financing postwar public improvement and employment projects to aid in alleviating any unemployment problems. The vote was 22 to 5.

A similar measure already has passed the House and Sen. O. B. Hill, of Florence, the author, urged that action be taken on the Senate bill in order that it might be sent to a conference committee for concurrence on amendments.

* * *

NEARLY HALF OF THE UPPER HOUSE'S three-hour night session was devoted to debate of a bill by Sen. Bruce Henderson, of Wilcox, authorizing the sale of fish, including game species, raised in private ponds. The bill, which Henderson said was one of a series designed to give farmers "another cash crop," finally passed, 22 to 4, while a companion measure removing the size limit on game fish caught anywhere in the state was approved with little discussion.

Earlier in the day, the Senate approved three other companion bills sponsored by Henderson which would permit the building of dams on non-navigable streams; define a private body of water as one surrounded entirely by property owned by a single individual or association, and public waters as bodies touched by property of two or more owners; and prohibit the State Conservation Department from promulgating rules and regulations affecting private waters.

Meanwhile, the House approved a bill specifically delegating emergency war powers to Gov. Chauncey Sparks, including authority to mobilize state and local agencies for defense and to take over property, and also passed another defense measure appropriating $50,000 to pay civilian guards stationed at strategic bridges. An administration bill appropriating $100,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute also passed the lower chamber.

Among general bills passed by the Senate was one by Sen. Jim Simpson, of Birmingham, which would limit to one year the time within which suits may be brought for the recovery of wages, overtime, etc., accruing under the federal fair labor standards act and similar laws.

Rep. George E. Stone, of Mobile, introduced bills to repeal legislation passed last week extended the terms of county tax assessors and collectors from four to six years.

Rep. E. C. Boswell's bill defining and prohibiting "bookmaking" and prohibiting telephone and telegraph companies from providing facilities for the transmission and receipt of racing and other sporting events information and handicappers' selections was given a favorable report by the House criminal laws committee. It may be given a second reading Thursday.

The House-approved bill making the appropriation to Tuskegee Institute stipulates that the fund be used for developing graduate work in agriculture and home economics specifically, and any other field

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUCKER ASKS $7,686,741 MORE IN STATE BUDGET

APR 7 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 6—(AP)—Alabama's purse strings would be loosened to the extent of $7,686,741 annually above present appropriations under a tentative biennial budget submitted to the Legislature's interim finance-taxation committee Tuesday by Finance Director Hayse Tucker.

Tucker recommended that educational trust fund allotments be increased by $6,001,697, and ap-A. & M. to $81,,000.

propriations fro mthe general fund ,out of which insane hospitals, other eleemosynary institutions and general activities are carried, by $1,685,044.

APR 7 194

Tucker recommended that educational trust fund allotments be increased by $6,001,697, and appropriations from the general fund, out of which insane hospitals, other eleemosynary institutions and general activities are carried, by $1,685,044.

The finance director explained that his suggested budget, which outlines expenditures considerably larger than he had recommended earlier, was compiled with the idea that present surpluses in the state treasury not be considered a "savings account" but should be used for expanded services.

However he would limit expenditures of numerous state agencies to definite amounts instead of permitting them to spend all revenues received, and his budget calls for apportionment of some anticipated revenues over a five-year period so as to give the next administration a working balance.

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Conferences Held

While the proposed budget was announced following conferences among Gov. Chauncey Sporks, Tucker and members of the interim finance group, it was described as representing only the views of the Finance Department. The governor has authority to suggest changes, but there was no indication Tuesday whether he would.

The trust fund budget, under Tucker's recommendations, would give $4,793,778 annually additional to the 1939 appropriation of $8,005,016 to tre minimum school program fund, designed to equalize public school opportunities in all counties. The teachers' retirement fund, now $400,000 annually, would be increased to $988,000.

The University of Alabama, Alabama Poly and Alabama College would receive flat 20 per cent increases over 1939, and proportionate increases would be made in other educational services.

To broaden the Negro education program, the department recommended that the present appropriation of $67,500 to the Montgomery State Teachers College be increased to $131,000, and the $30,000 allotment to Huntsville Negro

Tucker said the increases would give those institutions regular college standing. A $10,000 appropriation to Tuskegee Institute was retained, subject to change by legislative action. Sparks has recommended that the state take a larger part than present in the noted privately-financed Negro institution's program.

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Old Age Boost Urged

If the Legislature approves Tucker's suggestions, old age assistance will be increased from the present less than $10 monthly average to $15. To do this, he allocated $1,650,000 of sales tav funds to counties, a hike of $600,000, with the provision it be used exclusively for pensions.

No recommendation was included for further increases in teacher salaries immediately, but Tucker said he was considering a recommendation whereby if actual income exceeds tentative estimates—which he thinks likely — an additional $1,500,000 annual appropriation would be made for a 10 per cent hike over a five-year period. Teachers were given a raise of about 12 per cent this year, but Tucker said the pay should be higher.

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Under present law the governor may allot $3 to $4 per capita for care of inmates of the insane hospital and school for feeble minded. Tucker would raise the maximum to $4.50, and suggested raising the annual appropriations of the insane hospitals from $975.000 to $1,381,756, the school for feeble minded from $122,000 to $200,000.

Health Fund Raises Asked

Funds for the Talladega Institute for Deaf and Blind would be increased by $69,000; the Alabama Boys Industrial School $16,116, and the State Training School for Girls $7,700.

The Health Department would be given $38,400 more; tuberculosis control a new allotment of $74,000; cancer control $30,000; old bonded debt sinking fund $150,000 more than at present.

Tucker predicted that by Sept. 30, 1944, the war emergency fund, suggested by Gov. Sparks to care for various state agencies and functions in times of need, could reach $5,000,000.

A conditional appropriation of $100,000 was made looking toward establishment of a four-year med-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

By FRANK A. YOUNG
(Selected As Field Judge For the Game)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The second annual Vulcan bowl classic, sponsored by the Southern conference and the Vulcan bowl committee, made up of local citizens interested in the colored Y.M.C.A. building fund, finds Tuskegee institute of Alabama, second place team in the conference playing Texas college Steers, Texas winners of the Southwestern conference with five victories and no conference defeats on Friday afternoon, Jan. 1, in Rickwood park.

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Birmingham fans and those trekking here from Montgomery, Fort McClellan, Ala.; Tuskegee institute and the U. S. Army Flying school at Tuskegee, Fort Benning, Ga., Atlanta and other points are going to see a light but fast and tricky Tuskegee Tiger eleven, on its toes, using a "T" formation which is baffling and a passing combination of George Robinson of Hiawatha, Kan., to Herman Wells, 19-year-old freshman end from Providence, R. I., or Robinson to Charles Perry from the Beach-Cuyler high school in Savannah, Ga.

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Or these same fans are likely to watch Leon Pinkney, sophomore end from Armstrong high school in Washington at quarterback, heaving the bullet like passes to Ernest Burnett, freshman end from McDonough high in New Orleans or to the fleet-footed Arthur Sawyer, senior halfback from Tuscaloosa, Ala.

JAN 2 1943

Passing Threat

This passing threat will be mixed with running plays with Whitney Van Cleve, the 20-year-old sophomore fullback from Kokomo, Ind., as the spearhead of the attack. And the Tuskegee coaches have some other combinations they are not doing any talking about.

Lloyd Robinson, brother of George, is no slouch of a player. He plays halfback. Then there is Lorenzo Robinson from Charleston, W. Va., another backfield player who can well take care of himself. The Texans may find themselves facing a boy from their section of the country in the person of Chester Kemp, senior halfback from Fort Worth, Texas. Don't forget for one moment this fellow Raymond Head, the twisting, dodging, slippery eel-like demon from Griffin, Ga., with four years of experience under Coach Abbott and his assistants.

JAN 2 1943

Tuskegee may be outweighed but the Tigers will put up a stiff fight. Only Wilberforce and Florida turned back Tuskegee this year. Wilberforce caught the Abbottmen without the service of Archie McClinton of Monroe, La., a tackle weighing 210 pounds who was injured in the Morris Brown game the Saturday previous to meeting Wilberforce in Chicago and George Robinson, who was clipped and put out of the game for the balance of the season in that same game.

Both will be ready for the Texas contest. Jesse Bolden, the 180-pound guard from Pittsburgh; Edwin Wakefield, the 220-pound guard from Dallas; George Brown, the 6-foot, 190-pound tackle from Savannah, Ga.; Clinton Lattimer, 190-pound guard from Tulsa's Booker T. Washington high; Joshua Brown, 179-pound guard but shifty and cagey from Hilton, Ga.; and Frank Benson, 190-pound center, all will see action New Year's day. Carter Brown, center from Armstrong high, Washington, D. C., will start against Texas.

Texans Have Weight

Texas college has a heavy fullback in Ralph Allen, a triple threat player from Lufkin, Texas. Strange thing about this team from Tyler, Texas, is that all the squad except J. M. Huffman, starting tackle from Fairmont, W. Va.; Herman Porter, halfback from Denver, and Sabe Brewton, guard of Meadville, Pa., are all Texas boys.

This fellow Allen is one of the cleverest runners in the Southwestern conference and is a hard man to bring down. He can pass with uncanny accuracy. He only weighs 174 pounds but makes up for the lack of weight with his speed.

With the exception of Halfback James Sheppard of Kilgore (remember I said all but three of these youngsters are from the state of Texas) who weighs 204 pounds, Coach Durley has a light backfield. Luther Johnson of Caris tips the scales at 194 but Clarence Pollard at quarterback weighs but 165. Leon Leondard, down to start at left end and hailing from Waco weighs 180. At the other end will be L. D. Taylor, 180, from Paris. Huffman who starts at tackle is the heaviest on the line and weighs 216 pounds. Allen Garrett, 194, is at right tackle and comes from Fort Worth. Willie Greense, 180, is down as the best center in the Southwestern conference. His home is in Fort Worth. Guards will be Clarence McMichael, 188, from Nacogdoches (that's a tongue twister) and Sam Wallace, 182, from Corsicana.

M. C. Hurt, 178-pound end, comes from Calvert, Texas, bir hplace of the late Andrew "Rube" Foster of baseball fame. Coach Durley has two players from Longview, the great oil town, in Robert Malone, 145-pound halfback, and C. E. Stewart, 185-pound tackle. Clarence White, halfback weighing 180, comes from Dallas.

No sensible person doubts but that Texas is going to put up one whale of a game but there are folk walking around this town offering sizeable odds on Texas and offering to spot Tuskegee 14 points. That's rather foolish as anything can happen in a football game. If you don't think so ask Coach Anderson of the Chicago Bears what happened in the game with the Washington Redskins. Oh, boy.

Tuskegee is meeting an institution from out of the great Southwest—a team which has four times been undisputed champions of the Southwestern conference.

Charley Durley has been given a tough assignment. He takes up where E. V. Rettig left off. Rettig joined the armed forces last April. Hardly had Durley taken hold when his assistant Mumford left to study in the east. Then after securing Clarence Nix, All-American selection last year, as his assistant, along came the draft and pulled Nix into the army.

Texas scores have been rather large this year. The Steers ran up a 106 to 12 count against Jarvis, 40 to 0 against Wiley and 33 to 6 against Southern. Prairie View was nipped 6 to 0. In a post-season tilt Florida turned back the Steers.

The Tuskegee institute band and eight majorettes; the Parker high school band, the band from Fort McClellan, the U. S. Army Flying school band from Tuskegee, Ala., will all be in the parade through the Negro business section Friday morning. All will be at the game. United States war bonds will be sold at the park and the Vulcan bowl committee is anxiously awaiting word from Eddie "Rochester" Anderson who has been invited to come here from Hollywood to take charge of the bond rally.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TEXAS COLLEGE TOPS TUSKEGEE BY 13-10 COUNT

Steers Overcome 10 To 0 Lead To Win Second Vulcan Bowl Tilt

Field Field, Layout Pass Give Tigers Margin At Intermission

JAN 1943

A brilliant run by Ralph Allen and a never say die spirit of the complete team gave Texas College a decisive 13 to 10 victory over the Tigers of Tuskegee College before 6,000 fans in the second annual Vulcan Bowl at Rickwood Field Friday afternoon.

Until late in the second quarter, Huskegee held the Steers to a standstill and were leading by 10 points. Tuskegee, after pulling several successful running plays, bogged down and Robinson kicked out. Allen, who is on the mythical Negro All-American football team, took the ball on his 39-yard line and after reversing his field twice, raced across the goal line standing up. It was one of the best exhibitions of broken field running seen in the Magic City this year.

Tuskegee took the lead early in the game. Mixing passes with sufficient power the Tigers drove the ball down to the eight-yard line. The Steers dug in to hold for three downs without the ball advancing an inch. George Robinson, who had been harassing the Texas secondary with passes all afternoon dropped back to the 17-yard line and booted a perfect placement and Tuskegee led 3-0.

The Tuskegee team scored again in the second quarter on a "layout pass." With the ball slightly in Texas territory, Robinson dropped a pass to Ernest Burnett, who had shifted over on the sideline, that was good for 34 yards and a touchdown. Again Robinson's try for the uprights was good and the Tigers led 10-0.

However, the Texas team wouldn't give in and after Allen's dash, the Steers came back to score again in the third uarter.

Tuskegee kicked off and out of bounds on the Texas 25. The referee ruled that it was Tuskegee's ball. The Tigers wasted no time in testing the Steers' pass defense; two were incomplete on the first two playse of the game and Robinson kicke dout to the Texans' 38. Three running plays failed to gain for the Steers and Riley kicked to the Tigers' 27-yard line.

An exchange of punts put the ball on the Texas 47-yard line with Tuskegee in possession. A pass, Robinson to Charles Perry, was good for nine yards. Arthur Sawyer took his left end for 29 yards. Head made one yard through the middle of the line. With the ball resting o nthe eight-yard line, Robinson dropped back to his 17 for the field goal. It split the uprights and Tuskegee led 3-0.

Texas' offense wouldn't click. Robinson kicked to the 20 and Sheppard returned 15 yards. Pollard lost a yard, then picked up three. Riley kicked out and Head fumbled and Leonard recovered for Texas on Tuskegee's 40. Four consecutive hunnings failed to advance the ball and Tuskegee took over on the 36. Robinson kicked out to the Texas 46-yard line and the quarter ended after the Steers had advanced the ball 10 yards.

Tigers Score

JAN 2 1943

As the second quarter started Allen dropped back to pass and Carter Bowman, rangy Tuskegee center, snatched the ball out of the air and the Tigers started an aerial attack at this point. Robinson to Burnett was good for 10 yards. Then, with Sawyer lying on the sidelines, Robinson shot the pass to him on the 35-yard line. He raced across untouched. Robinson's placement was good.

Tuskegee held the edge over the men from Texas until late in the second quarter, after playing in midfield for several exchanges with neither team advancing the ball. With Tuskegee back deep in their own territory, Pinkney's punt was blocked and Texas took over on Tuskegee's 15-yard line. Sheppard made six yards in two plays over the line and then Allen shot a pass to Pollard in the end zone. Turkey Johnson bucked the extra point over and Tuskegee led, 10 to 7.

Texas took the initiative in the third quarter but was unable to produce a scoring punch until late in the period. Texas held the edge in puting and Allen set the Tigers back with a 60-yard boot that Robinson took on his own five and returned to the 20. He kicked out after the stubborn Texas line failed to yield to the Steers 39.. This was the spot that Allen took complete charge of the field and started to his left cut to his right, back to his left and crossed the goal line in the left corner of the playing field. A line buck for the conversion failed but the Steers led 13 to 10.

JAN

Tuskegee, with Robinson and Sawyer carrying the ball, was a constant threat to the Steers, but nothing ever developed. The game end with Tuskegee in possession of the ball on the Steers 10-yard line.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Agriculture Students Give Barbecue Affair For Farmers' Confab

JAN 2 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—[illegible] Dating from the days of Booker [illegible] T. Washington a highlight of the [illegible] Annual Farmers Conference at Tus[illegible] kegee has been the barbecue serv[illegible] ed on Wednesday on the lawn.

This year, Uncle Sam's heavy [illegible] drafts on the young men from the [illegible] depar ment of Commercial Dietetics [illegible] tural department. Said Dr. Wil[illegible] have been so heavy that Direct[illegible] liam H. Waddell, Veterinarian, [illegible] spicy was put to it to keep their [illegible] regular Cafeteria staff up to full [illegible] quo a even with the replacing a[illegible] many men with women helpers. [illegible] and we won't stop [illegible] ner was served [illegible] The agricultural [illegible] just have to show [illegible] farmers cannot only [illegible] 52nd Annual Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference were not dismayed [illegible] beef and build [illegible] raise pork, beef and [illegible] ran cress it and dig [illegible] tires to roast it. [illegible] spoke the [illegible] truck growing [illegible] Tuskegee truc[illegible] barbecue din[illegible] head of Tuskegee [illegible] "we'll show them [illegible] truck growers can [illegible] rake tomatoes and [illegible] can make these to[illegible]

JAN 2 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Flies To Tuskegee With $1,227 Gift For Destitute

JAN 2 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Major Olin R. Day and Sgt. Horace Kee of the 85th aviation squadron of the Army airport technical training school, Sioux Falls, S. D., left by plane this week after delivering a check for $1,227.50 to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, for gifts to destitute rural families.

The 278 members of the 85th Aviation Squadron made up a purse of $1,202.50, which was supplemented by a donation from the officers of the organization.

JAN 2 1943

The telegram announcing the gift stated that Sgt. Kee had been selected by the members of the unit to fly to Tuskegee and deliver the check in person to President Patterson. The plane was piloted by Major Day at the request of his commanding officer. The presentation was made at public exercises held in the auditorium of the William G. Willcox trades building.

In presenting the check to President Patterson, Sgt. Kee, former Morgan college quarterback, said "The spontaneous response to your appeal by the men of our unit was a tribute to the contribution which Booker T. Washington had made to the advancement of the Negro in the rural sections of the South."

President Patterson declared: "We are most grateful for this magnificent gift which I assure you will be used in accordance with your wishes and I also assure you that much good will be accomplished in bringing Santa Claus to many who otherwise would be deprived of any visible evidence of the spirit of Christmas this year."

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

$207,356 Spent Fighting Infantile Paralysis

A grand total of $207,356 has been spent for Infantile Paralysis work at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, Tuskegee, Alabama, it wasa nnounced this week by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

JAN 1 = 1943

A thirty-five bed Infantile Paralysis hospital was officially opened on January 15, 1941. It forms a special unit of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital which is located on the beautiful campus of Tuskegee Institute.

It consists of a three story fireproof building equipped with the most up-to-date facilities.

In addition to serving as a treatment center for Infantile Paralysis, the hospital will be a research and training center for Negro doctors and nurses who will become Infantile Paralysis specialists in their various communities.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Trains 5 Negro Nurses

JAN 17 1943

Five negro public health nurses, three from Alabama and two from Arkansas, will be graduated Jan. 15 from the Tuskegee Institute School for Training Nurses in Midwifery, Dr. B. F. Austin, State health officer, announced Saturday. The school, the first institution of its kind to be established especially for the training of negro nurse-midwives, is sponsored by the State Department of Health and the Macon County Health Department.

"Nurse midwives taking the six months' course are usually selected by State health departments and paid whatever sums those departments may consider necessary for travel and living expenses," Dr. Austin said. "There is no charge for tuition or textbooks."

JAN 17 1943

Dr. Austin explained that, while the Lobenstein School of Midwifery in New York and the midwifey school maintained by the Frontier Nursing Service at Hyden, Ky., have been in operation for some time, these are for the training of white nurses exclusively. Since the establishment of the Tuskegee school, he added, a second institution for the training of negroes in midwifery has been established in New Orleans.

JAN 17 1943

The five nurses who will be graduated Jan. 15 are Girtha Ree Wilkerson and Winifred Lucile Ellis, both of whom are sponsored by the Alabama State Department of Health and will work after their graduation with the Macon County Health Department, Mamie Odessa Hale and Alice Juanita Battle, who are sponsored by the Arkansas State Department of Health and will work in that State, and Marie McKnight, a member of the nursing staff of the John Andrew Memorial Hospital, in Tuskegee, who will remain there after her graduation.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Paralysis Fund Totals $200,000

JAN 2 - 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala—A grand total of $207,000 has been spent for infantile paralysis work at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, it was announced this week by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

JAN 2 - 1943

A 35-bed hospital, officially opened on January 15, 1941 forms a special unit of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital, located on the campus of the institute.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

Tuskegee Issues Cage Schedule For 1943 Season

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 8—The Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers announced their 1943 basketball schedule Friday. The team's first home game will be with South Carolina State on Jan. 14. The Golden Tigers will play 11 home games while going out on the road for 10 more. The schedule is as follows:

JAN 9 - 1943

Home Games—Jan. 14, South Carolina State at Tuskegee; Jan. 15, Florida A. & M. College at Tuskegee; Jan. 23, Morehouse College at Tuskegee; Jan. 25, Benedict College at Tuskegee; Jan. 27, Alabama State Teachers College at Tuskegee; Jan. 28, Fisk University at Tuskegee; Feb. 4, Morris Brown College at Tuskegee; Feb. 5, Lane College at Tuskegee; Feb. 12, Xavier University at Tuskegee; Feb. 13, Clark College at Tuskegee; Feb. 19, Alabama State Teachers College at Tuskegee.

Road Games—Jan. 8, Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery; Jan. 19, Xavier University at New Orleans, La.; Jan. 29, Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery; Feb. 1, Florida A. & M. College at Tallahassee, Fla.; Feb. 6, Morehouse College at Atlanta, Ga.; Feb. 6, Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn.; Feb. 9, Lane College at Jackson, Tenn.; Feb. 22, Clark College at Atlanta, Ga.; Feb. 23, Benedict College at Columbia, S. C.; Feb. 24, South Carolina State College at Orangeburg, S. C.

JAN 9 - 1943

19-Year Old Holder Of Ph.D. Given Tuskegee Position

Atlanta Ga.

CHICAGO. — (ANP)— It was learned here this week that Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., who at the age of 19 became the youngest holder of a doctor of philosophy degree ever to be graduated by the University of Chicago, will become a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute.

Jan. 7, 1943

Dr. Wilkins, whose field is mathematics and who has lately been studying at Princeton university on advanced problems in that subject, will fit into the rapidly expanding school of mechanical industries where mathematics play an important part.

$207,358 Spent For Fighting Infantile Paralysis At Tuskegee

Weekly
Review, Ala.

A grand total of $207,356 has been spent for Infantile Paralysis work at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, Tuskegee, Alabama. It was announced this week by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

JAN 2 - 1943

A thirty-five bed Infantile Paralysis hospital was officially opened on January 15, 1941. It forms a special unit of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital which is located on the beautiful campus of Tuskegee Institute.

It consists of a three story fireproof building equipped with the most up to date facilities including a gymnasium with treatment pool, whirl-pool arm and leg bath and electro-theropeutic machines, a chief surgeon's room, plaster brace-fitting and physical therapy treatment rooms, spacious sun deck, patient wards and laboratories.

JAN 2 - 1943

In addition to serving as a treatment center for Negro doctors and nurses who will become Infantile Paralysis specialists in their various communities. Study at Tuskegee has shown the great per cent of all the crippling aneed for such specialists as 20 among Negro children has been due to Infantile Paralysis while the facilities for aiding victims of this disease has been woefully lacking in the past.

Beautiful Majorette
Weekly Review

Miss Ralpheen Reid, senior in the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee Institute. She is considered one of the outstanding drum majorettes of the Nation and will appear here here when the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee meet the Steers of Texas College at Rickwood Field in the Vulcan Bowl football game, January 1.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 26, 1942

'Christmas Gift' Shout Sounds At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Delivered by special air mail to President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, recently was a check for $1,227.50, which will be used to buy clothing and gifts for destitute rural families of this area.

The check, contributed for the work by 278 members of the 85th Aviation Squadron, was flown from squadron headquarters at Sioux Falls, S. D., by Maj. Olin R. Day and Sgt. Horace Kee.

Sgt. Key was selected by other members of the squadron to deliver the check, and Maj. Day piloted the plane at the request of his commanding officer.

The presentation was made at public exercises held in the auditorium of William G. Willcox Trades Building.

Atlanta Ga. World
January 17, 1943

19-Year Old Holder

18y-1943

Tuskegee Expansion

The way has been cleared for increasing state responsibility for higher education of Negroes in Alabama. Trustees of Tuskegee Institute have approved a plan advanced by Gov. Sparks for expansion of the school's activities, with state cooperation.

For many years, the state has indicated little responsibility toward the work of Tuskegee Institute. An annual appropriation of $10,000 was little more than a token appropriation. Under the provisions of a bill to be introduced at the May session of the Legislature, the state will appropriate $100,000 for maintenance of graduate schools in agriculture, rural education and home economics.

Neither has the state had much of a voice in Tuskegee affairs. Since most of the support of Tuskegee Institute came from outside private sources, the control and direction of the college has been from without. That still remains true, and properly so, but the increased appropriation, together with a provision that six of the trustees shall be residents of Alabama, appointed by the governor, gives the state a desired voice in the operation of the institution.

Alabama in the past has slighted its duty toward higher education for Negroes, overlooking the fact that Negro life could not be lifted without attention to all the levels of Negro education. The present plan is evidence of a broader conception of the state's duty toward all elements of the population. It is to be hoped that the plan will not meet with opposition in the State Legislature.

TUSKEGEE Institute News

Muriel Rahn, talented young soprano from New York, who was presented by the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course as the feature attraction of Spring entertainments, appeared in Logan Hall Saturday night before a large and appreciative audience of students, faculty, townspeople and many music lovers from nearby schools and colleges.

Although Miss Rahn is a graduate of Tuskegee this was her debut at the Institute as a concert artist, and she was heard with a deep and sincere feeling of pride and satisfaction especially by those who knew her during her student days at Tuskegee Institute. Her varied program, which contained the works of Bach, Brahms, Legrenzi, Wagner, Hue, Handel and others, captured the interest and undivided attention of her audience and keen appreciation was expressed as the artist revealed a voice of volume, rare charm and sweetness. Negro composers represented were R. Nathaniel Dett, William L. Dawson, William Grant Still and S. Coleridge-Taylor.

Miss Rahn's appearance at Tuskegee Institute was in the nature of a homecoming for it was in this enviroment that she came as a child with her parents who were members of the faculty. She attended school here and grew into young womanhood on the Tuskegee campus.

Jonathan Brice was at the piano and he deserved considerable praise for his faithful and sympathetic interpretations.

Plans for the Tenth Anniversary Reunion of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1933, which will be held at the Institute during the commencement season, May 24, engaged the attention of the reunion committee which met in the Alumni Headquarters on the Institute campus this week. The committee has planned a wide variety of interesting events and entertainments. Those attending the meeting were Robert R. Bell, Lee A. Jones, Miss Irene B. Boroughs, Mrs. Emily Webb Sheehee, Mrs. Selma Richardson, Miss Willie DeLoney, William Wiley, Mrs. Beatrice Johnson Trammell, Mrs. Vivian Hyde Moseley and Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair. Mrs. Moseley was named local chairman.

Aviation Cadet Amos A. Rogers, son of Mr and Mrs. Earl Rogers, of Tuskegee Institute, was recently appointed to the cadet detachment of the Tuskegee Army Flying School to begin his pre-flight training.

Prior to his appointment as an aviation cadet, Cadet Rogers was a landscaper at this station. He is a former student of Oklahoma Industrial College and Tuskegee Institute.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Drys Poise For Fight In Legislature

MAY 4 1943

With 150,000 Voters In Service, Prohibitionists Seize On Opportunity

Convening Today

Four School Finance Bills Top Administration List; Sparks Speaks At 1 P.M.

MAY 4 1943

By ATTICUS MULLIN

With a revenue bill that has stood more than eight years without any modification to speak of, the Alabama Legislature gathers in regular session Tuesday with the almost age-old battle between the moonshiners, bootleggers and prohibitionists on the one side, and those who favor legalized liquor and beer on the other.

With more than one half of the legislators in Montgomery Monday evening the only topic of conversation heard was the question of what will happen in the Legislature when the bills offering a prohibition referendum are submitted Tuesday. The discussions went on, pro and con, with those who favor legalized liquor meeting opposition from those who favor liquor unlegalized.

The drys are chortling, as they did 25 years ago when they brought illegal liquor to Alabama. They say that with 150,000 manly and clear thoughted Alabamians fighting for their country and unable to vote, they have a good chance to bring Alabama prohibition through a statewide referendum. In that thought, they are aided and abetted, of course by the bootleggers and moonshiners who are with them in spirit, in thought and in contributions.

MAY 4 1943

No Added Taxation

There seems little doubt that there will be no additional taxation by the hands of this Legislature. The revenue bill now in effect was made by Gov. Graves and was not improved upon by Gov. Dixon except that he added some to the sales tax. Gov. Sparks is expected to endorse the present revenue bill in his speech to the Legislature.

Taking a hand, of course, in the fight the prohibitionists are making to give Alabama bootleggers and moonshiners again are the persons who are interested in old age pensions. If the present law is maintained more than 55,250 of these old people will have a sizable pension. If the State reverts to moonshine and bootleggers, these old people will have to wait. Naturally they are not in favor of turning the State over to the bootleggers and moonshiners from whom they can expect no help.

There are few rumblings against what is known as the Sparks program. The Sparks program is simple. It is against more taxes and in favor of more help to the schools. The Sparks program contemplates giving to the schools the great sums of money accumulated during the Dixon administration on the old Graves revenue bill which Dixon would not allot to the schools. That program will be carried out.

Gov. Sparks, it appears now, is popular with the legislators. The writer is very familiar with the fact that those legislators who were not placed on the interim committees are not bound by what those committees found. And of course, neither are the committees. Most of the work of recess committees, the writer has learned from 40 years experience with the Legislature, is lost work. But that cannot be prophesied in this instance.

MAY 4 1943

A memorandum of administration bills as released late Monday was headed by four dealing with finances in connection with the schools. The first would repeal an existing act giving education all general fund surpluses above a $750,000 working balance and $400,000 for teacher retirement. The Governor proposes to raise the teacher retirement fund to $988,000, but have it come out of the special educational trust fund.

Another bill would appropriate $650,000 of sales tax money to the counties for old age assistance, a suggestion opposed by some school forces, since the money now goes to educational purposes.

MAY 4 1943

State Bridge Bonds

The next three bills on the Sparks list would provide for refinancing of $4,300,000 of State bridge bonds. After the emergency bills was listed one by the interim judiciary committee, to provide automatic appeal in all death sentences.

MAY 4 1943

A new plan under which counties and cities would receive a larger share of liquor revenues also was on the administration list, but the Governor said a plan for increasing such income had not been worked out. Additional money for the extension service, and development of marketing facilities would be provided in other measures.

One bill on the administration list is designed to set up a State Labor Department, another to revise upward unemployment compensation rates.

MAY 4 1943

Administration measures described as not yet ready for submission would provide additional State air for Tuskegee Institute —approved Monday at a joint session of the education and finance-taxation committees; reapportionment of the Legislature, and for giving the Governor certain emergency powers during the war period.

MAY 4 1943

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

KEGEE TRUSTE ACCEPT STATE SUPPORT PLAN

MAY 9 1943

NEW YORK, May 6—The trustees of Tuskegee Institute accepted the Alabama state legislature's appropriation of $100,000 annually to be used in the development of farm and rural graduate school by that institution in a meeting of its board at the home of Chairman Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, early this week.

MAY 9 1943

As the demands in this special department grew, the Alabama legislature made its offer sufficiently elastic that the eventual per annum expenditure will amount to $225,000.

The program has been well planned and is the result of the board's findings together with experts from the General Education Board of New York City. It was also agreed that the state's request to name six trustees, whose prime function is to check the expenditure of the state's money which will go into the general fund, be granted.

MAY 9 1943

The state trustees will be selected every two years. Governor Chauncey Sparks has announced that it is his intention that several distinguished Negro residents of Alabama are to be selected as trustees.

A speech made by Governor Sparks on Founder's Day made and educators representing various first public mention of the plan of ous shades of opinion to confer with them before accepting Alabama state's generous offer.

Negro Sculptor Develops New Art In Clay

Cooking Utensils Found To Serve Purpose Well

Associated Press Science Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 9.—Isaac Hathaway, negro sculptor and teacher of art and ceramics at Tuskegee Institute, is developing a new art of clay cooking utensils.

One of these is the exact outline, inside, on a half spring chicken lying on a dining table platter. The purpose is to bake boneless, molded chicken.

Chicken stripped from bones would be laid in the clay mold, pressed into place with dressing and closed in by the other half of the clay utensil to bake the chicken in the form of a fowl which is all meat and dressing. The sculptor sees molded foods as attractive additions to dining tables.

His workshop is a huge room of a one-story brick building. The door usually is open from 8 a. m. until late after dark, with Hathaway at work. If the door is closed, it probably will bear a pencilled note reading:

"Hathaway gone to clay pit back at 1 o'clock."

The clay pits are on or near the Tuskegee campus. Tuskegee has no funds to buy the usual ceramic clays, so Hathaway has developed the art of using local clays to make fine pottery. The mixing, treatment and firing all had to be worked out by experiment. The sculptor has done this with his own hands. He has no other laboratory than his fingers, and no assistant. His firing oven is in part homemade.

He thinks that clay can be substituted for steel to make stoves for heating and probably for cooking. The Ceramics Journal reports that the War Production Board has a similar idea and has sponsored experiments on ceramic stoves in New Jersey. Hathaway's experiments indicate satisfactory heat qualities in pottery utensils.

He made a clay biscuit pan and gave it to a cook for a trial. The cook liked the heat-holding qualities so well that she didn't return the pan.

Hathaway has a record for ingenuity. His father was a slave of U. S. Senator Garret Davis, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. In 1904, the son was living in Lexington, Ky., when William Marshall Bullitt called him to Louisville on the famous Wayne insurance trial. The attorney wanted a huge plaster cast of the ground where Wayne had died from his own shot gun.

The body was found on one side of a wire fence, the gun on the other. A large insurance policy was at stake, payable if death was accidental, non-collectible if suicide. Bullitt represented an insurance company.

The company claimed the man had sat facing the fence, pulling the trigger against a wire to shoot himself, and that the recoil had slipped the gun to the opposite side. The defense claimed it was an accident of crawling through a wire fence.

The ground was bare, graveley. It bore tracks of cow's hoofs and other markings that Bullitt wanted to impress on the court. White experts said a faithful cast was impossible; Hathaway said he could make it. Bullitt told him to go ahead. The negro sculptor produced in court a cast 16 feet by 7½ feet.

He painted the cast in colors, and added a surface sprinkling of gravel and dirt from the scene. The defense objected, claiming the huge object was not a cast but that the ground had been undercut and brought to court, an unauthorized procedure.

Hathaway stuck his knife into the cast to show it was blasted under the skin. He told how he did it. He shellacked the ground so that not a pebble stuck to the plaster. The big cast was accepted as evidence. The lawyers, he says, stood on the cast while arguing and the case ended in a compromise.

The sculptor's ambition is to open a new line of jobs for Southern negroes as ceramics experts. Negro youths are emotional, he declares, and can put expression into clay.

"It is fascinating," he says "clay is chaos, and under your fingers you can see order come out."

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 7—American mealtime music is doing a lot of harm to health, and missing a great opportunity to do good in the opinion of William L. Dawson, Negro composer. He is director of music for Tuskegee Institute and composer of the Negro folk symphony, the first symphony based entirely on Negro folk music. He has been observing the effects of mealtime music ever since he played in the orchestra at Tuskegee in his student days.

At that time, he said, under the rule of the founder, Booker T. Washington, music was played only at supper, and then only soft music.

"But," Dawson recalls, "now and then we would switch, for a few minutes, to the St. Louis Blues or some fast rhythmic music, just to watch the effect. It was always almost instantaneous. The students would begin talking loudly. Their jaws worked faster while eating."

He says it is his observation that persons who eat habitually in cafes or dining rooms exposed constantly to highly rhythmic music frequently suffer from indigestion. They tend to chew in time to the music, and to tap one foot to musical time. He observes them as a nervous lot.

He has studied people in taverns, with a sandwich and bottle of beer, during long-continued, loud, fast music. Many sit for an hour or more, sipping a drink, and not eating even one sandwich. They appear neurotic and torn to pieces. He blames the character of the music for some of this effect.

He contends that soft music is excellent for dining. He plays records of that kind at his own meals. One of his favorites is Satie's Gymnopedia, numbers one and two. Both are idealized forms of old Greek dances.

Their rhythm is slow. If anyone chewed in time, the jaws not only would work slowly, but would stop completely from time to time as the beat fades almost to inaudibility. One of the noticeable effects is relaxation of muscles. That feeling runs from fingers to toes.

"People are jaded," the composer says. Hotels and cafes are missing a marvelous opportunity to help them during mealtime by properly selected and modulated music.

"I sat at dinner," Dawson relates, "besides a physician where the musical program was very good. As the music finished, the physician said:

"That was fine. Now they ought to play some boogie woogie to top it off."

"Yes," replied Dawson, "and it would top you off too. It probably would give you indigestion.'

"'You know', answered the doctor, 'that hadn't occurred to me. Probably you are right.'"

Dawson, graduate of a midwestern school of music, has taken the Tuskegee chapel choirs to New York, Philadelphia and other large cities where they sang to great audiences. His compositions are played by symphony orchestras and on the radio. His plain office here, in one of the buildings which earlier Tuskegee students built with their own hands, out of bricks they made from campus clay, is covered with photos of notables of the musical world inscribed with their personal tributes to him.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Reports Miselading On Tuskegee Institute Plans, Says Patterson

State Is Not Seeking Control Of The School, Explains Its President

APR 26 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—There have been conflicting and misleading statements in the daily and Negro newspapers of the country regarding Tuskegee Institute and a proposed relationship to the state of Alabama. This statement is offered in clarification in order that our friends and well wishers may have the facts.

There is not now nor has there ever been considered plans whereby the state of Alabama would exercise administrative control over Tuskegee Institute. The speech of Gov. Sparks at Tuskegee Institute on Founders Day, April 4, made reference to a matter that has been under consideration for several years. It is related to a Southwide study of education available to both white and Negro youth and is part of a plan to develop regional institutions as a means of meeting the educational needs of the South and nation on a sound and practical basis.

APR 26 1943

THERE IS NO TRUTH in the published reports that the governor has initiated a proposal "to swap a $100,000 annual appropriation for six trustees." The governor has responded to a proposed $250,000 program of graduate and professional education by stating that he was willing to recommend to the Alabama Legislature that it take the first step by appropriating $100,000 toward the amount needed and that six trustees (three more than the Tuskegee Institute charter now provides for) should be set up as an instrument through which the state funds could be transferred. He, the governor, stated specifically that he did not wish to interfere with the control of Tuskegee Institute and requested the attorney general and his legal adviser to prepare a bill that would leave the control of Tuskegee Institute completely in the hands of its trustees with 19 of the 25 self-perpetuating. By staggering the terms of the six trustees herewith proposed from three to five years no governor will have the power to change more than three of the six in a given administration. Since one of the six will be the current state superintendent of education, the choice is further limited. The governor has indicated that his appointments will be made in consultation with the officials of Tuskegee Institute and that a portion of the six will be Negroes. The six state trustees, if appointed, will have no chairman of the group and will therefore have expression only in terms of united trustee board action. A careful study of similar relationships indicates that none are more favorable and that every reasonable safeguard to retain the full control of the institution by its trustees, more than three-fourths of whom will be private, has been taken.

APR 26 1943

WHETHER THIS STEP WILL BE TAKEN or not cannot be determined at this time. One thing is definite. It is not "a diabolical scheme on the part of the state of Alabama to get control of Tuskegee Institute." And further, the measures proposed have been carefully considered not only by trustees and officials of the institute, but also by educators of national standing and by officials of foundations who have put millions of dollars in the education of Negro youth.

This is not a time for the hysterical rejuvenation of the emotions of the Civil War. Private colleges for Negroes must realistically face a completely new day so far as support is concerned. It sounds heroic to say that it is better that we maintain our freedom and let the buildings crumble to ashes in the dust beneath our feet. The fact is that there is a tremendous job of education to be done for the Negro youth of the South. We shall be stantly changing society. It will be tragic indeed if short-sightedness and suspicion prevent our promotion and profiting by this sensible and inevitable transition.—(Signed)

Fund for Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 26. (AP)—Governor Chauncey Sparks intended to be signed an act Saturday appropriating $100,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute, large privately endowed Negro college in Macon County.

"It marks a new era of service for Tuskegee Institute, to the Sparks said. State of Alabama, and to the nation," the Governor said. He presented the pen with which he signed the act, president of the school.

the act, the state superintendent of education and five others, to be appointed by the governor, will be added to the trustees. It becomes effective October 1, and the Governor said he probably would delay his appointments until then.

Sparks said the bill was designed to "provide equal educational opportunities in Alabama.'

F. D. PATTERSON
ATLANTA, GA. JOURNAL
Circ. D. 175,085 S. 231,535
JUN 27 1943
$100,000 Annual

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 82

18y-1943
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Is Alabama Seeking Control Of Education for The Negro?

Action of Tuskegee's Board of Trustees Reveals What's Behind Gov. Sparks "New South" Program

AS a first step in the move by Alabama to gain control of education for Negroes in that state and approval of the plan by Tuskegee's board of trustees, Gov. Chauncey Sparks submitted to the Alabama legislature his first budget, which showed substantial gains for all state supported Negro educational institutions.

Though the budget made no mention of the $100,000 appropriation for Tuskeegee to which Gov. Sparks referred in his Founder's Day speech, it did include a token grant of $10,000 for the school founded by Booker T. Washington.

Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery, Ala., of which H. C. Trenholm is president was allotted $131,000 and A. & M. College at Normal, Ala., received a $81,000 grant. This seems to indicate the new governor's intention to build this land-grant school up to the point where it can be accredited.

Attempt Regional Control

The total of $114,000 for Alabama State and A. & M. Colleges represents an increase in what Alabama has done in the past. This can be viewed as the first in a series of attempts by Southerners to establish regional control of educational institutions, thereby enabling white politicians to dictate what Negroes in Dixie should or should not be taught.

Gov. Sparks in his April 4 speech said: ". . . There are two fundamentals which I have always announced and which I now reiterate and which I think are essential to the happiness of the two people . . . absolute racial segregation, second, independent racial development." He thus indicated he would go farther than any other governor of Alabama in obtaining funds for what he considers essential for teaching Negroes in the South to accept the inferior status he has outlined for them.

Alabama has never provided graduate instruction for Negro students. It has never paid tuition at out-of-state schools for Negro students taking advanced courses.

Only $4 a Pupil to Negroes

The Alabama legislature would raise $100,000 to give Tuskegee; but in Montgomery County, which is typical of the state, an average of $28 is spent on teachers' salaries for every white pupil enrolled, while only $4 per colored pupil goes to Negro teachers.

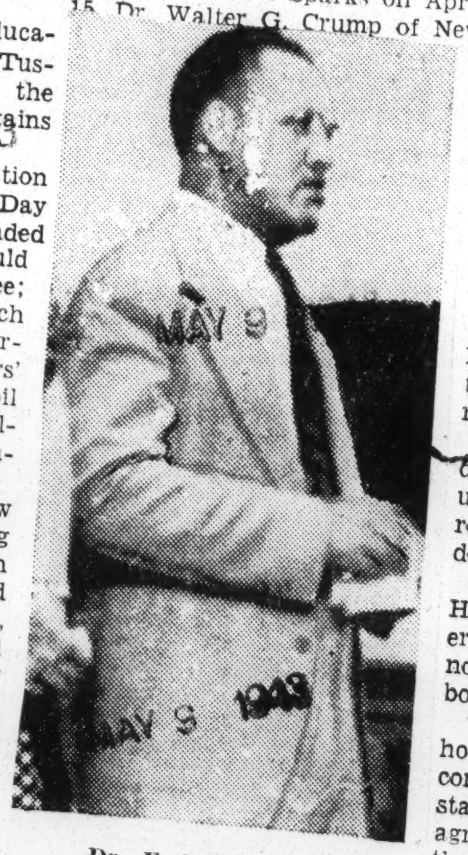
Selective service records show that Alabama rates fifth among the 48 States in illiteracy. With its white population classed among America's most illiterate, Alabama seems to have a special reason in its apparent anxiety to gain control of Tuskegee Institute with a grant of $100,000 which would "buy" the privilege of naming six trustees to a board already charged with being "a million miles away from the Negro in social distance."

Negroes in the South it has been said, are taught only what Southern whites want them to learn. Teachers in Alabama's state schools have feared to depart from this tradition—even when students have shown a desire for a wider knowledge.

Demand Action on Board

One of the Tuskegee alumni group said protests are coming in from all over the country demanding that action be taken against President Frederick Douglass Patterson and the board for what they say is a "sell-out." Fear was expressed that if Dixie demagogues are allowed to strangle creative educational trends among Negroes, American education as a whole will suffer.

It is asserted that President Patterson sent telegrams to all trustees on April 14 informing them of Gov. Sparks' offer and asking that they wire their vote immediately as an answer was to be given to Gov. Sparks on April 15. Dr. Walter G. Crump of New



Dr. F. D. Patterson
President, Tuskegee Institute

York City wired Dr. Patterson and demanded that an executive session of the board be called before any decision be made on the matter.

THE EXECUTIVE session of the board was called for April 26. Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the board, called a pre-conference that afternoon, and invited Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; G. Lake Imes, who was associated with Tuskegee for years, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, daughter of Warren Logan, first treasurer of Tuskegee (who died one year prior to the day the meeting was held), Isaac Webb, president of the local Tuskegee club, and Attorney Charles Houston.

The group presented every argument against accepting aid from Alabama, if that would let the state appoint six trustees. These arguments made no apparent impression upon the ten trustees gathered, **three of whom left before the board went into executive session.**

The Gaines Decision

Though Attorney Houston referred to the Lloyd Gaines decision (at the University of Missouri) of the Supreme Court which says that within the confines of a given state equal educational opportunities must be afforded and other test cases resulting from litigation started by Negroes seeking advanced education in Southern states, the trustees turned a deaf ear.

The trustees were told that acceptance of state control would cause Negroes to repudiate Dr. Patterson and the trustees, in that they would have lost all "moral right" to leadership.

It was asserted that Alabama does little for white pupils and unless there was some sinister reason behind her offer, would do still less for Negroes.

Dr. Johnson said that although Howard University receives federal financial support, there are no federal appointees on the board.

The members of the board, however, refused to consider the compromise of accepting the state's money only if Alabama agreed to make the grant with the understanding that the charter would not be changed and the state could only avail itself of appointing the three commissioners which has been its right under the charter since the school's inception.

While the statement issued by Dr. Patterson and Dr. Schieffelin said that the action of the board, in accepting Alabama's offer, was unanimous, Dr. William G. Crump stoutly denies this, insisting that he never has, and never will vote for "cooperation" with Alabama.

SOUTHERNERS have long eyed Tuskegee, which Northern money built from its log cabin beginnings to a $10,000,000 plant, with envy. No later than last year a group of white Alabamaians headed by a Mr. Murfee proposed a plan whereby a Citizens Committee of Alabama would appropriate $6,000,000 to establish schools of medicine, nursing, dentistry, and farm chemurgy at Tuskegee's famous John A. Andrews Hospital. Mr. Murfee and his committee visited Tuskegee and called on Dr. George Washington Carver to inform him that they intended to name the proposed institution the George Washington Carver School, But Dr. Carver was unable to see them and the Citizens Committee had to content itself with notifying the board of trustees of their intentions to establish these courses **under white supervision.** That proposal was turned down by the trustees.

In answer to President Patterson's claim that this offer of state aid is the result of six years negotiations, Dr. Crump, declared that the board was never informed that Tuskegee was making overtures to Alabama in order to get money.

Bares Attitude on Race

Dr. Crump related an incident that took place on his return trip to New York after attending the Founder's Day celebration at Tuskegee. On the train he engaged in conversation with some other passengers concerning the education of Negroes in the South. A passenger who was not in the discussion group came up and introduced himself to Dr. Crump at the mayor of Auburn, Ala. and said he wanted to sit down and talk with him concerning his philosophy on the education of the "niggahs." Dr. Crump explained that he did not use the English language correctly, but the Southerner ignored the snub and continued to talk about the "niggahs."

According to Dr. Crump, the mayor of Auburn, Ala., explained that he and his children had been nursed from the breast of a "niggah mammy" but that made no difference as "both niggahs and cows were animals."

Electronic Society Formed At Tuskegee

PITTSBURG COURIER

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 29—Eleven of Tuskegee institute's electrical students have formed a new organization, which will be known as the Electronic society. The charter members of the club are Irvin J. Crumlin, Samuel B. Hudson, Harold Clark, H. Earl McLeod, Aaron Bass, William Parrish, Samuel Brown, Richard Glover, Luther Askey, James R. Harris and John Stafford.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The trustees voted 9 to 1 last week to give the State of Alabama the right to appoint six trustees in exchange for a $100,000 a year appropriation.]

Hampton and Tuskegee

Baltimore, Maryland Afro-American

BARBERTON, Ohio—Hampton Alumni patriots went on record as opposing a colored race should be reach when a few self-styled Tuskegee alumni and the whole colored race should protest the attempt to turn Tuskegee Institutes over to the race. Hampton and Tuskegee are tributed much to the advance-ment of our race, but it seems that somebody is going to have to prevent their sabotage by a few selfish Uncle Toms and race-baiting whites.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

The price panels, created at Mr. Brown's direction, are citizen committees whose function is to assist in enforcement by educational work, by helping to keep the dealer informed, by helping the buyer understand the ceilings and by receiving reports and making checks on violations.

Tuskegee's Action Oked By Head Of Rosenwald Fund

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Expressing approval of the wisdom of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, in proposing to the state of Alabama a program for graduate work at that institution, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, made public this week a letter he had written Dr. Patterson. The letter said in part:

"I congratulate you on the grant of $100,000 a year by the state of Alabama recommended by Governor Sparks for the support of graduate work at Tuskegee.

IMPORTANT STEP

"Schools of all kinds must more and more look to public support, since private giving cannot meet the needs of millions in America that are demanding college and university education as well as common schooling. It is especially important that state appropriations maintain and greatly extend the work of the splendid institutions for Negroes that were started by private gifts in an era when public funds were hopelessly inadequate.

"I congratulate you also on the proposal for the state to appoint six of the trustees of the institute. Far from a handicap, this should be further guarantee of the direct interest of the public. This small group cannot disturb the wise policies of a total board of 25 persons, especially since the state appointees are to have no voice in the selection or reelection of the original nucleus of 19 self-perpetrating trustees. On the boards of Cornell, Yale, and many other historic universities, representation by the state is an established and sound custom.

TOWARD DEMOCRACY

"I regret that many states are not yet meeting their full responsibilities for the education of all their people, especally Negroes. I regard the present proposal in Alabama as simply one step toward full democracy in education. But I congratulate you and the state of Alabama on this very conspicuous step in the right direction."

Mr. Embree's attitude is in accordance with that of numerous distinguished educators who examined the proposal before Dr. Patterson presented it to the state of Alabama. Among these are Dr. Jackson Davis and Dr. Mann of the General Education board, the Rockefeller endowed foundation which has been one of the most important factors in Negro education in the United States. Both endorse the new Tuskegee program as far visioned and an example of educational statesmanship.

Chairman I. A. Derbigny of the local Aed Cross Drive had the group leaders for an instruction meeting Sunday afternoon in the Trades Building A. Dr. Derbigny outlined his campaign program and detailed plans of procedure in an effort to raise the assessed amount of four thousand dollars for the local area. The Tuskegee Institute Chapter being the only Negro chapter in the county was urged as good reason for guaranteeing success in the drive. All organizations of whatever nature are asked to contribute an organizations.

Honor Physicians At Tuskegee Clinic

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., April 22—With over 200 physicians and surgeons registered despite the urgence of war time conditions, the 1943 John A. Andrew society closed one of the most successful clinics since its founding in 1912, Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary-treasurer of the society and medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, said.

In addition to the usual brilliant operations, constructive didactic clinics and scholarly papers, a highlight of the clinic was the timely round table on "Our Nation at War: What we may do to help win and bring about a lasting peace," with John W. Lawlah, M. D., dean medical school, Howard university, presiding, and Roscoe C. Giles, major, M. C., John A. Kennedy, M. D., and Eugene B. Perry, M. D., participating.

ROMAN HEALTH MEETING

The third annual award of the Distinguished Service medal, and the first annual award of the E. S. Jones prize featured the C. V. Roman public health meeting on Wednesday night.

Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, Chicago, announced Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., manager the U. S. Veterans' hospital, as 1943 winner of the Distinguished Service Medal.

From the standpoint of national interest, the award of the E. S. Jones prize "for Excellence in Research Work" was the high point of the entire clinic session. The $50 prize established by Dr. E. S. Jones, Hammond, Indiana, was awarded to Dr. Charles Drew, professor of surgery, college of medicine, Howard university, Washington, D. C., for his outstanding work along research lines that has led to the widespread use of blood plasma and the establishment of blood banks by the American Red Cross.

DENTAL DIVISION

Representation from 20 States

The Dental Division of the John A. Andrew Clinical society had a record-breaking attendance with representatives from 20 states.

Officers elected are as follows: Dr. R. M. Tribett, Columbus, Ohio, president; Dr. Leroy C. Erwin, Jacksonville, Fla., vice president; Dr. John H. Young, Hopkinsville, Ky., secretary, and Dr. Burnett L. Jackson, Tuskegee institute, director of clinic.

Outstanding demonstrations at the dental division were the Costa technique in stabilization of lower dentures by Dr. S. A. Reddick, Columbus, Ga.; surgical periodontia by Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, Meharry Medical college. Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, Manasas, Va., led a symposium spot-lighting the dental from a background of war.

Significant contributions to the dentists' group was made by Major Raymond King and Lt. Cuyjet of the station hospital, Tuskegee Army Flying school. These doctors conducted a table clinic of war fracture.

Other programmed participants were Dr. Olin Kirkland, Montgomery, Ala., Dr. R. M. Tribett, Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Harry Bradford, Birmingham, Ala.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Tuskegee Relays Held Despite Thunder Showers

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In spite of heavy thunder showers which forced officials to run several events on a water soaked track, representatives from Southern, Southwestern, Mid-Western Athletic Conferences presented a brilliant array of track stars for the Tuskegee 17th Annual Relays and the 6th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Track and Field Championships last Saturday.

"KID DYNAMITE"

William Dunn, brilliant two-miler, from Alabama A. and M. Institute, captured the interest and attention of the spectators, with his sensational pace in this event, which he won far in front of his nearest competitor. David Bolden, of Southern University, topped the century, open, and John Warren, of Xavier, won the 100-yard dash, cloed, but there was so little daylight between them the judges had to go into a huddle before decision of the winner was reached. Jos-

M. College, Huntsville, won the 220-yard dash.

Tuskegee Institute triumphed in the SIAC meet with 31 points; Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, was second, with 26 points; Morehouse College was third, with 25½ points; Xavier University was fourth, with 18½ points, and Alabama A. and M. Institute was fifth with 17 points.

SUMMARIES

100-YARD DASH—Open — Won by David Bolden (Southern); Pvt. Isaac Ruffin (Tuskegee Army Flying School), second; Perkins Dawson (Kentucky State), third; William D. Warren (Gaudet Prep., New Orleans), fourth. Time: 10.2 sec.

100-YARD DASH—SIAC—Won by John Warren (Xavier), Lawson (Tuskegee), second; Smith (Tuskegee), third; Houston (A. and M. Institute), fourth. Time: 10.8.

220-YARD DASH—SIAC—Won by Houston (Florida), Pearson (Morehouse), second; Warren (Xavier), third; Crawford (Xavier), fourth; McCrary (Florida), fifth. 23.1.

440-YARD RUN—Open—Won by Bolden (Southern), Turk (Alabama State), second; Burt (Morehouse), third; Williams. (Morehouse), fourth; Collins (Morris Brown), fifth. Time: 50.4 sec.

440 COLLEGE RELAY—Won by Tuskegee College Training Detachment,

880-YARD COLLEGE RELAY—Won by Xavier University, Alabama A. and M. Institute, second; Tuskegee Institute, third; Florida A. and M. College, fourth. Time: 1 min. 41.

ONE MILE COLLEGE RELAY—Won by Tuskegee Institute; Morehouse College fouled, second place went to Xavier University and third place to Morehouse. Time 3 min. 51.

MOTON MILE—Won by Baugh (Alabama State), Bozeman (Morehouse), second; Dunn (Alabama A. and M. Institute), third; Pvt. Johnson (Tuskegee Army Flying School), fourth; Crawford (Alabama A. and M.), fifth. Time: 4 min. 45.5 sec.

TWO MILE RUN—Won by Dunn (Alabama A. and M. Institute), Smith (Morehouse), second; Jefferson (Xavier), third; Youngblood (Tuskegee), fourth. Time: 10 min. 21.3.

SCHOOL—Won by Booker Washington High, Atlanta; Gaudet High School, New Orleans, second. Time: 1 min. 41.3 sec.

ONE MILE HIGH SCHOOL RELAY—Won by Booker Washington High, Atlanta, (Garmon White, Chapman, Woods), Spencer High, Columbus, Ga., second; (Kinsley, Jones, Banks, Slocumb), Academy Street High, Troy, Ala. ,third (Carroll, Bell, Bail, Gray). Time: 3 min. 36.1 sec.

880-YARD HIGH SCHOOL MEDLEY RELAY—Won by Booker Washington High School, Atlanta; Gaudet High School, New Orleans, second. Time: 1 min. 41.3 sec.

HIGH JUMP—Won by Wells (Tuskegee); Owens (Clark), second; Williams (Morehouse), third; Jackson (Alabama State), fourth. Height: 5 feet, 10¾ inches.

JAVELIN THROW—Won by Jackson (Alabama State), Jones (Morehouse), second); Gladding (Tuskegee Army Flying School), third; Taylor (Tuskegee Army Flying School), fourth; Bailey (Florida, fifth; Eggleston (Morris Brown), sixth. Distance: 156 ft., 7 in.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Dansby (Tuskegee); Williams (Xavier), second; Taylor (Tuskegee Army Flying School), fourth; Nicholson, (Tuskegee), fifth; Smith (Tuskegee), sixth. Distance: 125 ft., 1 in.

SHOT PUT—Won by Trawick (Kentucky State), 41 ft., 1½ in.; Taylor (Tuskegee Army Flying School), 37 ft., 11¾ in.; Sparks (Tuskegee Army Flying School), 25 ft., 7 in.

POLE VAULT—Won by Nicholson (Tuskegee); Jones (Morehouse), second; Fruit (Xavier), third; Robinson

Florida Girls Top Tuskegee Coeds, 75-73

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The Florida A. and M College girls' basketball team defeated the Tuskegee Tigerettes by a narrow two-point margin in Logan Hall Friday night, 25, Tuskegee

The Tuskegee Tigerettes in a thrilling first period the visitors were able to increase their effectiveness, both in clever and accurate; and it was 16-14 advantage. The Florida A and M College girls (Tuskegee Army Flying

18y-1943

230 Bills Flood Legislative Mill On Opening Day

MAR 5 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Recess Committee Measures Go In At Start

MAR 5 1943

Drys Get Busy

House And Senate Plan 4-Day Week

MAR 5 1943

A tremendous body of legislation was initiated yesterday as the 1943 Legislature reconvened for the working portion of its first of two biennial sessions. In the Lower House 131 bills were introduced while 99 were introduced in the Senate, making 230 in all.

MAR 5 1943

Most of the measures offered yesterday came from the eight interim committees raised in January. The fact that they were ready for introduction on the first day may prove the worth of the biennial session plan which was subjected to some criticism early in the year when the two houses dawdled about the capitol with nothing to

MAR 5 1943

Three of the bills coming out of the interim committee on highways, drawn to effect the creation of the Alabama Bridge Finance Corporation, not only were introduced simultaneously in House and Senate but were put through the House ways and means committee and the Senate finance and taxation committee and will be reported back to the respective houses today. The combined effect of the three measures will be to abolish the Alabama Bridge Corporation and the Alabama Bridge Authority with the Alabama Bridge Finance Corporation set up to take over and refinance the obligations.

MAR 5 1943

Substantial Saving

The two agencies slated for extinction have outstanding bonds amounting to more than $4,000,000 bearing approximately 4 per cent interest. Under legislation begun yesterday and the new finance corporation will be empowered to refund these obligations, it is believed, at an interest rate of from 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. This refinancing, it is estimated, will effect a saving of between $600,000 and $1,000,000 in the ten-year period the new bonds will run.

MAR 5 1943

Representative Charles D. Norman, of Bullock, Gov. Sparks's House floor leader and chairman of the ways and means committee, explained that the measures were considered with such rapidity because June 1 was the next interest date on the callable bonds of the old agencies and it was deemed expedient to have the new measures enacted in time to begin calling in the old obligations on that date, inasmuch as a six-month notice must be given. There was nothing controversial in any of the three bills and they received favorable reports without dissent. Other measures will be considered more deliberately.

Sparks's Message

The introduction of bills was sandwiched between the usual formalities of convening and the message of the Governor. In his remarks to the joint session of House and Senate Gov. Sparks included a body of recommendations that paralleled in most cases the recommendations of the interim committees, thus foreshadowing harmony on the whole in the next sixty days of deliberations. While his recommendation that $650,000 of sales tax revenue be transferred from education to the counties for old age assistance ran counter to the recommendations of the interim education committee, and his recommendation that the statute providing for county tax equalization boards remain intact was contrary to a recommendation by the interim judiciary committee, there was little other divergence.

MAR 5 1943

In the memory of no veteran legislative observer had so many bills been introduced on a first day or any other day. This with the usual first day confusion made it impossible to determine the contents of more than a fraction of the measures started through the legislative process.

It was gathered that practically the entirety of the Administration's legislative program was represented in measures offered in one or both of the two houses. It will take two measures to effect transfer of the sales tax money from education to old age assistance and both of them were introduced in the House. Another measure was offered appropriating $988,000 from the special educational trust fund for teacher retirement. As matter of fact bills were introduced to implement all the recommendations of the interim education committee.

The same was true of the agriculture committee, the judiciary committee, the health committee, the war emergency committee, and the committee on welfare.

Work To Be Sped

It was not anticipated that succeeding days would see any such flood of new bills. The rules committees of House and Senate will meet jointly this morning to seek an agreement on schedules. The limitation to 60 calendar days placed upon the Legislature by the biennial session law apparently will do away with the old leisureliness with which Alabama's laws have been made in the past. The House will meet today at 11:30 a.m., the Senate at 12 noon.

Representative Norman was of the opinion that the two houses would agree to work four days and possibly five each week. It is expected that the two houses will convene daily at 9 a.m. and deliberate four hours and leave the afternoons free for committee meetings and for clerical help to catch up with their work. It is not contemplated that there will be any Saturday meetings and Monday meetings may not be found necessary. All of this will be an innovation. In the past three-day weeks have been the rule.

Drys Get Busy

Several assaults on the present law for the control of alcoholic beverages were begun on the first day. Representative Jeff Carnley, of Coffee County, introduced a bill forbidding the advertising of alcoholic beverages either by outdoor sign, radio or newspapers. Representative E. L. Dodson, of Tuscaloosa County, and Senator Bruce Henderson, of Wilcox County, introduced identical bills providing for a prohibition referendum by circulation of a petition. Their bills provided that a referendum could be called upon the petition of voters equivalent in number to one-fourth the total vote in the last general election. As only a little more than 77,000 votes were cast in that election it appears that a petition signed by less than 20,000 voters would be sufficient to force a referendum under their proposal.

Later in the day Gov. Sparks made it clear that neither of the prohibition bills was an administration measure. He made no further comment though in his message to the two houses he quoted from his platform in which he said he would favor a referendum. He went on to say in his message that the new ABC board was taking stern measures to clean up the liquor situation under the present law and with some success.

Marketing Bill In

Under the terms of a bill introduced by Representative W. C. Givhan, of Dallas, there will be created an Alabama Markets Board with a $5,000 marketmaster and with $300,000 a year to spend if and when Gov. Sparks deems such a system necessary.

The measure introduced by Representative Givhan follows a study made by the recess committee on agriculture. It is designed to help the farmers of Alabama market their produce whenever Gov. Sparks thinks the farmers need such assistance.

It is not expected that when passed and approved Gov. Sparks will feel it necessary to create the board now. It is probable that such creation will await a time when the sale of farmers' products is harder than at present. Right now a farmer can sell anything he can raise and somebody will come to his farm and take it away from his field if he doesn't look out.

The measure is in line with the idea of Gov. Sparks who has known the time when farmers of Alabama had no proper place to market their produce. Gov. Sparks is market-minded and so were the members of the joint committee on agriculture.

The idea of the bill is the creation, if needed, of at least one big central market and others if it is found necessary in the future when the war stress is over.

War Emergency Fund

One of Gov. Sparks' principal proposals would set up a war emergency fund out of money left over after regular appropriations are made, a fund which may reach $5,000,000, depending upon the generosity of the legislature to various departments and agencies.

This and several other proposals were embodied in bills introduced simultaneously in each house. The others would provide for transferring all school appropriations from the general fund to the special educational trust fund and relieving the latter of property tax relief burdens; for appropriating $650,000 of sales tax money to old age pensions; and for setting up a council to administer the proposed war emergency fund.

In his message, Sparks referred to the alcoholic beverage question only by quoting a passage of his campaign platform, in which he said he facored "keeping control of alcoholic beverages in the hands of the people," and advocated a "state-wide vote to decide whether the present laws shall or shall not be retained."

He recommended state affiliation with Tuskegee Institute, and a bill providing a $100,000 appropriation for that privately endowed Negro school was introduced later in the day. He also requested increased appropriations for the regular state schools for Negroes.

Education Fund Increases

For the current school year, entered immediately. He also suggested re-apportionment of the Legislature, and advocated a broadening of agricultural credit, especially as pertaining for refinancing of "commend the President of the United States for his prompt and vigorous ending of the recent coal strike." The resolution added that Sparks' recommended soon after the strike. "this Legislature condemn that received Sparks' recommended soon after the strike." The resolution added that to this effect, and other small but irresponsible union leadership who would place their own providing for a state defense council and a separate state department of labor, but no bill providing this was entered immediately.

Other bills receiving first readings in one or both houses would provide:

Automatic appeal from death sentences.

Poll tax exemptions for veterans of the present and all future wars.

That city school properties come under the State insurance fund.

A system of retiring circuit judges to supernumerary status at half regular pay.

Permit Sunday amusements in areas adjacent to military establishments, repealing certain phases of present blue laws.

Plans for a four-year medical school to operate in connection with the University of Alabama.

A daily maximum expense allowance of $4 for State employes, instead of $3 in some departments and unlimited privileges in others as at present.

Funds for syphilis blood tests for all persons 14 to 50 years of age.

Sterilization of certain types of insane persons.

There were scores of other bills, many of them already approved by interim committees, others sponsored by individual members. After receiving first readings they were referred to committees, which may or may not report them out.

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War Fund Proposed

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President Is Commended

The House adopted a resolution by Rep. John White, of Perry, to "commend the President of the United States for his prompt and vigorous ending of the recent coal strike." The resolution added that this Legislature condemn that to this effect, and other small but irresponsible union leadership who would place their own providing for a state defense council and a separate state department of labor, but no bill providing this was entered immediately.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

The Senate sent the resolution to its rules committee after receiving it from the House.

Rep. J. A. Carnley's bill would prohibit the display of any kind of signs advertising "alcoholic, vinous, malt or brewed beverages" as enumerated in the ABC law, and also adds that "there shall be no advertising" of such products "in newspapers, magazines, or radio broadcasting stations."

Identical bills introduced in the Senate by Sen. J. Bruce Henderson, Wilcox, and in the House by Rep. E. L. Dodson, Tuscaloosa, would make a statewide referendum on the question, "Shall the state of Alabama be wet o rdry?" mandatory upon receipt by the governor of a petition signed by 25 per cent of the number of voters participating in the last general election.

Wet, Dry Issue Proposed

The bill provides that if a majority of the voters in the special election vote "dry," then Alabama "shall be a dry state," but that if a majority vote "wet" the status of the counties shall remain as they were at the time of the election.

Under terms of the proposal, "it shall not be necessary to obtain 25 per cent of the number of voters in each county," but only for the state as a whole.

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A system of retiring circuit judges to supernumerary status at half regular pay.

Blue Law Appeal Suggested

Permit Sunday amusements in areas adjacent to military establishments, repealing certain phases of present blue laws.

Plans for a four-year medical school to operate in connection with the University of Alabama.

A daily maximum expense allowance of $4 for state employes, instead of $3 in some departments and unlimited privideges in others as at present.

Funds for syphilis blood tests for all persons 14 to 50 years of age.

Sterilization of certain types of insane persons.

There were scores of other bills, many of them already approved by interim committees, others sponsored by individual members. After receiving first readings they were referred to committees, which may or may not report them out.

Several of the committees held sessions Tuesday afternoon, but rules committees—which decide upon the order in which bills may be brought up for second readings—will not meet until Wednesday morning. The House recessed until 11:30 a.m., the Senate until noon.

Dry Senator In Army Flays Drys' Efforts To Win As Youth Fights

The Army feels that the drys who have never done anything during a war, should fold up and not attempt to foist their principles upon people while the main part of the citizenship is in the Army.

"I am a dry," said Douglass Brown, Senator from Dale and Coffee. "I am a private first class in the Army. If I were in Alabama when a dry referendum was voted upon I would vote dry. But I think it a shame and a disgrace that members of the Legislature, whether wet or dry, should try to force a referendum while our comrades are away and have no chance to state their choice.

"I hope," continued Pvt. Senator Brown, "that the Alabama Legislature will not attempt to deprive our boys of a vote upon a personal matter. I don't think such a thing is fair."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Expansion

The way has been cleared for increasing state responsibility for higher education of Negroes in Alabama. Trustees of Tuskegee Institute have approved a plan advanced by Gov. Sparks for expansion of the school's activities, with state cooperation.

For many years, the state has indicated little responsibility toward the work of Tuskegee Institute. An annual appropriation of $10,000 was little more than a token appropriation. Under the provisions of a bill to be introduced at the May session of the Legislature, the state will appropriate $100,000 for maintenance of graduate schools in agriculture, rural education and home economics.

Neither has the state had much of a voice in Tuskegee affairs. Since most of the support of Tuskegee Institute came from outside private sources, the control and direction of the college has been from without. That still remains true, and properly so, but the increased appropriation, together with a provision that six of the trustees shall be residents of Alabama, appointed by the governor, gives the state a desired voice in the operation of the institution.

Alabama in the past has slighted its duty toward higher education for Negroes, overlooking the fact that Negro life could not be lifted without attention to all the levels of Negro education. The present plan is evidence of a broader conception of the state's duty toward all elements of the population. It is to be hoped that the plan will not meet with opposition in the State Legislature.

PM
New York, N. Y.

College to Cooperate With Alabama State

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute at a special call meeting last Monday issued the following statement thru Dr. Robert Patterson, president of the Institute, and Dr. William Jay Schieffin, chairman of the board:

"The board has approved cooperating with the state of Alabama in offering graduate courses in agriculture, home economic and rural education without in any way changing the traditions and independence of Tuskegee Institute."

Sparks Sees Tuskegee In State's Care

Advocates Resumption Of Pre-1881 Status In Founders Day Speech

Asking Legislation

Tells Negro Gathering At Institute Segregation Is Key To Happy Relations

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 4.—Pointing out that Tuskegee Institute began as a State institution, but that the State had since "stepped aside" and lost or surrendered its control, Gov. Chauncey Sparks, speaking at Founder's Day exercises here today, outlined a tentative program for making the institute again a part of the educational system of the State of Alabama. He said that appropriate recommendations would be made by him to the coming legislative session.

"The State should at least partially reclaim the position it held in 1881, when it was the founder and director of this institution," Gov. Sparks said. "It has too long remained apart from it. Tuskegee, if proper arrangements can be made, should be a part of the educational program Alabama should promote for the education of the negro . . . . For Alabama to neglect it is to lose this opportunity and to stand further beside the road and see others take over the education of the negro people.

"Here at Tuskegee should be aided schools now needed for the vocational and technical training of negroes and for educational advancement as teachers for their own race.

"Here the State should recognize responsibility and its duty and begin a mutually satisfactory plan of higher education for the negro race. We shall be short sighted if we longer delay. We may be a poor State, 'tis true, but we can make a beginning, as Booker Washington did, with almost nothing, and from there build, until some day we shall see the results of our training and of our labor and of the practices of friendship and justice among the two races.

Plans Definite Action

"It is my purpose to recommend to the approaching session of the Legislature of Alabama, legislation to carry into effect, as far as we shall be able, this program for Tuskegee, recognizing that we owe it an obligation and a debt and that in turn we should participate in the determination of its policies and in the control of its activities, as we do in all schools for the education of the white race."

Urging a spirit of cooperation and friendliness between the two races in the South, Gov. Sparks said "there should be no race question in the sense it is often used, which would mean, I think, a political issue, or an economic combat." Once fundamentals are agreed upon, there is no reason why the South should not be made a "happy home" for both races, he said.

"There are two fundamentals which I have always announced and which I now reiterate, and which I think are essential to the happiness of the two peoples—first, absolute racial segregation; second, independent racial development," the Governor said. "The two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels, and should remain separate, as they have always been since the creation . . . . Outside agitation has been harmful. It can never be helpful. I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the negro of the South to believe they can work out their own problems and that without interference from misguided agitators and demagogs. We should be freed from the demagogs among the whites and we should be freed from the social climbers among the negroes."

Exploitation Over

Referring to the economic status of the negro, Gov. Sparks said: "I know there has been exploitation of the colored man, and a considerable measure of economic cheating that today should be over. And it will be when we place our relationship upon fixed bases and strive for the bigger and better things of life."

Gov. Sparks admonished against "wasting time, generating friction and antagonism by striving for non-essentials." "Segregation will preserve the purity of both races," he said. "This both races desire. Both have much to offer to the other. The negro race, among its great qualities, has a spirituality the whole world needs. In preserving its entity as a race it can and will enrich the world and all its peoples."

"Do you want civil rights?" Gov. Sparks asked his audience. "Then achieve them and you will possess them. Civil rights are achieved by training, by experience, by endurance, by accomplishments, intellectual, industrial and moral. No man is entitled to them except he who achieves them. It is not a matter of hope, but of works."

The colored man, he said further, has a right to economic justice and "a fair deal and all the protections of a civilized government. You are entitled to these and they should be guaranteed, and will."

Gov. Sparks paid tribute to the memory of Tuskegee's founder, Booker T. Washington, who, he said, "will ever stand out as one of the great servants of mankind, for while he represented a certain race, he was a contributor to the progress of all races and an example to people who strive for better conditions everywhere."

Approve Tuskegee Plan

Tuskeegee Institute directors have approved the plan advanced by Gov. Sparks calling for expansion of the school's program of service, through an increased state appropriation. Graduate work in home economics, rural education and agricultural extension services would be broadened.

Alabama now appropriates $10,000 a year to the institute, which was founded by the state. Under the Sparks plan $100,000 a year would be allocated to the school. Six new trustees representing the state would be added to the board.

Approval of the plan by the present board is another step forward for a progressive and promising proposal.

18y-1943

Tuskegee Produces Champion Layers

April 10, 1943

R. A. MUNDY, right, head of the poultry division at Tuskegee institute, shows ALBON L. HOLSEY, Agricultural Adjustment Agency field officer, four champion layers developed at Tuskegee through a system of selecting and breeding. These layers represent the first 300-eggs-a-year hens developed by Negro poultry specialists.

The three Barred Plymouth Rocks (left to right) daughters of the bird Mrs. Mundy is holding, laid 323, 276, and 256 eggs respectively last year; the mother produced 185 eggs her first year. The national average for all hens ni 1942 was 139 eggs. This year Negro farmers are being asked to increase the production of their layers. The egg goals for 1943 call for nearly five billion dozens.

Gives Sidelights Behind Tuskegee Furore; Charge NAACP Agitated To School's Disadvantages Inspired Hastie's Series Of Articles

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala
MAY 22 1943

BY ALBERT ANDERSON

NEW YORK, May— (ANP) —Observers here have watched with some amazement the furore which has developed over whether Tuskegee, the famous school in Alabama should or should not accept financial aid from the state in which it is located. To those schooled in public affairs it has been apparent that something more than ordinary public reaction was behind the considerable fuss stirred up. A spokesman wso is close to Tuskegee's trustee board gave vent to comment recently which clarifies the picture somewhat.

Tuskegee and its present administration have been the victims of a clever campaign of misrepresentation, this spokesman inferred. He declared that Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was the principal force behind the effort which stopped little short of an attempt to smear the administration at Tuskegee. White has always fought everything connected with Tuskegee, accordng to this informant. In that attitude one must pay him credit for being true to NAACP traditions. The national association fought Booker T. Washington; it belittled Robert R. Moten and would hardly be running true to form if these currently in charge did not seek to undermine the present head of the school Dr. F. D. Patterson.

The hypocrisy behind the tears shed and the wails printed in the public press by Walter White and his associates was nervy to say the least. Evidently the group thinks that the public forgets easily. Why would Walter White and his crowd who have pilloried Tuskegee every chance they got, be concerned whether, as they said, "our most important institution is los ng its moral leadership. The young men now in war will refuse to follow the Tuskegee banner any longer."

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At no time was the simple truth included in their statements that Alabama's program for the school does not propose control. The fact that the state already has the right to name three Tuskegee trustees by virtune of the state charter, was never brought out by these opposing forces. They do not explain that there is no radical departure in Alabama contributing to Tuskegee or tell that the state spends now through Tuskegee $100,000 a year in federal state funds for agriculaural extension and $15,000 more in support of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics and that it has through the same sources erected two buildings worth more than $100,000 during the past two years.

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They magnified the speech of Alabama's Governor Sparks as though every colored institution in the south was not segregated. They failed to mention that the proposed program is based upon a legislative enactment and not Spark's speechs. There was neither truth, honesty or justice in the alarm which they broadcast to the public. Most of the people who sent telegrams of protest were misled and did not know the real basis of the program. Even the alumni of the institution were confused.

White, some people believe, took advantage of one of the nordic vice presidents of the NAACP who is also a trustee of Tuskegee. This man, a grand person very advanced in age but an abolitionist in spirit, one who actually hates white southerners and apparently genuinely loves Negroes, was forced into the unethical position of supplying White with telegrams passing between the president of Tuskegee and himself. White used the telegrams in press releases.

He telegraphed various people and cleverly manipulated organizations which knew little of the true merits of the offer of the state of Alabama to aid Tuskegee, to send protests. He privately and gleefully told his friends, it is reported, that at last he was able to smash at Tuskegee as he had always desired to do.

To the credit of the trustees of Tuskegee headed by Dr. William J. Scheffelin they, refused to be stamped by this campaign of falsity, terror and villification. They invited spokesmen for the NAACP and other organizations involved, into their meeting. They listened patiently to what they had to say and asked them question. In the end they could only vote in affirmation of the program which called for the development of the school because the opponent did not have an argument which would hold water.

Mr. White has used Judge William Hastie as his catspaw in the same campaign. Instrumental in placing Mr. Hastie in the post as civilian ade to the secretary of war, he was in intimate touch with Hastie during the latter's tenure of office. Mr. Hastie, although a man of highest principle and character, was unable unfortunately to accomplish a great deal in the rigid, prejudice ridden, tradition of the army. This may have been due in part to his exceedingly austere personality. So Mr. White at the psychological moment pulled Hastie down and then, serving as his press agent, sent out releases week after week which villified Tuskegee. He had Hastie level his reasons for resigning at the air school there.

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The campaign which they carried on against the flying school at Tuskegee wasone of the most effective efforts at lowering the morale of Negro soldiers, of Negro civilians and particularly of the flyers at the post which could have been conceived. There were times after especially humiliating attacks upon the field and its personal that the young cadets were said to have become completely dispirited. Letters from the cadets printed in various papers asked "please let us alone." When a man goes into the air he needs every bit of the courage, in inspiration and morale he can muster. Segregation has existed in the United States army since its inception. There were many places where it could have been fought had Mr. Hastie remained where his duty lay.

The next move doubtless will come when Judge Hastie is awarded the Spingarn medal. The award, which this year goes again

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Women's Team Score Victory In Track Meet

MAY 15 1943
Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., — May 1,1943 — The Tuskegee crack ers college was fourth, with 13 championship women's track and points; Ft. Valley State College, field team scored a total of 30 under the leadership of the nat-

points to win the 15th Annual Track and Field Championships which were run off smoothly, under ideal weather conditions, in the Alumni Bowl here Friday afternoon. The Tuskegee High was second with 24 points; Florida A. M. College was third, with 17 points; Alabama State Teachers college was fourth, with 13 points; Alabama State College, (Sanford Consolidated), fifth with 10 points and Colsolidated, was sixth points. Tuskegee was the services of the brilliant Rowena Harrison, who pulled ed), fifth; Lenora Dials (Alabama State), sixth. Distance: 29 feet, 2 inches.

HIGH JUMP — Won by Alice Coachman, also Coachman (Tuskegee High school) performer, carried on how- 4 feet, 9 inches; Nellie Stafford galloping home in the 100 and Christine Long (Tuskegee- the high jump with a College) tied for second place, 4 feet, 9 inches and run- feet, 3 and 3-4 inches; Mildred the 440 Relay Team. Hat- Hunter (Alabama State) third; 4 ner turned in two firsts— feet, 3 and one-half inches.

DISCUS THROW — Won by Hattie Turner (Tuskegee), Willie McClure (Tuskegee), second; Laura Warren (Florida A. and M. College), third; Lenora Dials (Alabama State) fourth; Katherine Smith (Sanford Consolidated), fifth.

SUMMARIES

Field Events

8 POUND SHOT—Won by Frances Johnson (Alabama State), (Sanford Consolidated), fifth. Dis-

MAY 15 1943

Tuskegee Girls, Too, Love A Parade

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
APR 24 1943

The all-girl drill platoon at Tuskegee Institute has been loudly acclaimed for its proficiency in the execution of intricate close-order drill maneuvers. The marching group has been called upon for several repeat performances in demonstrations this season. The members of the platoon are shown, reading from left to right, standing: Rowena Harrison, Tuskegee, Ala., Clara James, Durham, N. C., Edith Jeter, New York City; Laurice Campfield, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Essadore Wright, Lucy, Tenn., Christine C. Long, platoon commander, Topeka, Kansas; Elizabeth Blacken, Baltimore, Md., Fannie Jones, Greenwood, S. C., Nannie Williams, Covington, Ga., Elizabeth Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, of the department of physical education, instructor, Syracuse, New York.

Second Row: Ruthia Newell, Laurel, Miss., Gloria Fisher, Laurel, Miss., Doria Joan Brown, Kansas City, Mo., Dorothy D. Quintcher, Memphis, Tenn., Dorothy M. Jordan, Dallas, Texas; Emmaline Harlow, Joplin, Mo., Emma Lee Ware, Shreveport, La., Neal McFadden, Lancaster, S. C., Eleanor Rush, Bessemer, Ala., Willie Mae McClure, Winston-Salem, N. C., Celestine Shannow, Houston, Texas; Aurelia Moore, Fairfield, Ala., Juliette Strickland, Sanford, Fla., Constance Cuthbert, Brunswick, Ga.

Third Row: Ruth Evans, Memphis, Tenn., Harriett Raymond, East Orange, New Jersey; Lois Catchings, Thomasville, Ga., Barbara Coppell, Thomasville, Ga., Cecile Hoover, East St. Louis, Ill., Verna Guinn, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nellie Stafford, Columbus, Ga., Naomi Davis, San Francisco, Cal., Catherine Bolden, Pittsburgh, Penn., Dorothy Kornegay, Mt. Olive, N. C., Jacqueline Brown, Chicago, Ill., Georgia McKennie, Artington, Tenn., Hattie Turner, Glendale, Ohio; Tena Cook, Rockwood, Tenn., Margaret Murray, Live Oak, Fla.

APR 24 1943

Hattie Turner (Tuskegee), 225 feet, 2 inches; Christine Long, (Tuskegee), second; 207 feet, 9 inches; Thelma Gray (Alabama State), third, 204 feet 4 inches; Sallie Cunningham (Alabama State), fourth 194 feet, 6 inches; Mary Johnson (Alabama State), fifth, 186 feet; Clara Clayborn, (Florida A. and M. College), sixth, 160 feet, 3 inches.

BROAD JUMP — Won by Lillie Purifoy (Tuskegee High School), Frankie Shannon (Florida A. and M. College), second; Thelma Pinkney (Florida) third; Nellie Stafford (Tuskegee), fourth. Distance: 16 feet, one and one-half inches.

MAY 15 1943

Track Events

50 METER RUN — Won by Willie Hill (Fort Valley State College), Bobbie Mitchell (Florida A. and M. College), second; Lillie Purifoy (Tuskegee High School), third; Clara Nixon (Florida A. and M. College), fourth. Time 7:1 seconds.

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100 METERS RUN — Won by Alice Coachman (Tuskegee High), Rozie Almon (Fort Valley State College), second; Willie Tyner (Tuskegee High School), third; Verdell Harvey (Alabama State), fourth. Time 12:5 seconds.

440 YARD RELAY — Won by Tuskegee High School (Lillie Purifoy, Allaree Harrison, Willie Tyner, Alice Coachman). Florida, second (Bobbie Mitchell, Frankie Shannon, Sarah Christie, Clara Nixon). Fort Valley State College, third (Rozie Almon, Arrie Glenn, Thelma Walker, Wilkie Hill. Tuskegee (College fourth, (Nellie Stafford, Sarah Tolbert, Harriett Raymond, Christine Long). Time 54:5 seconds.

Birmingham
June 6, 1943

New Features Will Aid Students At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Several unusual features are planned for the Tuskegee Institute Summer session which begins Monday, June 7, and continues through Aug. 14. It is planned to operate a war information center which will serve all in-service teachers and enable them to relate their work to the war and postwar effort. The institute library has for the past year been a repository for the federal government.

With much additional material from civilian fields this material has been classified and made available. Ample assistance will be rendered in developing bibliographies.

In addition to the work in methods and rural life, a special workshop will be held with the cooperation of the Office of Price Information during the week of July 5. The workshop will feature among other things problems of the consumer and the government program of wartime economies. Several outstanding consultants will be available at the workshop.

As an added service to Summer teachers the entertainment course will present several artists and lecturers throughout the Summer session.

Clark College Downs 'Kegee Cagers, 49-43

Pee
FEB 28
Chicago, Ill

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 25.—Clark college of Atlanta downed Tuskegee, 49 to 43, on the Golden Quint court in Logan hall Saturday afternoon. The Clark cagers had good eyes for the basket, sinking shots from difficult angular positions. The Golden Quintmen followed the ball closely and did some excellent passing and shooting.

The score was locked several times during the game and when either team was ahead the lead was slight. Clark widened the score during the waning minutes of the game to win by 6 points. Clark used 8 players, six of whom did the scoring.

Line-up and summary:

Tuskegee—(43)

Player	B.	F.	P.
G. Robinson, f	1	1	3
Brinkley, f	2	1	5
White, f	0	0	0
George, f	3	2	8
L. Robinson, f	1	1	3
Babbs, c	5	3	13
Washington, c	0	0	0
Anderson, c	1	0	2
Perry, g	1	4	6
Bethel, g	1	0	2
Tabor, g	0	0	0
Van Cleve, g	1	0	2
Totals	15	13	43

FEB 28 1943

Clark—(49)

Player	B.	F.	P.
Brown, f	4	0	8
Jones, f	2	2	6
Jacoxs, f	2	6	10
Owens, c	1	3	5
Baker, g	4	3	11
Long, g	0	0	0
Swiggens, g	4	1	9
Stokes, g	0	0	0
Totals	17	15	49

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Officials: Leroy Easterly (Wilberforce) referee; C. Johnson Dun (Morehouse), umpire; C. Cottrell (Tuskegee) timer.

APR 2 1943

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Summaries in Tuskegee Relays

These are part of the summaries on the Tuskegee relays held recently at Tuskegee:

Summaries

100 yard dash — (Open) — won by David Bolden, (Southern); Pvt. Isaac Ruffin, (Tuskegee Army Flying School) second; Perkins Dawson, (Kentucky State) third; William D. Warren (Gaudet Prep. New Orleans), fourth. Time: 10.2 secs.

100 yard dash—(SIAC) — won by John Warren (Xavier); Lawson, (Tuskegee), second; Smith, (Tuskegee), third; Houston (A. and M. Institute), fourth. Time: 10.8.

220 yard dash — (SIAC) won by Houston (Florida); Pearson, (Morehouse) second; Warren, (Xaveir), third; Crawford (Xavier), fourth; McCrary (Florida) fifth. Time: 23.1.

440 yard run—(Open) — won by Bolden (Southern); Turk (Alabama State) second; Burt (Morehouse), third; Williams, (Morehouse), fourth; Collins, (Morris Brown) fifth. Time: 50.4 sec.

MAY 21 1943

440 College Relay — won by Tuskegee College Training Detachment; Alabama A. and M. Institute, second; Xavier University, third; Tuskegee Institute, fourth. Time: 45.8 secs.

880 yard college relay — won by Xavier University; Alabama A. and M. Institute, second; Tuskegee Institute, third; Florida A. and M. College, fourth. Time: 1 min. 41 secs.

One mile college relay — won by Tuskegee Institute; Morehouse College fouled, second place went to Xavier University and third place to Morehouse. Time: 3 min. 51 secs.

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Moton mile — won by Baugh, (Alabama State); Bozeman (Morehouse), second; Dunn, (Alabama A. and M. Institute) third; Pvt. Johnson, (Tuskegee Army Flying School), fourth; Crawford (Alabama A. and M.), fifth. Time: 4 min. 45.5 secs.

Two mile run — won by Dunn (Alabama A. and M. Institute), Smith, (Morehouse) second; Jefferson (Xavier), third; Young blood (Tuskegee), fourth. Time 10 min. 21.3 sec.

officials of the Tuskegee Institute Athletic Committee here this week on the matter of transferring the annual Tuskegee-Tuskegee football game, which is played at Soldier Field in Chicago, to Detroit.

This annual game is scheduled to be played at Soldier Field, in Chicago, Friday night, Oct. 7, Capt R. S. Darnaby, secretary of

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Detroit Club Seeks
Transfer Of Game

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Juncthe committee on the regulation 15.—Members of one of Detroit's of athletics at Tuskegee Institute. leading civic clubs conferred withstated.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 82

18y-1943
Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

APR 29 1943

The Booker T. Washington Lodge of Elks held their Annual District Oratorical Contest for scholarship awards at the Home Economic Building Tuesday evening. Six contestants entered from several High Schools in Macon and adjacent counties. The subject for all orations was concerning the Constitution of the United States. Robert Thurston, Jr., of the Macon County Training School won first place, which honor carries him to the State Oratorical Contest which will be held at Gadsden, Alabama, the coming Sunday. Miss Henrietta Davis, Junior in Macon County Training School won second place. Her subject was "The Negro and the Constitution." She will be alternate at the State Contest at Gadsden. The winner at Gadsden will represent his or her school at Houston, Tex. in the National contest. The winner in the National contest will receive a thousand dollar college scholarship. According to Harold C. Saunders, Exalted Ruler of the Elks local lodge, the organization has given a half million dollars in scholarships during the years which the Elks have sponsored this worthy service to the race. Mr. J. T. Williamson, trustee of the local lodge presided at the meeting.

APR 29 1943

"Our Risen Lord," an Easter Cantata, was rendered by the choir of the Greenwood Baptist Church Sunday evening to the delight and inspiration of a capacity audience. Mr. William Wiley, the chorister can be assured of this being perhaps the best Easter musical rendition over the years. The cooperation and assistance from other churches is also most acceptable and commendable, as eight of the thirty voices were from sister churches. The pastor takes this occasion to thank all who helped to make the occasion the great succses it was.

APR 29 1943

Rev. R. D. Crockess left Thursday for Philadelphia, Pa., where he will receive the second of his ordination rites in the ministry.

APR 29

John Huffman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Huffman was buried from the Shade Grove Baptist Church of which he was a member Monday afternoon with the pastor Rev. J. L. Mathis officiating.

APR 29 1943

Rev. M. J. Burton, popular pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church and local mortician left Tuesday for Hot Springs, Ark., where he will remain for two weeks, taking the hot baths which his physician has advised.

Mrs. Garfield Williams of Atlanta, Ga., spent last week here at the bedside of Mr. Robert Gover, who is in the hospital.

The Monday afternoon bridge foursome met with Mrs. R. L. Waggerner Monday afternoon.

APR 29 1943

The J. F. F. Club met with Mrs. Marion Bradley Wednesday evening at the Veterans Facility.

APR 29 1943

Easter Sunrise services were attended by the largest crowd in the history of the service. The weather was ideal and with the band from the flying school and the Chaplain Rev. Mr. Robinson giving the Easter message with other numbers from students representing the religious organizations the affair was indeed inspiring.

APR 29 1943

Miss Elizabeth Cobleigh and Mrs. Joseph Saunders of Talladega College were week end visitors on the campus.

APR 29 1943

REPORTS NEGROES IN BETTER SHAPE

Tuskegee President Says Definite Improvement is Shown in Condition

Tuskegee, Ala., April 10—(AP): "Definite improvement" in the "condition" of the negro people is expressed in the 1941-42 annual report just issued by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute.

"In my report of last year I discussed briefly some untoward conditions which I felt were handicapping the negro people in their effort to measure up to the full responsibilities of citizenship.

"I am happy that I can now report a definite improvement in these conditions with a fuller utilization of the manpower in the negro group," he said, adding:

"Many defense industries are offering opportunities on skilled levels to negro artisans. Negro officers are being trained on an increasingly large scale, the standing number being 1,200 at the present time.

"The air corps has not only opened flying to negro youth, but has also made available a number of technical fields in connection with auxiliary activities such as aviation mechanics, signal corps work, radio engineering and interceptor commands.

"Admittedly many areas are yet closed. It is significant that the erasure of prescriptions is on the increase, and that the opportunities already afforded have given new impetus and hope to the educational and training efforts of negro youth.

"It is hoped that the gains made will reveal more fully to the nation the stultifying effect of denying opportunity to one-tenth of its population on the basis of race; and that it will also come to realize the important contribution which this tenth may make when it is utilized to the full.

'The high percentage of negroes turned down by draft boards throughout the South, because of illiteracy and disease is a graphic illustration of the price of neglect of a segment of the population."

Bee (illegible)
Chicago, Ill.

XAVIERITES SCORE OVER 'KEGEE QUINTS

FEB 28 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala Feb. 25.—The Xavier precision like basketball team turned back the Golden Quint of Tuskegee Institute, 50 to 31, in Logan hall here Friday night in one of the season's most exciting games. Wright, Ward and Clifton of the Gold Rush team used their height to advantage in sinking their shots and in taking the ball off the backboards which they did with consistent regularity. Wright led the scoring for Xavier with 13 points; Ward followed with 12 and Clifton accounted for 11.

George, Tuskegee's fine forward, tallied 10 points. Perry, who recently returned to the line-up, was vociferously cheered when he took the floor and he was again wildly cheered when he was relieved after tossing in three baskets and a charity chance for a total of 7 points. Brinkley another fine player, who has been out since the Tuskegee-Morehouse football game, was warmly greeted when he went into the game. He turned in an evening of aggressive play.

The Robinson brothers, George and Lloyd, accounted for 3 and 4 points, respectively. Bethel, the brilliant forward from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, Babbs, Washington and Cleve figured in the Golden Quint scoring column.

Line-up and summary:

Xavier—(50)

Player	B.	F.	P.
Wright, f	6	1	1
Ward, f	5	2	1
Clifton, c	5	1	1
Savery	3	0	6
Spinn, g	2	0	4
Henderson	2	0	4
Van Vrekent, g	0	0	0
Blanck, g	0	0	0
McBee, g	0	0	0
Totals	23	4	50

FEB 28 1943

Tuskegee—(31)

Player	B.	F.	P.
Brinkley, f	0	0	0
G. Robinson, f	1	1	3
Bethel	1	0	2
George, f	4	2	10
L. Robinson	1	2	4
Babbs, c	1	0	2
Bowman, c	0	0	0
Washington, c	1	0	2
Perry, g	3	1	7
Anderson, g	0	0	0
Van Cleve, g	0	1	1
White, g	0	0	0
Totals	12	7	31

FEB 28 1943

Officials: Capt Harold Martin, Lieuts. Bracken and Williams. Cottrell, timer.

Power Of Little Things

By HARRY V. RICHARDSON,
Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute.

A time of war is always a time of strain This is inevitable. The hard work we all must do, the sacrifices all must make, the crowded conditions of work and travel, the anxious hours of wondering about our loved ones in the service—all these things keep our nerves on end. If we are not careful, they make us unhappy inside and most unpleasant outside.

The trying, straining nature of these days is responsible for a great deal of the "tension" about which we hear so much just now. I am certain it is responsible for many of the unfortunate incidents that happen in our communities from time to time. It isn't that conditions around us have suddenly gone bad. It is rather that our tempers are sour, and we lose the ability to handle even simple situations wisely.

I believe we will find a key to much of the trouble at the times if we make up our minds to pay careful attention to certain little things. The first of these is common courtesy. On buses, or trains, at work or at home, if we will be careful always to have a kind word; to return a good natured answer even to an unkind remark; to do the little deeds that will promote the comfort of others, even to the slight discomfort of ourselves—just simple little acts of courtesy such as these will do more to smooth out ruffled feelings and ease the tired nerves of people around us than anything else we can do.

Secondly, if we will refrain from doing certain little things, such as making unkind remarks aloud, or using insulting nick-names in the hearing of those they hurt; refrain from pushing in crowds, or from becoming impatient quickly; or from taking out our bad feelings on somebody else—if we will refrain from doing little unkind things such as these, we will do much toward promoting and maintaining better relationships all along the line.

Thirdly, if we will try to see life through the other person's eyes, that is try to see his wants and his needs and thus to understand his hopes and ambitions, many of our prejudices would disappear. We would not be so quick to hate or condemn. A great deal of the wild, loose talk that flies so thick just now would quietly die away. After all most people want the same things we want—work, shelter, enough for a little pleasure and progress, a chance to enjoy the common advantages of the American way of life. These are the desires of most human beings. In our true moments, we would not deny these to anyone. It is only when we are blinded by prejudice or made thoughtless by bad temper that we try to block others from getting the common things we ourselves want and need. It is imperative in a confused and hurried time like this that we take time to know our real selves, and refrain from doing any thoughtless thing that would hurt or block a brother and cause needless frictions. It is only through such control of our actions that we can ever hope to develop that unity of purpose and feeling which is essential to our winning the war.

There is much that our leading agencies

gone a long way toward preparing the ground for wholesome progressive life in American communities in the days when peace shall come.

Tuskegee News
February 25, 1943

Tuskegee Institute News

Austin W. Curtis, director of the George Washington Carver Research Laboratories at Tuskegee Institute, was heard over the air on Station WIOD in an interview with Dell Clark, well known Southern announcer last Saturday. The interview centered around the purpose and program of the George Washington Carver Foundation which the celebrated scientist established in 1940 with his entire life's savings, $33,000. All awards and honorariums which Dr. Carver received after that time he turned over to Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman of the trustee board of the Foundation.

Director Curtis named among the prime objects of the Foundation the following: "To expand and perpetuate the research work of Dr. George W. Carver, a pioneer in Farm Chemurgy; 2. To complete many of the research projects under investigation by Dr. Carver, which at the present time are most favorable and promising of results; 3. To continue the study of the problems of the low income groups and to devise methods by which the individuals or the families might utilize what is at hand to improve their condition and supply necessities that would not be available to them otherwise; 4. To disseminate the information and findings of the Foundation in a manner that will be of greatest service to all the people.

On Sunday Prof. Curtis addressed an audience of nearly 2,000 people, among them the mayor of Miami, other municipal officials and leaders of both races.

Gov. Chauncey Sparks has accepted the invitation of the Founders Day committee to deliver the annual Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute on Sunday, April 4, 1943 in the Institute Chapel.

Gov. Sparks joins a long line of distinguished Southerners who have delivered the annual eulogy on Booker T. Washington who came to Alabama in 1881 to found Tuskegee Normal School and who devoted the remainder of his life to promoting better understanding and mutual helpfulness between the races.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

TUSKEGEE Institute News

APR 29 1943

The program of the annual Tuskegee Women's Track and Field Championships and the Annual Tuskegee Relays has been streamlined this year. The Seventeenth Annual Relay Carnival will be combined with the Annual Southern Conference Track and Field Championships. All events of the regular Conference Track and Field Meet will be held other than the high and low hurdles. All high school and prep schools will run in the same class. The national interscholastic 100 yard dash will not be held.

APR 29 1943

There will be only one class in the Women's Championships which will be held May 7. There will be no division of Junior and Senior Women's Championships as in other years.

All service men will be eligible for all college events provided they are entered by their immediate commanding officers.

The Annual Southern Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament will be held Friday and Saturday, May 7 and 8. All of the Tennis Championships for men will be open to men of the Armed Services. The events scheduled in tennis are Men's Singles, Women's Singles, Men's Doubles and Women's Doubles. Each school will be allowed to enter as many individuals or teams as desired.

APR 29 1943

Tuskegee Institute and the Alumni Office has made a nation-wide appeal to all Tuskegee men and women to keep the Institute and the Alumni Office informed concerning any change of address or of occupation. The increasing calls for Tuskegee trained men and women to fill positions made this appeal necessary, it was stated. This information is also desired in order that the Institute's records of its graduates and former students may be kept up-to-date.

APR 29 1943

Officer Steward, 1st Class James H. McCarthy, and Officer Steward, 2nd Class Millard Wooten, '33 and '27, respectively, who starred as members of the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger football teams several years ago, were campus visitors during the past week. Officer Steward McCarthy was changing stations and came by Tuskegee en route to his new assignment. His destination was not disclosed because it is a military secret.

Officer Steward Wooten stated that General Taylor, J. B. Morman, Clyde Clark and several other Tuskegee men are stationed with the U. S. Naval Reserve, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., his present station. "The Tuskegee men," he said, "are definiely interested in the Navy and they are making excellent records."

Early this week Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, dedicated the Tuskegee service Flag which was placed in the Institute Chapel. The flag which has 515 stars denoting the number of Tuskegee men and women in the fighting forces, hangs on the wall at the left of the rostrum, back of the lectrum. There is space on the white field for more than 1000 stars and President Patterson stated that a star will be added for every man and woman who dons a uniform.

During World War 1 the Tuskegee Service Flag was dedicated by Dr. Robert R. Moton, then president of Tuskegee Institute. That flag had more than 400 stars on it.

APR 29 1943

Harold A. Barker, Tuskegee '35 has completed his course at the Officer Candidate School which he attended, has received his commission as a second lieutenant, United States Army and assigned to duty with the 7th Engineers Training Group, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. Prior to entering the service Lieut. Barker was connected with the Public School System at Miami, Fla.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Protests Flood Tuskegee Board Over 'Bama's Offer to School

APR 24 1943 "PEOPLES VOICE" N.Y.N.Y.

Special

A barrage of protests from leading Negro and white citizens thruout the Nation blocked a move to put Tuskegee Institute under partial control of the state of Alabama, this week. In addition to speaking on "segregation: the key to happy relations," Governor Chauncey Sparks informed Tuskegee's Founder's Day audience that he advocated the resumption of the school's pre-1881 status, when it was a state institution.

The Governor lost no time in moving in on Tuskegee—one of the Negro's richest heritages: representing a $25,000,000 investment over a sixty year period. He offered the school $100,000 to foster post-graduate work in agriculture, home economics and rural education—to be supervised by the state. He would also appoint six new trustees to the board of directors—the State Superintendent of Education being among the appointees.

Last week President F. D. Patterson wired the 16 directors giving his "strong support" of Sparks' idea, attempting to show that the same relation would exist as between Cornell and N.Y. State (Cornell is private, but the state aids its agriculture department), and asking for their approval overnight so it could be rushed to the State Legislature.

APR 24 1943

According to the wire Wm. Jay Schieffelin of NYC, chairman of the board, was one of the three directors who approved the plan even before it was presented for consideration. Patterson, Claude A. Barnett of ANP, and A. A. Alexander of Des Moines, are the only negro members of the board.

PV contacted Schieffelin and learned that he approves the plan because it maybe "a good idea as long as it does not involve control." He then hastened to add:

"There is no fear or possibility of giving away Tuskegee's control to the State of Alabama."

The plan was to have gone thru last week. But a blitzkrieg of protests halted a sudden change in Tuskegee's charter.

APR 24 1943

Next Monday (April 26) the directors will meet in this city to consider the proposals. Due to the widespread interest in the future of Tuskegee, it was reported that a few **white and Negro, will be invited to attend the board meeting and help reach an acceptable decision.**

What's really behind this move?

● Has the State of Alabama *really* decided to improve Negro education and is it trying to make a stab at living up to the Gaines Decision (US Supreme Court ruling for equal graduate education)?

Tuskegee Trustees Okeh Appropriation

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Expansion of graduate work in home economics, rural education and agricultural extension services at Tuskegee Institute through an annual appropriation of $100,000 has been approved by the trustees, Gov. Sparks, who advanced the plan, was notified Thursday by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee.

Gov. Sparks learned of the board's approval through a telegram from Washington from Dr. Patterson. The Tuskegee president said in the telegram that one member of the board had suggested minor changes but "these would not alter the intent or purpose of the act as proposed by you."

The expansion proposal, Gov. Sparks announced, would be embodied in a bill to be recommended to the May session of the Legislature. At present, Alabama contributes $10,000 annually to the privately endowed school. Under the proposed expansion program, six trustees would be added so the state would have an additional voice in policies of the institution.

Gov. Sparks said that further expansion of Negro educational facilities in the state is planned through a recommendation for a conditional appropriation of $63,500 for the State Teachers College at Montgomery in addition to the $67,500 it would receive under the regular budget for teacher's colleges, and for an increase of $7,000 in the $30,000 absolute appropriation that the Negro A. & M. Institute at Huntsville receives, and also a $43,000 conditional appropriation for this school to be paid at the discretion of the governor when funds are available.

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18y-1943

Alabama's Governor Accused Of Trying to Control Tuskegee

PM New York, N. Y.

APR 26 1943

Negro and White Leaders Join in Protest Against State Subsidy; Trustees Meet Today

Prominent Negro and white leaders charged today that Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama is attempting to seize control of Tuskegee Institute, one of the outstanding Negro universities in the country, through a State subsidy of $100,000.

At the same time, Negro and white leaders urged rejection of the proposal by Tuskegee's board of trustees, which will hold a special meeting in New York City this afternoon.

APR 26 1943

The proposal was outlined by Gov. Sparks during Founders Day exercises at Tuskegee on Apr. 4. Under the plan, the State legislature would appropriate $100,000 for Tuskegee, to finance post-graduate studies in agriculture, domestic science and rural education. In return, Sparks would name six members to the present Tuskegee board of 19.

APR 26 1943

Proposal Protested

When the proposal first became known, protests began pouring in on Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of New York City, chairman of the Tuskegee board.

APR 26 1943

On Apr. 16 a group of prominent New York Negroes wired Dr. Schieffelin that "the proposal is tantamount to surrendering control of the institution to the state of Alabama," and that "acceptance of such a proposal would be condemned not only by Negroes but by thoughtful persons of all races."

APR 26 1943

Signers of the telegram included:

Walter White, secretary, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Frank Crosswaith, president, Harlem Labor Committee.

A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL.

R. W. Bullock, National Council, YMCA.

Channing Tobias, member, National Advisory Committee on Selective Service, and the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation.

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgman, regional director of race relations, Civilian Defense Volunteer Office.

APR 26 1943

Others Opposed

Other protests have been sent by:

A. C. Powell, Jr., councilman; editor *People's Voice,* and chairman, Peoples Committee.

APR 26 1943

Ferdinand Smith, secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO.

Dr. Peyton Anderson, Harlem physician.

Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman, Harlem Committee, New York Tuberculosis and Health Assn.

The New York and Washington Tuskegee Clubs, and some 15 other alumni groups throughout the country.

Mrs. Roberts, daughter of the former treasurer of Tuskegee under Booker T. Washington, the school's founder, said the move "would constitute a tragic departure from the traditions that made it what it is."

"I would rather see Tuskegee burned to the ground," she said.

White leaders opposed to the plan include Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York physician, executive board member of the NAACP, and for 15 years a member of the Tuskegee board, and John Hammond, also a member of the NAACP executive board.

Those opposing Gov. Sparks' plan say it would give him virtual control over Tuskegee since a number of its members, including two from Alabama, come from the South and already are sympathetic to the governor's ideas of education for Negroes.

On the day Gov. Sparks advanced his proposal, he also expressed his views on how to solve the problems of the Negro. In a formal address he said that "absolute segregation" and "independent development" should govern the conduct of the white and Negro races in the South.

"The two races are distinct," he said. "They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate, as they always have been since the Creation."

Opponents of the plan also say that it is an attempt to evade the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Gaines Case. In that decision handed down in 1938, the high court ruled that states must furnish equal educational facilities to Negroes, and in the absence of such facilities, must admit Negroes to white schools.

Alabama's Set-Up

Alabama colleges and universities bar Negro students, while separate schools are operated for Negroes in the elementary and high school grades.

According to the President's Advisory Committee on Education, Alabama in 1939 spent $30.16 per pupil on white students as against $8.75 for Negro pupils.

Dr. Schieffelin, who along with Tuskegee's President, Dr. F. D. Patterson, favors Sparks' plan, denied that acceptance of the proposal would mean turning over the control of the school to the state of Alabama.

"There is no possibility that the control of Tuskegee will be turned over to the state of Alabama," he said, "or that the trustees are thinking of selling Tuskegee's birthright."

He added that a number of prominent Negroes have been invited to appear before the board meeting today to express their views. They include Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University; Charles Houston, former dean of the Howard Law School, who argued the Gaines Case before the Supreme Court, and a number of Tuskegee alumni.

Tuskegee Today

Tuskegee has been privately operated since its founding in 1881 by Booker T. Washington.

Today it has 110 acres of campus grounds and buildings, in addition to 600 acres of cultivated farm lands. It represents an investment of nearly $15,000,000 in buildings, grounds and equipment and is backed by an endowment of $10,000,000.

Tuskegee has a faculty of 150 instructors and a student body of nearly 1500. One of its most famous faculty members, Dr. George Washington Carver, died recently.

Among the newest schools at the Institute is the Tuskegee Army Flying School, opened in July, 1941. It has provided the first all-Negro unit in any of the armed forces.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

TUSKEGEE FUNDS GIVEN APPROVAL

MAY 4 1943

MONTGOMERY, May 4.—(Special)—Approval of Gov. Chauncey Sparks' recommendation for a $100,000 appropriation for aid to Tuskegee Institute, was reached yesterday at a joint meeting of the two interim committees on education and on finance and taxation.

The proposal had formerly failed to gain approval of the two committees.

MAY 4 1943

Even members of the interim committees who voted for the proposal gave it little chance of passing either house of the Legislature.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF TUSKEGEE EXPLAINED

MAY 2 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Apr. 29—The president of Tuskegee institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, has issued a statement explaining the proposed expansion contemplated by school officials, and denouncing comments that such expansion would place Tuskegee institute under the administrative control of the state of Alabama.

This opinion has been widely publicized in the newspapers throughout the country, Dr. Patterson stated, because of certain remarks made by Governor Sparks in his Founder's Day address at the school, April 4. The report of the papers have been to the effect that the governor has initiated a proposal to "swap $100,000 annual appropriations for six trustees."

MAY 2 1943

Mr. Patterson explains that the governor has responded to a proposed quarter of a million dollar program of graduate and professional education by stating that he is willing to recommend to the Alabama legislature that it take the first step by appropriating $100,000 toward the amount needed and that six trustees (three more than the Tuskegee institute charter now provides for) should be set up as an instrument through which the state funds could be transmitted.

MAY 2 1943

The six state trustees, if appointed, will have no chairman of he group and will therefore have expression only in terms of united trustee board action. The control of Tuskegee institute would be left completely in the hands of the trustees, with 19 of the 25 members self-perpetuating.

By staggering the terms of the six trustees herewith proposed from three to five years, no governor will have the power to change more than three of the six in a given administration. Since one of the six will be the current state superintendent of education, the choice is further limited. The governor has indicated that his appointments will be made in consultation with the officials of Tuskegee institute and that a proportion of the six will be colored.

In voicing his approval of the arrangement, Dr. Patterson stated

MAY 8 1943

The appointment of Walter Thomas, Tuskegee, '38, as civilian instructor, Army Air Force Technical Training Command, Scott Field, Illinois, was announced this week.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

New College Training Program for Cadets

MAY 13 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A new program, announced recently by the War Department, will see the thousands of cadet chapter of training in the Army reserves inducted immediately

Air Forces was opened recently, on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, famous Alabama school for Negro youth, with the arrival of Flying Training Command personnel assigned to head the newly instigated college training program for aviation cadets.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Chaplain Holy Week Speaker

MAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.

Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts of the Wa department of physical education attended the meeting of the National War Fitness Conference held at Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 13-16. Mrs. Roberts told what Tuskegee Institute is doing in its physical fitness program and the results being ob-

Richardson, Tuskegee Institute chaplain, recently returned from Detroit, Mich., where he delivered a series of addresses in connection with the observance of Holy Week held at St. Antoine YMCA, in that city.

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into colleges from coast to coast for academic and military courses prior to their actual training.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

GOV. SPARKS OUTLINES POLICIES FOR WAR YEAR

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 4—In opening his first full legislative session shortly after noon Tuesday, Gov. Chauncey Sparks called upon the state's lawmakers to use "practical approaches" in administering the state governmental policies during the war year ahead.

Advancing plans and policies for the four-year term in simple, plain-spoken terms, Gov. Sparks proceeded to state his stand on immediate problems facing this session, calling for a State Department of Labor, a war emergency fund, retention of the merit system, a statewide vote on the liquor question, better educational facilities for Negroes and a committee on reapportionment of representation in the State Legislature.

MAY 5 1943

LABOR

Regarding labor, Gov. Sparks recommended:

"Creation of a Department of Labor for the purpose of administering our labor laws and stimulating a study of employer and employe relationship. In addition to the creation of the department, we should provide laws regulating, in the interest of employer and employe and the public, matters which affect their welfare.

"Strikes should be avoided whenever possible. They are an economic loss not only to the worker and his employer, but to the public also. Provision should be made for arbitration of disputes where possible. No one denies the right of labor to organize, collectively bargain, and to strike when necessary, but our laws should protect property and life and the rights of the public.

"A bill will be offered for your consideration embodying these provisions." MAY 5 1943

EQUALIZATION LAW

The governor urged the retention of the tax equalization law, declaring:

"The equalization boards, which have been in office for the last four years, in may instances, have done a good work. It has been the practice of the state for many years to have a supervisory agency, as far removed from politics and local influences as possible, to pass upon tax assessments.

"This is not taking away, as I see it, the right of local self-government. It is in the interest of equality of tax assessments upon all the people, reduction where necessary, and increases where required. Until some better method is devised than the old method, which relegated such matters to the courts of county commissioners, I respectively urge the retention of the equalization boards."

* * *

PUBLIC WELFARE

The chief executive had this to say about old-age assistance and public welfare:

"I recommend to the Legislature increased funds for old-age assistance in the manner in which we now provide this service. To accomplish this, I suggest that there be appropriated to the counties, earmarked specifically for old-age assistance, the sum of $650,000 from current revenues derived from the sales tax. In addition, there should be an equal appropriation from the general fund for this purpose.

"We cannot neglect our aged needy. Any funds that are appropriated to this cause are matched by the federal government. It is my hope that we shall some day attain a worthy goal of not less than $30 per month to all needy aged people in Alabama. Such a goal we may not be able to reach during my administration, but we can help along the way and start a program that some day will give adequate support to those who are entitled to it."

MAY 5 1943

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

As to a statewide liquor referendum, Gov. Sparks said:

"In my platform as a candidate for governor I stated:

"'I favor keeping the control of alcoholic beverages in the hands of the people. To this end I advocate a statewide vote to decide whether the present liquor laws shall or shall not be retained. If they are retained by vote of the people, I shall advocate the state store system and abolition of all honky-tonks, juke joints and other corrupting liquor outlets.'

"I recommend to the Legislature its consideration of the above quoted plan in my platform.

"Since taking office, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board has gone far toward accomplishment of a clean-up program. Honky-tonks have, in large measure, been controlled. What are known as 'juke joints' have been outlawed and the present disposition of liquor has been cleansed of some of its objectionable features. We propose to go further in this clean-up program under the present statute."

* * *

MAY MERIT SYSTEM 1943

Gov. Sparks urged retention of the merit system and establishment of a state retirement program in conjunction with it as follows:

"The merit system in Alabama has worked well. It is, I think, a proper principle in the administration of the state's affairs. It gives security to the employe. It relieves the governor's office of tremendous burdens and removes, as near as possible, politics in the securing of employes for the state government. I urge its retention.

"If there be any defects in the present law which should be amended, or if it should be changed in any way to strengthen it and make it a better aid to employment and security to employes, such matters will occur to the members of your bodies.

"I recommend to the Legislature the consideration of establishing, in connection with our present personnel system, a retirement program."

* * *

EDUCATION—AID TO NEGROES

Gov. Sparks not only called for adequate support for schools from the special educational trust fund and cited the fact that public education during the 1942-43 schooling year is getting $3,833,901 more than ever received before, but advocated providing better educational facilities for Negroes. He said:

"Alabama's population consists of two races—the white and the Negro race. It would be a shortsighted policy to fail to educate both. Whatever sphere in life they may occupy, that sphere is better filled if each be educated. Because of impoverished conditions of our state since 1865 we have not been enabled to do all we should have done for the education of the Negro. MAY 5 1943

"As an economic asset he is of value if trained. He is a part of our body politic. He has a right to request of us adequate provision for the education of his race. I recommend to your earnest consideration an improvement, by way of increased appropriation, to our two Negro institutions of higher learning, the one at Montgomery known as the Alabama State Teachers College, and the one at Normal, near Huntsville, known as the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes. They are both doing a good work. The results of an improvement of that work will grow as the years pass.

"Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee has done a great work in training Negro boys and girls. It was founded by the foresight of our predecessors as a state institution in 1881. Then a small appropriation was made to establish the institution. It grew by voluntary and charitable contributions, to be one of the largest institutions of learning for Negroes in the world. It touches our own life at many points. For us to be isolated from it is to neglect a duty to ourselves and to the Negro race, which we cannot afford to neglect.

"Tuskegee should be tied in with the educational system of Alabama to the extent it is willing to go along with us. It can be helpful to us and we to it. There are certain fundamentals of racial relationship which should never be lost sight of. These fundamentals do not prevent the proper training and education of the Negro race at Tuskegee. The traditions of the South are a worthy inheritance. The Negro is a part of that tradition. The association with and contact through our educational system will promote the preservation of that tradition.

"At Tuskegee there is a demand for graduate work in certain elementary fields which it has provided for the Negro race. It comes now to you and asks that you make a small appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of graduate work in these fields. With such establishment and promotion the educational system of Alabama should be tied in. The superintendent of education should be connected with the work at Tuskegee when appropriations are made by the state, just as he is with the other institutions for Negro training in Alabama. We cannot refrain longer from providing adequate facilities for all training for which the Negro is capable.

"I recommend to your fair and serious consideration an appropriation of $100,000 for beginning, at Tuskegee, the work on the graduate level in agriculture, rural education and home economics."

Pointing out there is a special educational thrust fund of $8,587,654.57, Sparks recommended that it be used over a four-year period with not more than a fourth spent in any one year. He also asked that any additional accumulations in this fund be added to it for replenishment. MAY 5 1943

Vocational education and training was recommended for schools and appropriations were asked to place the teacher retirement fund "on a safe and sound basis."

Sparks recommended providing fees for attorneys appointed to defend indigent capital cases and urged that "every capital case in which the death penalty is fixed by the jury be appealed to the Supreme Court for consideration of both facts and errors."

* * *

REAPPORTIONMENT

With respect to the much-discussed proposal for reapportionment of the state's legislative representation, and about which nothing has been done since the 1901 constitution was adopted, the governor made this comment in his message:

"Reapportionment of representation in the Legislature has been a constantly recurring problem for every Legislature to consider. It has never been adequately solved. Shifting populations have made it necessary to give careful thought to more equitable apportionment of representation. Population cannot be the sole basis for reapportionment, because of the concentration of large population in certain centers and decrease of population in others. All counties should be represented. Population should not be the sole standard for fixing representation. Some method of reapportionment, recognizing both area and population, can be worked out. To this end I recommend to the Legislature the appointment of a committee of reapportionment and recommend a plan that would be fair to every section of our state."

The governor said the Pardon-Parole Board "has done a good work," and declared that it should be more adequately financed. He asked also for "adequate support" for the Conservation Department.

He recommended that the Legislature provide for refunding approximately $4,365,500 in bridge bonds, reissue them at a lower rate of interest and "thereby save to the state, during the life of the bonds, many hundreds of thousands of dollars." MAY 5 1943

Sparks recommended that the extension service at Auburn make a study of the teaching of production and marketing with an annual expenditure of $75,000 handled by "specialists trained in the character of work." MAY 5 1943

Adequate marketing facilities were also asked through creation of an Alabama State Markets Board to study production concentrations, transportation and marketing problems and present improved methods of inspecting, classifying, refrigerating and deyhdrating foods for markets.

He recommended establishment of an experiment station in "the Piedmont area" within the 13 counties in the east and northeast of the state. He asked for improvement in the quality of livestock and recommended a $40,000 appropriation from the general fund to eradicate Bangs disease from cattle.

The governor called for adequate attention to eleemosynary institutions and proposed a conditional appropriation for establishment of a four-year medical college "to meet the demands made upon the medical profession and to increase the number who engage in this profession." MAY 5 1943

The problems of highways is maintenance, Sparks told the legislators. He said that if sufficient funds are currently lacking for maintenance and payment of debt service charges on outstanding bond indebtedness, he would recommend refunding principal maturities for not longer than five years so that current income might be used for necessary maintenance.

He said planning of highways should be started now and building begun as soon as the war is ended. He emphasized that farm-to-market roads should be considered in line with his proposal for a state market system. MAY 5 1943

The State Civilian Defense Council, the governor continued, should

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

18y-1943
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

LOST POWER

FEB 6 - 1943

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE LOSING POWER IN NATIONAL POLITICS

TUSKEGEE Institute has lost the better part of its influence in national politics in this scribe's opinion, and it has but a small chance of recapturing it, unless some radical changes are made in its political, social and economic philosophies. During the days of Booker T. Washington, who set up a tempest in a teapot when he dined in the White House with President Roosevelt Tuskegee flashed into the limelight as an important political factor. When President Taft startled and amazed the colored electorate, shortly after becoming President by declaring: "I shall appoint no Negroes to office in the South that will offend the white southerners," the Tuskegee influence mounted and shot into its ascendency.

Mr. Bibb

The influence of this institution reached its zenith in national politics during the administration of President Herbert Hoover, who, under the spell of Claudius Houston and Horace Mann, sought to split the vote of the Solid South, and did secure the suffrage of five Southern States. This vote was cast for Hoover however, because of the religious affiliation of his opponent, Governor Alfred Smith.

MOTON WIELDED GREAT INFLUENCE

The late, lamented President Robert Russo Moton, during those days, became the most powerful figure of his race in national affairs and he, as Tuskegee's president, had open sesame to the White House. The Tuskegee influence spread like wild fire. But since that time Tuskegee's influence in national politics has been on the wane until now it is at its lowest ebb.

FEB 6 - 1943

THE Hoover administration was accused of lily whitism, and colored leaders in poltical thought above the Mason-Dixon line loudly denounced the prevailing practices They wailed aloud that the idea of surrendering the power and patronage and policies of the Republican Party to the lily-whites was atrocious. They charged that the colored Republicans were being "sold down the river" into the hands of their white enemies, who could no muster up any appreciable political strength. The Southern States jumped back into their traditional Democratic column in 1932 and the back door of the White House which had been opened to Major Moton and his Tuskegeeites, was shut and barred.

PIVOTAL STATES HAVE POWER

During the regime of Tuskegee in Washington, the powers played "back door" politics, meaning that a few measly favors were passed out to the Tuskegee clique by way of the back door, but the rights of the masses of colored people were disregarded and they were left virtually at the "mercy of Tiberius." It was disclosed and revealed by important political people in Washington that President Hoover's attempt to curry favor with the lily-whites meant the surrender of the rights of colored people. It was shown and noted that the proposed cementing of the voters of the North and South meant the sacrifice and surrender of the prerogatives of the colored people. This was styled as a would-be "burnt offering." It followed that the Tuskegee leaders and the lily-whites were almost shunted out of the 1932 presidential campaign. When President Roosevelt catapulted into unprecedented power the Tuskegee idea started to wane, decline and skid about aimlessly.

FEB 6 - 1943

WITH the untimely passing of Dr. Moton and the majority of his stalwart satellites and supporters, Tuskegee politicians, outside of "advising on agricultural affairs" have been relegated to the limbo of other days. Astute politicians are now fully aware of the rising value of the controlling votes of colored people in the so-called pivotal states of the North. They have also caught on to the notion that the colored electorate will not be swayed by sentiment emanating from Southern States, where segregation and the exploitation of cheap, non-union labor runs rampant. The times and manners have changed and the "peace-at-any-price" leadership is no longer in favor and vogue.

IDEAS MUST MEET CHANGING WORLD

President F. D. Patterson does not lend strength to the Tuskegee idea when he writes "accept segregation and make the most of it." Such sentiment rings hollow and mocking while the world is aflame and the common, universal cry is for liberty, equality, freedom and democracy. With the passing of great men like Dr. George W. Carver from Tuskegee's campus, the focus of public attention will not be turned toward Cheehaw again until there is a birth of ideals and philosophies calculated to meet the demands of a changing world.

FEB 6 - 1943

WHEN Booker T. Washington spoke at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895 and stated that the white and colored of this country could be as "separate as the the fingers in all things social and as united as the hand in all things industrial," he satisfied the lily-whites of his day and a large segment of his own benighted people.

POLITICS REFLECT ECONOMIC CHANGE

That was almost a half century ago and since that time new frontiers have opened up and at this writing they seem to be located as much in Africa and Asia as in Europe. Tuskegee's conceptions need overhauling in many respects. Its waning political influence proves it. The times demand trained artisans who can operate delicate machines. The day of the "hand worker" has passed on. The world now demands mass production on the assembly lines. There is no place for "jack leg" mechanics and "handy men." There has been an industrial revolution going on as well as the "people's political revolution." Our politics are nothing more than the reflection of our economics. Most of our economic ideas are now being thrown into the discard and that is why Tuskegee's influence is waning fast.

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

The U. S. O. Community sing in Chapel Sunday night was a great success. Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett is a real musician whose ability is not exceeded by his fine reputation. Although not having great vocal ability himself, he more than makes up for this by his ability to extract the music from his audience. His three weeks stay here under the U. S. O. authority will mean much to the community war morale. Another sing will be held at the chapel next Sunday at the usual Chapel Vesper hour. And everyone is asked to be present and share in this patriotic demonstration and fine fellowship.

MAR 2 5 1943

The High School P. T. A. will sponsor a special service at the Greenwood Baptist Church next Sunday afternoon, March 28 at three o'clock. Every parent in the communities touching the institute is asked to be present. The object is to effect a closer tie between the teachers and the parents of students. It is earnestly requested that all try to be present and on time. Mrs. Harvey Davis is the President and Mrs. Helen Holl is the Secretary of hte P. T. A.

Mrs. Sarah Owsley Stivers spent the week end at home with her parents last week. She teaches at Margaret, Alabama in a mining town and school. The school authorities gave the teachers in Mrs. Stivers school a fifty dollar War Bond for Christmas presents.

MAR 25 1943

The Alabama State Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance held its tenth annual meeting at the Institute in Dorothy Hall Wednesday of this week. Details of the meeting will be given next week.

The Greenwood Baptist Church has a vigorous campaign on for five thousand dollars for this year in its building program. Every member and friend is asked to cooperate in this worthy drive, since the need for a new Baptist Church is so very obvious.

Mrs. M. N. Work was hostess to the A. P. O. bridge club Tuesday evening.

Mr. Roscoe Conklin Simmons was on the campus the week end through Sunday, being the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston.

The Executive Board of the local Tuskegee Alumni Association is called to meet at the Alumni headquarters in the Music Study Hall Saturday, April 3rd, at ten a. m. The general Alumni Association will meet the same day at the Alumni Hut at two p. m.

The Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity met at the home of Brother Frank L. Drye Thursday evening with vice-president G. B. Love officiating in the absence of the president, Dr. Joshua Williams. After business transactions the men were entertained highly with a splendid repast by the host and hostess.

MAR 25 1943

Mr. Frank Manley is now at his home after several months in the hospital. Mr. Manley is most cheerful in spite of his condition of having both legs amputated. His condition is quite favorable and he desires that his friends know of his appreciation for all sympathetic interest and concern.

Mrs. R. R. Moton, Jr., is out again after being confined to her home for a few days.

Mr. J. R. Kelly of Atlanta, Ga. the father of Mrs. J. J. Flood spent the week end visiting in the home of the Floods.

Miss Emma Clements, member of the faculty who is studying this year in Chicago, is spending her spring vacation with her relatives the Max Bonds.

The J. B. Washington Athletic Foundation sponsored a benefit dance Saturday night in Logan Hall which was well supported and appreciated. The music was offered by the famous Andy Kirk orchestra. Mr. J. J. Flood is the chairman of the Foundation, A. P. Mack, treasurer; Guy Trammell chairman of entertainment committee; H. R. Owsley and W. B. Wren committeemen.

Mrs. Daniel Anderson who passed after a long illness was buried Sunday afternoon after the funeral in her church, the Mount Olive Baptist, with her pastor, Rev. J. L. Mathis officiating.

The thirty-second annual Clinic of the John Andrew Clinical Society will be held as usual this year following Founders Day Sunday, May fourth. Medical specialists from over the country of both races will offer their services without cost for a week in diagnosing and treating diseases of all kinds with those needing such hospitalization being the beneficiaries.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., defeating Xavier University of New Orleans, 42-40. The three-March 11, 1943—The Tenth Annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament was studded with a here Saturday afternoon was enthusiastic hardwood fans saw the classy and colorful cagers of South Carolina State College crowned champions of the circuit

Globe and Independent
Nashville Tenn.
MAR 25 1943

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CAGERS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP AT TUSKEGEE TOURNAMENT

sans staged a demonstration tha rocked the rafters.

The consolation game staged between Morris Brown College and Clark College, both of Atlanta, was not to be denied any of the color and brillance in play that went to the winner. These two teams staged one of the hardest battles of the series and Saturday night both were in rare form. The ball handling performances, floor coverage and shooting from afar as well as from under the baskets were outstanding features, and speciator interest was intense.

South Carolina State, Xavier, Morris Brown and Clark were the seeded teams. Clark and Florida tied for fourth place and Clark won the toss.

In the opening game Morris Brown met Morehouse and turned back her neighbor, 40-38. Knoxville in the second game on the afternoon card defeated Lane, 52-42. Xavier won over Fisk, 48-32, in the last game of the first round of play.

In the quarter finals Clark defeated Alabama State Teachers College, 52-30; South Carolina polished off Tuskegee, 50-33; Morris Brown won handily over Knoxville, 50-44 and Xavier elimated Florida, the defending champions, 41 to 35.

The semi-finals brought S. Carolina State and Morris Brown together. Coach Ollie Dawson's team defeated the Wolverines 52 to 50. Xavier triumphed over Clark, 47 to 30.

Charles L. DeLay, close observer and talented writer of Xavier University, turned in the following compilation following the tournament:

"Until the final game of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, Clifton of Xavier had scored 308 points in 17 games for an average of 19.1 points per game for the current season. With points scored in the finals of the tournament, his total is 335 with an average of 18.6 points per game. His tournament average is 26.5 obtained by amassing 106 points in four games, achieved an all-time record in individual conference tournament scoring by 27 points twice in tournament games. Earlier this season, Clifton set a new high scoring mark when he scored 43 points via twenty-one baskets in a game with Benedict College at Columbia, South Carolina. Holden's record of 50 points, most ever made by an individual attending one of the conference schools, was set in a game with a nonference opponent, Winston-Salem. Clifton's tournament total via baskets was 26 more than that of his nearest competitor, Whyte of Morris Brown, who scored 46 points in four games via 21 baskets while Clifton sank 47 baskets for his 106.

Irving "Pencil" Ward, another frosh of the Xavier "5", who like Clifton will join the armed forces of our country next week, scored 217 points for an average of 12.7 points per game in 17 contests, not including the final game of the season here at Tuskegee. If the final game of the tourned is included, Ward's average per game will amount to 12.5 arrived at through a total score of 222 points for the season.

Captain Leon Wright, playing his second year at Xavier, is responsible for much of the genius of Clifton who is no doubt a naturally talented artist of the hardwood, nevertheless Wright has done much to give the tall lad considerable finesse while both were in high school in Chicago. Wright also leaves this tourney to report for duty in the armed services with his buddy, Clifton. Captain Wright is the number three man on the Xavier squad in the realm of scoring with an average of 7.35 per game obtained through participation of 17 games and a scoring total of 125 points; if the final tourner game is included his average is 7.1 with a total of 129 points.

Other tournament players who turned in noteworthy performances were Swiggins and Jaycock, Clark Bryant and William Carter, Morris Brown; Harris and Wilcox, Morehouse; Chambliss and Edmond, Fisk; Merritt of Knoxville; Watts and Mike of Florida; Perry, Robinson and George of Tuskegee.

Presented to the audience during the championship contest were Dean J. B. Bragg of the Florida A. M. College, Tallahassee, a graduate of Tuskegee, who while on the campus celebrated his entrance to Tuskegee Institute as a student 50 years ago, March6, 1893; Bernie Jefferson, famous halfback of Northwestern University two years ago, who is now stationed at the Tuskegee Army Flying School; Coach William Bell also of the Florida A. and M. College, who has resigned his post at Florida and volunteered for service in the army; and Capt. Harold Martin, former Physical Director of Minor Teachers College, Washington, D. C., now on duty at Tuskegee Army Flying School.

Pleasing intermission performances, which helped greatly to relieve the high tension of the spectators were several dance numbers and dumb bell drills which were well done by a group of young women students of the Physical Education Department. These features were well received and the instructors, Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts and Miss Elizabeth Ray were accorded praise for the efficient manner in which the young women carried out their various assignments.

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Chairman Norman H. Davis, of the American Red Cross, announced the appointment of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, to the Advisory Committee for the War Fund Campaign now being conducted under the active chairmanship of Walter S. Gifford. This committee, with Thomas W. Lamont of New York, acting as chairman, is an outstanding group of citizens from various parts of the country and from centers notable for their Red Cross activities. Announcement of President Patterson's appointment was made from the Washington office.

Among those serving on the Advisory Committee are: Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Winthrop W. Aldrich, New York City; Edsel B. Ford, Detroit; Phillip Murray Washington; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; Wendell L. Wilkie, New York City; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; James A. Farley New York City, and Major Clark Howell, Atlanta.

The dedication of "Moton Gates" at the entrance of Tuskegee Flying Training Field, named for the late Robert R. Moton, second president of Tuskegee Institute, will be an added feature of the annual Founder's Day Exercises, which will be held at the Institute on April 3 and 4. Gov. Chauncey Sparks will deliver the Founder's Day Address in the Institute Chapel at 2 p. m., Sunday, April 4.

"It is particularly fitting that the dedication of the Moton Gates be a part of the Founder's Day program," Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, said. "Dr. Moton built so wisely upon the foundation laid by Booker T. ashington, that Tuskegee developed and was ready for aviation training when the country needed it."

The speaker selected to deliver the dedicatory address has not yet been announced.

Howard W. Blakeslee, Science editor, the Associated Prses, spent several days at Tuskegee last week writing a series of articles on programs of activity at the Institute. Mr. Blakeslee conferred with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president and other Institute officials while here, and stated that on his next visit he desired to talk with Austin W. Curtis, who was assistant to Dr. George W. Carver. Mr. Curtis was away from the school on a speaking engagement, while Mr Blakeslee was here.

Mrs. Lucille Womack Brown instructor of foods, Department of Home Economics at the Institute spoke on the subject of "Point Rationing" at the March meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the Alumni Association, held in the Alumni Hut on the campus, Tuesday night. S. T. Wilson, office of the engineer, Tuskegee Army Flying School, gave a reading from Dunbar. Capt. Alvin J Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, made a report covering his trip to Washington, D. C., and New York City, in company with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president where they spoke to the members of the Washington and New York City Chapters in connection with the $5,000 campaign which the Alumni Association has undertaken to raise.

The program for the local chapter was arranged by Mrs. N. R. McCray, Mrs. Virginia Hurt Phillips, Mrs. Robert T. Thurston and Mrs. Arthur Floyd.

Visiting graduates present at the meeting were Mr. and Mrs Robert E. Lee, Muskogee, Oklahome; Mrs. Margaret Washington Barrington, Augusta, Georgia, and Mrs. Sallie Philpot White, '16, of Monroe, Michigan.

G. W. A. Johnston, president of the local chapter, presided.

Maj. John A. Welch, United States Army, acting professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute, will deliver the Alumni address on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary exervises of the Class of 1923, which will be held at the Institute, April 3 and 4, in connection with Founder's Day activities. Maj. Welch will speak in the Institute Chapel on the evening of April 3

Harold Webb, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1923 Reunion Committee, put in the mail letters of invitation to every living member of the class whose address was known, for and on behalf of the members of the class who reside at and in the vicinity of the Institute, urging full participation in the actvities which have been planned for the occasion.

Approximately 50 members of the Class of 1923 will assemble at the Institute for the anniversary reunion exercises, it was announced from the alumni office.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

74 on Tuskegee's 1943 Honor Roll

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Recognition on Scholarship Night was given Wednesday to seventy-four Tuskegee Institute students who made the 1943 honor roll, including ten who were inducted into the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu, national honor society.

Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University was the principal speaker. President F. D. Patterson also spoke and presented certificates of achievement to the entire group, as well as certificates of membership to the honor society inductees. The latter group included:

Louis A. Scipio, Washington, D.C.; Louise Sims, Hempstead, N.Y.; and Bradley Jackson, Asheville, N.C.

Among those on the 1943 honor roll were:

Washington Bennett, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.; Irving Crumlin, Spartanburg, S.C.; Melvin S. Davis, Norfolk, Va.; Frederick D. Gary, Hampton, Va.; Richard Glover, Lee N. Giles, Hamlet, N.C.; James T. Hagey, Greensboro, N.C.; Dorca M. Lawrence, Cranbury, N.J.;

Pearline B. Lindsay, Rock Hill, S.C.; Beatrice T. Medley, Plainfield, N.J.; Ola M. Norweed, Pittsburgh; Walter H. Morris, Roxbury, Mass.; Tessie O. Richardson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George C. Royal, Williamston, S.C.; Charles U. Smith, Camden, S.C.; and Georgia L. Washington, New York City.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'KEGEE ALUMNUS ARRIVES SAFELY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 18.—Cpl. James L. Hendon, formerly in charge of electrical maintenance at Tuskegee Institute, informed Pres. Patterson by wire that the ship on which he sailed had arrived safely overseas.

18y-1943
Afro- merican
Baltimore, Md

Hastie Raps Tuskegee's Role in Extending Air Corps Jim Crow

MAR 27 1943

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following statement by Dr. William H. Hastie, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, describes and criticizes a new development in the army air program as it affects colored people. Although Dr. Hastie has completed his recent series of statements on the air forces, he considers this new and most recent development to be a matter which should receive public attention everywhere.]

By WILLIAM H. HASTIE

The Army Air Forces have just announced a new program of five months' academic training in over a hundred selected colleges for soldiers before they enter army flying schools, to be taught by the college faculties.

But eligible colored soldiers are to be segregated and all of them sent to Tuskegee Institute to study physics, mathematics, history, English, and geography.

Men from all parts of the country, men with varying educational background, a large number of them already graduates of first-rate liberal arts colleges, must go there for this undergraduate training, just because they happen to be colored.

MAR 27 1943

Plan Outrageous

Even if Tuskegee were an outstanding liberal arts college, which it is not, this newest and wholly unnecessary jim-crow scheme would be inexcusable. In all the circumstances the plan is outrageous.

The time has come when the unholy alliance between Tuskegee Institute and the Army Air Forces must be publicly denounced and condemned.

Tuskegee is rendering no valuable service to the war effort in this latest step in its effort to concentrate a black aviation program on and around the Tuskegee campus.

MAR 27 1943

General Interest Ignored

With callous indifference to the best interests of the race and to the importance of democracy in the war effort, Tuskegee Institute is looking out for Tuskegee, and the air forces have a willing and valuable accomplice in their design of keeping colored soldiers all unsegregated colleges.

...eral hundred colored men may be affected by this scheme almost immediately. Early in March the air forces called to active duty the entire waiting list of qualified colored aviation cadet applicants.

MAR 27 1943

Future Uncertain

These are the men who face the prospect of five months' undergraduate study at Tuskegee. It still remains to be seen what will be done with them afterward.

A report was sent from Tuskegee to a leading newspaper that some of these men are to become bombardiers and navigators, but I can find no evidence, from any source, of any plan to train colored men for bombardment aviation.

It seems that someone has tried to take the curse off of this latest Tuskegee outrage by circulating the false report that new opportunity is being provided. The whole thing smells very bad.

Public Demands Needed

There is one further question which we must ask repeatedly until answered. What about new colored applicants for aviation cadet training, now that the waiting list is exhausted?

I do not know of any plan for accepting additional applicants. If they are accepted, will they go on a waiting list to remain until 1944?

I know from experience that the air command makes piecemeal special plans for colored men to meet the emergency at hand and then lets the matter drop until another emergency arises.

There is grave danger, unless the public keeps the issue constantly alive, that after the group called to duty in March, no additional colored aviation cadets will be trained for a long time to come.

$100,000 IS VOTED TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, June 10.—The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a bill to appropriate $100,000 to Tunskegee Institute, a first step in what Governor Sparks has declared should be a program to provide greater state aid to the noted Negro institution.

The measure passed, 81 to 2, with only Rep. W. C. Thomas of Montgomery, and John J. Pruet of Clay, voting against it.

The House also passed the "token" appropriation of $10,000 made to the school for several years.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

'Skegee Board Didn't Meet on Sell-Out Plan

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Trustees of Tuskegee Institute were given but one day to consider the proposal of swapping six trustees for a $100,000 appropriation from the State of Alabama.

Notified of the proposal by wire, thereby being denied the opportunity for deliberation which a meeting would afford, the board members were urged to give their reply immediately.

President F. D. Patterson sent on April 14 the following urgent telegram to the board members:

Urgent Wire to Members

"The governor of Alabama proposes to recommend to the legislature the appropriation of $100,000 to Tuskegee Institute to aid graduate work in agriculture, home economics and rural education.

APR 24 1943

"He wishes to appoint six State commissioners or trustees to supervise State appropriation — this represents an increase of three over the present provision in the charter for three single commissioners and brings the total to twenty-five as compared with the present number of nineteen.

Sparks to Name Trustees

"Governor will appoint commissioners to staggered terms of from three to five years. The superintendent of education would automatically become one of the six commissioners.

"No further changes in self-perpetuating charter are to be made. The plan of co-operation between Cornell University and the State of New York would be closely followed.

APR 24 1943

"I strongly recommend this step which has been approved by Dr. Schieffelin, Mr. Siegal and Mr. Blair. Kindly indicate your attitude immediately as I must give reply tomorrow and official action is required."

APR 24 1943

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Portion Of Education Monies May Come From General Fund

New Proposal Would Divert Slice Of Sales Tax To Local Governments

MAY 12 1943

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A threatened rift between administration forces and education leaders over the Sparks proposal to appropriate $650,000 to counties out of sales tax revenues Wednesday appeared to have been averted.

Informed sources were convinced that a compromise would be reached as a result of a lengthy huddle of administration men and school heads Tuesday afternoon in the governor's office.

The compromise suggested, and which lacked only approval of members of the opposing sides to make final, was this:

MAY 12 1943

The $350,000 annual appropriation for the state four-year medical school was to come from the general fund, instead of the special education trust fund, as originally proposed by Gov. Sparks.

The $100,000 yearly appropriation to Tuskegee Institute likewise was come out of the general fund rather than be paid out of the educational trust fund.

Ditto for the $40.000 yearly appropriation to library service.

But, with the $650,000, which Gov. Sparks set up in his budget to be given counties (earmarked for public welfare and specifically for old-age assistance payments) still to be paid out of sales tax revenues which have been going to education.

MAY 12 1943

Provided, that if the yearly school appropriation of $19,519,796, plus one-fourth of the special educational trust fund surplus (estimated to be $12,000,000 by the end of 1943) are not sufficient to operate the schools, then the $650,000 item be reimbursed to the sales tax fund out of the general fund.

Huddling with Gov. Sparks for more than two hours to iron out this legislative snarl were Sen. James A. Simpson, upper chamber president pro-tem and the governor's floor leader; Sen. Gordon Madison, Tuscaloosa, chairman of the Senate education committee; Rep. Charlie Norman, House floor leader; Dr. E. B. Norton, Jr., state education superintendent; Rep. W. C. Beebe, Baldwin, House education committee head, and Finance Director Hayse Tucker.

MAY 12 1943

UNSETTLED—One question this conference did not settle was whether an additional $250.000 would be given schools annually to extend free textbooks from the third through the sixth grades.

Provision has been made for a $200,000 yearly appropriation to schools for free textbooks, but school chieftains want the additional appropriation. This proposal will be placed before both houses and scrapped out, but is not expected to bring about any schism.

* * *

LIQUOR TAX — Given a unanimous favorable report by the House ways and means committee was the Sparks-sponsored bill to levy a 10 per cent tax on liquor sales, with the estimated $2,500,000 additional revenue this will bring in to go to municipalities and counties for public welfare, old-age assistance payments and other needs.

This proposal is expected to be given speedy passage in the House and subsequently in the Senate.

MAY 12 1943

ANOTHER JUDGESHIP — Another legislative step was taken Tuesday toward creation of a new Circuit Court judgeship in the Fourth Judicial Circuit when the Senate judiciary committee gave a favorable report to a bill to do this. This circuit is composed of Dallas, Hale, Perry, Wilcox and Bibb Counties.

Judge Lilah Moore, only jurist now in this circuit, will become the presiding judge and the new judge to be appointed upon enactment of the bill will be an associate judge.

Insiders predicted that a Selma attorney would be named to the new judgeship, if the Legislature okehed the proposal. The recess judiciary committee likewise gave the proposal a favorable report.

* * *

KILLED — Submarined in the ways and means committee was the Deason bill providing that amounts paid by Alabamians in federal income taxes should not be deducted in computing net income for payment of state income taxes.

This measure, which would hike state income tax collections an estimated $2,500,000 yearly by an indirect route, would be contrary to Gov. Sparks' pledge that no new taxes would be levied during his administration.

The committee, headed by House Floor Leader Norman, postponed Deason's bill indefinitely.

MAY 12 1943

OPTIONAL—Under a bill introduced by Rep. Roger Snyder, jury summons in Jefferson County could be served by hand as well as by registered mail, as at present.

The measure would give Sheriff Holt McDowell the right to have deputies, or court bailiffs now as-

...Birmingham, Ala. April 8 1943

CARVER MEMORIAL GROUP IS FORMED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 7—(AP)— Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced ...day formation of the ...George Washington Carver Endowment Fund Association whose purpose, he said, was "to perpetuate the name of George Washington Carver, a man who thought only of valuable services to mankind."

Specifically, he said, the purpose of the association would be to continue the program of the George Washington Carver Foundation founded in February, 1940, while Dr. Carver, the noted Negro chemist, was still active in his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute.

"We want," Dr. Patterson said, "to preserve the memory of one who contribution to science has been equalled only by few."

His fellowman and whose

...summons, serve the ...signed to him.

Before enactment of the law providing jurors be summoned by registered mail, which Snyder said costber, 1932, during the Miller ad...$91 weekly, sheriff's ... deputies registration.

Parker is transferring May 15 to ...served such summons.

Snyder said McDowell favored State Auditor John Brandon's office. Parker has worked in that ...the change, which the lawmaker es...timated would save taxpayers money.

...ACCOUNTING SHIFT — One of the ablest of the state's employes over a period of a dozen years has been Lang Parker, principal ac-...

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Inquiring Reporter

MAY 8 1943

By J. ANDREW BOWLER

Editor's note: It was disclosed this week that Tuskegee Institute would accept Alabama's offer of $100,000 for graduate work providing the state could name six trustees.

THE QUESTION

Do you think that Tuskegee will profit or suffer under the the agreement?

THE ANSWERS

MAY 8 1943

Milton (Red) Burton, ex-St. Joseph High School grid star: "Is Alabama a state? I thought it was a battleship, it must be one of those new territories taken in by Col. McCormick. Seriously though, I think if there is going to be any taking over, Tuskegee should take over Alabama. Before Dr. Carver went there, Alabama's red clay wouldn't produce anything but prejudice. Tuskegee has showed her willingness to help regardless of race, but Alabama's record precludes any fair dealing with the Negro. It is definitely a mistake and I am prepared to kiss it good-bye."

MAY 8 1943

Miss Lenora Chapman, 818 Clifford street, Portsmouth: "Simply ridiculous, and totally absurb: Alabama has her foot in the door now and I give her a year before she is telling all the students what to read and how to be good servants for the missus in the big house. It's a dirty shame and poor Booker Washington must be a whirling dervish in his grave. What explanation can the president give for accepting anything from Alabama?"

MAY 8 1943

John James, Tuskegee graduate: "If the State of Alabama was sincere in its desire to help, it would have granted the administration $100.000 with no strings attached. The six trustees whom the state wants to name is the most objectionable thing about the whole affair. I think it is the ground work for future control of the school by the state. We have known all along that Alabama wanted control, but never thought it would come to pass in our generation. It seems that we either under-estimated the state, or overestimated our position. Tuskegee is worth more than $100,000 to the state of Alabama just training race workers."

Neil Jones, 626 Clifford street, Portsmouth, Va.: "Alabama would not give Tuskegee all that money every year for graduate schooling for Negroes if it did not have a trick up its sleeve somewhere. In the first place, Alabama does not even want Negroes to go to college. They will get control and teach them the same thing they taught them back in slavery time. Tuskegee will be the place to unteach the fighting boys everything they learn about democracy in these far away places. The state will dictate what books to use and what to teach before its all over."

MAY 8 1943

B. F. Haywood, 606 Parker street, Portsmouth: "I'm blind but I can see better than that. It's nothing but a trick to get the school so they can run it to suit themselves. I think they should have kept it just like ole Booker left it. It should remain in the jurisdiction of the colored people. I think it's mighty bad, yes, mighty bad."

A. C. Carter, Tuskegee graduate: "Tuskegee will suffer under the Alabama proposal and I definitely believe that it is a step toward getting control of the school. The administration announced that the change will in no way affect the policy of the school. That statement at best can only be an honest hope. The state's past record doesn't add much hope to my way of thinking. If the state wanted to give $100,000 for graduate work among Negroes, why wasn't it given to Alabama State College? I feel that it is against the will of Booker T. Washington."

MAY 8 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Servicemen Eligible For College Events

APR 26 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — The program of the Annual Women's Track and Field Championships and the Annual Tuskegee Relays has been streamlined this year. The 17th Annual Relay Carnival will be combined with the Annual Southern Conference Track and Field Championships. All events of the regular conference Track and Field Meet will be held other than the high and low hurdles. All high school and prey schools will run in the same class. The National Interscholastic 100-yard dash will not be held.

There will be only one class in the Women's Championships, which will be held May 7. There will be no division of Junior and Senior Women's Championships as in bother years.

All service men will be eligible for all college events provided they are entered by their immediate commanding officers.

The Annual Southern Intercollegiate Teams Tournament will be held Friday and Saturday, May 7 and 8. All of the Tennis Championships for men will be open to men of the Armed Services. The events scheduled in tennis are Men's Singles, Men's Doubles and Women's Doubles. Each school will be allowed to enter as many individuals or teams as desired.

The events for the Women's Championships are as follows: 50 Meter Run; 100 Meter Run; 400 Meter Relay; Running Broad Jump, 8-lb. Shot-Put; Discus Throw; Running High Jump; Javelin Throw. Baseball Throw.

Events listed in the 17th Annual Tuskegee Relays and Southern Conference Track and Field Meet; 100 Yard Dash (SIAC); 100 Yard Dash (Open); 220 Yard Dash (SIAC); One-half Mile (Open); One Mile, Sprint Medley, Two Mile. College Relays (Open); 440 Yard. 880 Yard; One Mile. Shot Put, Discus Trow, Javelin Throw, High Jump, Broad Jump, Pole Vault.

The Annual Southern Intercollegiate Golf Championships for men and women will not be held this year.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Approve Tuskegee Plan

Tuskegee Institute directors have approved the plan advanced by Gov. Sparks calling for expansion of the school's program of service, through an increased state appropriation. Graduate work in home economics, rural education and agricultural extension services would be broadened.

MAY 1 1943

Alabama now appropriates $10,000 a year to the institute, which was founded by the state. Under the Sparks plan $100,000 a year would be allocated to the school. Six new trustees representing the state would be added to the board.

Approval of the plan by the present board is another step forward for a progressive and promising proposal.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Alabama Offer Accepted By Tuskegee Institute

MAY 1 1943

Tuskegee Institute this weekboard, following a meeting last accepted the offer of the State of Monday in New York City. The Alabama to furnish graduatedecision was unanimous, he said. courses in agriculture, home eco- The tender of the offer by Alanomics and rural education in exbama caused much concern achange for $100,000. among Negroes less the school permit itself to become dominated

In addition the State of Alabama will name six persons to by the State of Alabama. Many the Tuskegee board of trustees, outstanding alumni of the school The announcement of the ac- protested the offer, but its acceptance came from Dr. William ceptanc is said to have followed Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the a conference with several promi-

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

New Features Will Aid Students At Tuskegee

MAY 1 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Several un As an added service to Summer features are planned for the teachers the entertainment course Institute Summer session will present several artists and lecSummer session Monday, June 7, anturers throughout the Summer sesthrough Aug. 14. It ision.

to operate a war informater which will serve all inteachers and enable them their work to the war effort. The institute has for the past year been library for the federal gov-

Among those who were in- Members of the board in at- TUSKEGEE Institute this weekvited to express their views were tendance included Dr. F. D. Patusual feature Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, presi- terson, president of the school; Tuskegee Institute dent of Howard University; Dr. Walter Crump, A. A. Alexander, Charles H. Houston, N.A.A.C.P.; der, Dr. Edmund E. Day, WinDr. Channing Tobias, member of throp Aldrich, Claude Barnett, the Hampton board; Isaac Webb, Congresswoman Frances Bolton, president of the New York Tus- Charles E. Mason, Henry Bowers kegee alumni, and Mrs. E. P. and William Rosenwald. Roberts, leading Tuskegee alum-

Opposing the acceptance in a

Walter White, Dr. Channing Tobias, Frank Crosswaith, A. Philip Randolph, R. W. Bullock, Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Ferdinand Smith, Dr. Peyton Anderson, Mrs. Ruth L. Roberts, and fifteen Tuskegee alumni clubs.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS
Circ. D. 102,980

APR 26 1943

18y-1943
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

D.C. Tuskegee Glub Protests Action of Pres. Patterson

MAY 1 1943

The following is a copy of a telegram sent to Dr. William Schiefflin, chairman, Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute, and to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute:

In view of the history, background, and service Tuskegee Institute to the Negro Race, the nation, and the world, as well as its policy for more than half a century of control by its president and elected trustee board; and in view of the established and well known policy of the South and particularly the State of Alabama to restrict the advancement of Negroes within certain lines, we, the members of the Washington, D.C. Tuskegee Club and the Washington, D.C. Tuskegee Club, Incorporated, registered our considered and determined protest against the present plan of extending to the State of Alabama further control and participation in any way in the control over the policies, practices, proceedures, and plans for the institution.

MAY 1 1943

It is, we believe, against the wishes of all Tuskegeans everywhere and against the best interest of the Negro race in America, and contrary to the policy and plans of the founder of Tuskegee, that the policy making body of Tuskegee Institute should ever be under the control of anyone other than the president and the elected members of the trustee board, the same which should be independent of state interference.

MAY 1 1943

H. M. Griffin, Executive Secretary of the Washington, D.C. Tuskegee Club.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

The Case of Tuskegee

MAY 1 1943

The proposal of the State of Alabama to put up a measly $100,000 and place six members on the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute should be turned down forthwith by the board. Although Tuskegee Institute has never represented that freedom of mind and spirit that are necessary to make any educational institution great, it would indeed lose whatever educational stature it now has if it surrenders itself to the State of Alabama by permitting state officials to horn in on its administration.

MAY 1 1943

Unfortunately, Tuskegee has always represented and practiced racial humility. It has never fought for racial equality and the abolition of segregation and other forms of racial oppression that are the order of the day in Alabama. These are the chief, if not the only, reasons why so many white persons, in the North as well as in the South, have always praised Tuskegee. They simply want to see the Negro remain humble and accept segregation and discrimination without a murmur.

MAY 1 1943

If the Alabama politicians get their hands on Tuskegee, however it will mean its absolute doom. Remember, Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, recently re-stated in the founders day address at Tuskegee that the colored and white people of Alabama must remain forever separate and segregated. Remember, former Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama, refused to honor a contract of the U. S. Government last summer because it required that white and colored inmates of an Alabama penal institution be paid equal wages and do the same work. He also journeyed all the way to New York City last fall and brazenly told the people of this city that Alabama would secede before it would grant mere human equality to its colored citizens. Remember, Gov. Sparks, ex-Gov. Dixon and other Alabama racial bigots run their state lock, stock and barrel, with the permission of the Tennessee, Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. Remember, Alabama politicians plus the Tennessee, Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., spell anti-Negro and anti-labor. Don't give Tuskegee to this gang.

GOV. SPARKS SEEKS TO DOMINATE BOARD

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

By SIDNEY WALKER
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, April 22—Is Tuskegee institute—symbol of Negro aspirations and education—to be sold to the State of Alabama for $100,000?

APR 24 1943

The above question is disturbing friends of Tuskegee, all over the country.

This anxiety is based upon an offer which Governor Chauncey M. Sparks of Alabama is said to have made, to have the state legislature appropriate $100,000 to Tuskegee if the state is allowed to name six additional persons to the school's board of trustees. These new trustees, in addition to those whom the state already controls, would allow the state to dominate the board.

CHAIRMAN FAVORS ACCEPTANCE

It is understood that the board is being polled to determine its reaction to Governor Sparks proposal. It is reported, but not confirmed, that Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of Tuskegee's board, is in favor of accepting the governor's proposal. The attitude of other board members is not known.

Governor Sparks spoke recently at Tuskegee institute. At that time, he boldly placed himself in the ranks of former Governors Dixon and Talmadge for absolute segregation of Negroes. It is, therefore, reasonably presumed by those who are suspicious of the governor's offer, that acceptance of it would surrender Tuskegee to the segregationists of the South.

MAY OPPOSE SPARK'S OFFER

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is a certainty that any "understanding" between Tuskegee's leadership and the southern white elements represented by Governor Sparks will arouse the most bitter resentment among Negroes, North and South. Forces are already at work to prevent any such understanding.

MAY 1943

Tuskegee is at a tragic crossroad trying to determine whether the road to survival must lead in the direction of surrender to the segregationists or toward the legitimate aspirations of Negroes.

SKEGEE MAKES READY FOR NEW ARMY UNIT

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MAR 1 1943

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)— Extensive repairs are going on about the Tuskegee institute campus in preparation for the new military training unit soon to be activated. Second and Third Emery buildings used for some years as dormitories for freshman men, are undergoing thorough overhauling of walls floor and furnishings.

APR 26 1943

The dining room on the ground floor of Tompkins hall, a room used until the cafeteria system was put into effect for students, as the dining room for teachers, is being repaired and redecorated for use as cadets mess hall. The rooms at the rear of the building until last week serving as headquarters for the labor secretary and his staff are being converted into dressing rooms and lavatories for cadets and mess attendants.

The auditorium, also on the ground floor of Tompkins hall with entrance opposite the institute post office has been turned over to the USO. Although repairs on the USO have been held up pending clearance with WPB for needed materials, temporary partitions have been put in and the program of entertaining the boys off duty is going forward.

Sage hall, since its erection in 1927, headkuarters for senior college men, has been turned over to the army primary air training school for barracks and offices.

All plumbing, carpentry and electrical work done on these buildings, as well as blue prints and specifications, as being done by students in the various shops of the school of mechanical industries.

Rockefeller hall, Thrasher, Olivia Davidson, Cassidy, and two Emory's are used to house regular Tuskegee men students not enrolled in special war training' programs

behind the scenes maneuvering,

$10 Donations By Ten Thousand Will 'Save School'

MAY 15 1943

Writer Warns:

'Negro Must Contribute, Before He Can Demand'

Amsterdam Star-News
MAY 15 1943

(Continental Features)

There has been much talk about the State of Alabama dominating Tuskegee, if the School accepts the $100,000 offer and permits Gov. Chauncy Sparks to name six directors. It doesn't take a master mind to understand that, but what good is all the protesting of Negroes and their leaders unless they have something better to contribute? To stand off and tell a man not to accept something he needs because it might have strings to it, is a grand stand play of most Negroes. But the question is, when you assume such responsibility, you should be in a position to offer something concrete instead.

The Chal[illegible] 5 1943

Here is my program to test the sincerity of all those who pro-group the sum should be raised[illegible] test. Let 10,000 Negroes agree to give Tuskegee $10.00 a year. Dr. Patterson, would probably this we will demand that we[illegible] permitted to name the six addi-Tuskegee regrets[illegible] tional members to the board need the money any more. But[illegible] Certainly, the Tuskegee Alumni[illegible] alone could do this but would not be entitled to ask[illegible] not be necessary. There were[illegible] seven hundred Negroes who[illegible]

Philanthropy Giving Out

Council of Affairs pertaining[illegible] his education, he has got to[illegible] paying his share. He who[illegible] However, the factors behind the[illegible] the fiddle, still calls the[illegible] acceptance by the Board of north-[illegible] all over the world. Wlyern white industrialists, that have[illegible] living under such adverse cir-[illegible] fathered Tuskegee all these years,[illegible] stances, should think we can[illegible] can only be speculated on. But[illegible] tinue to accept the white[illegible] common sense will tell you that[illegible] n's charity and tell him what[illegible] with the high taxes imposed on the[illegible] wealthy by the Administration[illegible] come for some man's c[illegible]

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

has reduced the amount of money they have available for philanthropy. It is estimated that sixty per cent of the Negro schools in the south are supported by this source and all are feeling the pinch.

MAY 15 1943

The Atlantic School of Social Work, so ably administered by Forrester Washington, has just announced that for the first time the school will have to conduct a drive for funds, because contributions have fallen off. These schools must certainly not close, but where is the money coming from? Negroes—hardly. Then there is just one other source, the State.

MAY 15 1943

All Schools Under the State?

Tuskegee represents the first step toward placing all such schools under the State. Negro support in the terms of dollars and cents, and not protest, is the only means of halting this definite and logical trend. The challenge is ours. Are we ready to accept it? The day is long past when the Negro can go playing and having a good time, expecting the other man to support him in the manner to which he has become accustomed."

FIRST LIEUTENANT

Native of Mobile, Ala., and son of Mrs. Mamie McBerry, 2915 Dryades street, New Orleans, La., First Lieut. J. W. Robinson has made a splendid Army record to date. He studied architecture at Tuskegee institute where he assisted in drawing plans for the library and science hall. Later, he assisted with the same work for the Langston terrace, Frederick Douglass, and Parkview housing projects, and the men's dormitory at Howard university, all of Washington, D. C.

Inducted into the Army June 14, 1941, when he was immediately signed to drawing military maps and other plans, Robinson was promoted to staff sergeant August 20 and to master sergeant November 6, 1941. He was commissioned a second lieutenant November 18, 1942, and promoted to a first lieutenant April 15, 1943. At the present time, Lieutenant Robinson is stationed at Battery "D," 15th Battalion, Fort Eustis, Va.

Bee
Chicago, Ill

Tuskegee's 1942 Football Record:

FEB 28 1943

Record of the Tuskegee Institute football team for season of 1942:

FEB 28 1943

Sept. 26—Tuskegee Institute, 12; Xavier university, 6—New Orleans.

Oct. 3—Tuskegee Institute, 13; Morris Brown college, 6—at Tuskegee.

Oct. 9—Tuskegee Institute, 7; Wilberforce university, 13—at Chicago.

Oct. 17 — Tuskegee Institute 37; Florida Normal, 7—at Tuskegee.

Oct. 23 — Tuskegee Institute, 19; Morehouse college, 0—at Columbus, Ga.

Oct. 31—Tuskegee Institute, 13; South Carolina State college, 0—at Tuskegee.

Nov. 7—Tuskegee Institute, 7; Florida A. and M. college, 20—at Jacksonville.

FEB 28 1943

Nov. 14—Tuskegee Institute, 46; Knoxville college, 0—at Tuskegee.

1943

Nov. 26—Tuskegee Institute, 25; Alabama State Teachers college, 0—at Montgomery, Ala.

Jan. 1, 1943—Tuskegee Institute, 10; Texas college, 13—at Birmingham, Ala.

RHO DELTA SIGMA MEMBERS AT ANNUAL SPRING PARTY

MAY 1 1943

Members of the Rho Delta Sigma club, one of the leading student organizations on the Tuskegee Institute campus, are shown as they appeared at their annual spring party, held recently in the auditorium of the Chambliss Children's House. The charming ladies are standing in front of the club insignia, designed by one of the members who has a flare for originality.

Reading from left to right, front row: Rutha Newell, Laurel, Miss., club secretary; Mamie Johnson, Washington, D.C.; Rosa Nell Lawson, Marion, Ala.; Ernestine Norman, St. Louis, Mo.; Alfreda Johnson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Virginia Cook, Danville, Va., (Miss Rho Delta) Laurelia Washington, Birmingham, Ala.; Adalaide Foster, of Cleveland, Ohio; Theola Welborn, Birmingham, Ala.; Rhea Westley, Fort Worth, Texas; pledgee sponsor; Glorid White, Atlanta, Ga.; Lucy Hall, Birmingham, Ala.

Second row: Theresa Catledge, Montgomery, Ala.; Mildred Reagin, Selma, Ala.; Marv Gloria Hatchett, reporter, Ownesboro, Ky.; Claudia Batey, Texarkana, Ark.; Johnnie Partridge, vice-president, Atlanta, Ga.; Helen White, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Clarice Isaacs, club sponsor, of Beaumont, Texas; Armesia Harper, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gladys Johnson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Irene Parrish, treasurer, Selma, Ala.; Mary Wallace, business manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. and Mildred Malsby, Griffin, Ga.

Members not present when picture was made: Elizabeth Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Edith Jeter, corresponding secretary, New York City; Odessa Amond, Wisner, La.; Gertie Brown, Plaquemine, La.; Constance Cuthbert, Brunswick, Ga.; Eleanor Gibson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mildred Gibson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Ruth Harriston, Martinsville, Va.; Helen Hutchinson, Tuskegee Institute Ala. and Minnie Ann Jordan Shady Dale, Ga.

PROTESTS INCREASE OVER ALABAMA OFFER

MAY 1 1943

Bulletin! NEW YORK, April 29—Acceptance of Governor Sparks' offer would be "tantamount to surrender of the institution to the State of Alabama" was the statement of a group of leaders to Dr. Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee Board of Trustees. It was signed by Dr. Channing Tobias, Walter White, Frank Crosswaith, A. Philip Randolph, R. W. Bullock and Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman. Also protesting the Alabama plan were: Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Ferdinand Smith, Dr. Peyton Anderson, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, Dr. Walter Graves Crump, former Tuskegee board member, New York, Washington and 15 other Tuskegee Alumni clubs.

"Alabama Courier"

BY JAMES EDMUND BOYACK
(Special Correspondent)

MAY 1 1943

Pittsburg Courier

NEW YORK, April 29—On the eve of an historic conference to which were invited some of the nation's leaders identified with Negro education who will decide the future relationship between Tuskegee institute and the State of Alabama—Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board, declared here that "There is no foundation for the fear that financial stress will ever cause Tuskegee Institute to sell its birthright."

Dr. Schieffelin's statement came on the heels of a nationwide protest against acceptance of an offer by Governor Chauncey Sparks of

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Plan For Alabama To Aid Institute Is Endorsed Here

APR 29 1943

Proposal that Tuskegee Institute resume its affiliation with the state's public school system was endorsed this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, who issued a lengthy statement, "clari-

proposal, Dr. Patterson said in part: "We shall be wise to conserve what we have gained from the philanthropy of the past by carefully executed plans which provide the sort of public affiliation required for the sound growth of any educational institution." APR 29 1943

fying" the proposal made recently by Gov. Chauncey Sparks in an address at the school.

In his statement, Dr. Patterson denied there was any truth to the report that Gov. Sparks proposed to "swap a $100,000 annual appropriation for six trustees" of the Institute.

In his statement endorsing the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18y-1943

News Among The Colored People

Tuskegee News BY REV. C. W. KELLY
Tuskegee, Alabama

The annual medical clinic is in full swing, with physicians from over the land assembled for a week of study through practice in their profession upon patients who find here a panacea for their ills. Specialists in all phases of medicine of both races ply their skill to the end that both physicians and patients are mutually benefitted. John Andrew hospital is taxed to capacity with as many extra beds for emergency.

The John Andrew Clinical society was organized in 1918 for the advancement of the Negro physiciens and surgeons in the science and arts of medicine and surgery and for the study and treatment of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section.

APR 8 - 1943

In view of the above object of the Clinical Society and our hospital, a campaign will soon be launched for funds to help the hospital care for indulgent patients, patients who are unable to pay their hospital fees. The doors of the hospital must be kept open to all, regardless of ability to pay for disease knows no conditions. After the red cross army fund is over, please be prepared to help in this worthy cause when approached.

APR 8 - 1943

A school for children which is little known and advertised is conducted each day in Greenwood at the home of Mrs. Cornelia Flake. For several years this good woman has had these tots come to her home where she gives them the fundamentals in learning, care and conduct. When they leave her kindergarten they are prepared to enter the primary grades with fewer handicaps. All praise to Mrs. Flake and her school.

A school for religious training in adult leadership among the women is being conducted this week at the Alabama State College under the conductorship of Rev. R. D. Crockett. Some thirty odd women are enrolled for various churches over the district. Rev. Crockett's work is sponsored by the Home Missions Council of New York and this class in Montgomery is one of the many projects under his direction.

This announces the marriage of Mrs. K. R. Williams and Mr. Marcellus W. Freeman Tuesday evening, April sixth. Rev. Charles W. Kelly read the marriage vows.

The A. P. O. bridge club met with Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston on Tuesday evening. After bridge a delicious repast was served and prizes awarded for highest scores. Mrs. I. A. Derbigny made a most interesting speech in presenting a set of Kirk silver fruit spoons to Mrs. K. R. Williams and wishing her much joy and happiness in her new matrimonial career.

Mrs. Naomi Ballard, of Norfolk, Va., of the reunion class of 1923, is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Webb, her classmates.

Mrs. Anita Busby was hostess to the Merry Matrons bridge club at the Veterans Facility.

APR 8 - 1943

Dr. J. E. Burke, prominent dentist of Forest City, Arkansas and Dr. L. G. Patterson practicing physician of Memphis, Tenn., are here attending the clinic and are the house guests of Rev. and Mrs. Chas. W. Kelly.

Mrs. Ambrose Bennett, of Nashville, Tenn. and little granddaughter are the house guests of Mrs. D. O. Calloway.

Mrs. L. H. Foster, Jr., is home spending the Spring vacation with her husband. Mrs. Foster is dean of women at Langston University.

FROM BOYS IN SERVICE

Sgt. Harry J. Allen writes from over-seas that he is doing fine. He is in the infantry and asks to be remembered to the church and his friends.

APR 8 - 1943

No letter is received from the boys that the religious note is not expressed. Sgt. Lorenzo Rowell, Jr., writes from overseas that he misses the church and its association. He asks for the prayers of all Christians. "Please," he writes, "pray for us constantly when at work or play, at home or on the streets, please let your minds find us and donate a few moments of your time to tell God about us because we belong to you, for him to effectively help in the Sunday School and other religious activities with his comrades. He says he is grateful for all that Tuskegee did for him. In view of the urgency for chaplains, he writes that his superior officer is recommending him for the chaplaincy in the army.

APR 8 - 1943

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Yates were most pleasantly surprised on Tuesday evening by the arrival of their son, Sgt. Archie Yates, Jr. who is home for a fifteen day furlough from California.

Pvt. Hasque May writes from Camp Hood, Texas, that he can't speak for all the boys, but for himself army life is fine. He desires to be remembered to the members of his sophomore class and you belong to us."

APR 8 - 1943

Corp. Charles Maffatt, graduate of Tuskegee Institute and recently assistant superintendent at the Alabama Reform School, writes from Beale, Calif., that his training and experience in Bible School and the church make it possible

Bee (Magazine Section)
Chicago, Ill.

Women's Track Meet at 'Kegee Opens May 7

MAY 9 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 6.—The program of the annual Tuskegee Women's Track and Field Championships and annual Tuskegee relays has been streamlined this year. The seventeenth annual relay carnival will be combined with the annual Southern Conference Track and Field Championships. All events of the regular conference track and field meet will be held other than the high and low hurdles. All high school and prep schools will run in the same class. The national interscholastic 100-yard dash will not be held.

MAY 9 1943

There will be only one class in the women's championships, which will be held May 7. There will be no division of Junior and Senior Women's championships as in other years.

MAY 9 1943

All service men will be eligible for all college events provided they are entered by their immediate commanding officers.

The annual Southern Intercollegiate Tennis tournament will be held Friday and Saturday, May 7 and 8. All of the tennis championships for men will be open to men of the armed forces. The events scheduled in tennis are: men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles and women's doubles. Each school will be allowed to enter as many individuals or teams as desired.

The events for the women's championships are as follows: 50 meter run, 100-meter run, 400-meter relay, running broad jump, 8-pound shot-put, discus throw, running high jump, javelin throw and baseball throw.

Events listed in the seventeenth annual Tuskegee relays and Southern conference track and field meet: 100-yard dash (SIAC); 100-yard dash (open); 220-yard dash (SIAC); one-half mile (open); one-mile, sprint medley, two-mile. College relays (open); 440-yard, 880-yard, one mile; shot-put, discus throw, javelin throw, high jump, broad jump, pole vault.

MAY 9 1943

The annual Southern Intercollegiate golf championships for men and women will not be held this year.

MAY 9 1943

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Tuskegee Girls Win Annual Track Meet

MAY 15 1943

MAY 15 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Tuskegee crack championship women's track and field team scored a total of 30 points to win the 15th Annual Track and Field Championships which were run off smoothly, under ideal weather conditions, in the Alumni Bowl here, Friday afternoon. The Tuskegee High School was second, with 24 points; Florida A. and M. was third, with 17 points; Alabama State Teachers College was fourth, with 13 points; Ft. Valley State College, under the leadership of the nationally famous track star, Jean Lane, was fifth, with 10 points, and Sanford Consolidated was sixth, with 4 points.

MAY 15 1943

Tuskegee was without the services of the brilliant Rowena Harrison, who pulled a tendon during the preliminaries and was therefore forced to watch her mates perform from the bench. Alice Coachman, also a star performer, carried on however, galloping home in the 100, winning the high jump with a leap of 4 feet, 9 inches, and running on the 440 relay team. Hattie Turner turned in two firsts—the discus throw and the baseball throw and also warned competitors that she is to be respected in competition in women's track and field events.

SUMMARIES

FIELD EVENTS:

8-POUND SHOT—Won by Francis Johnson (Alabama State), Mary Simpson (Sanford Consolidated), second; Willie M. McClure (Tuskegee), third; Helen Madison (Alabama State), fourth; Carrie Smith (Sanford Consolidated), fifth; Lenora Dials (Alabama State), sixth. Distance: 29 ft., 2 in.

HIGH JUMP—Won by Alice Coachman (Tuskegee High School), 4 ft., 9 in.; Nellie Stafford and Christine Long (Tuskegee-College), tied for second place, 4 ft., 3¾ in.; Mildred Hunter (Alabama State), third, 4 ft., 3½ in.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Hattie Turner (Tuskegee); Willie McClure (Tuskegee), second; Laura Warren (Florida A. and M. College), third; Lenora Dials (Alabama State), fourth; Katherine Smith (Sanford Consolidated), fifth. Distance: 92 ft.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Hattie Christine Long (Tuskegee), second; Hattie Turner (Tuskegee), 225 ft., 2 in.; 207 ft., 9 in.; Thelma Gray (Alabama State), third, 204 ft., 4 in.; Sallie Cunningham (Alabama State), fourth, 194 ft., 6 in.; Mary Johnson (Alabama State), fifth, 186 ft.; Clara Clayborn (Florida A. and M. College), sixth, 160 ft., 3 in.

BROAD JUMP—Won by Lillie Purifoy (Tuskegee High School); Frankie Shannon (Florida A. and M. College), second; Thelma Pinkney (Florida), third; Nellie Stafford (Tuskegee), fourth. Distance: 16 ft., 1½ in.

MAY 15 1943

TRACK EVENTS:

5-METERS RUN—Won by Willie Hill (Fort Valley State College); Bobbie Harrison, Willie Tyner, Alice Coachman (Tuskegee High), Florida, second; Bobbie Mitchell (Florida A. and M. College), second; Lillie Purifoy (Tuskegee High man). Florida, second; Sarah Christie, Schill), third; Clara Nixon (Florida chell, Frankie Shannon, Sarah Christie, A. and M. College), fourth. Time: Clara Nixon). Fort Valley State Col- 7:1 sec. lege, third (Rozie Almon, Arrie Glenn, 100-METERS DASH—Won by Alice Thelma Walker, Wilkie Hill. Tuske- Coachman (Tuskegee High); Rozie Al- gee (College), fourth, (Nellie Stafford, mon (Fort Valley State College), sec- Sarah Tolbert, Harriett Raymond, ond; Willie Tyner (Tuskegee High Christine Long). Time: 54.5 sec. School), third; Verdell Harvey (Alabama State) fourth. Time: 12.5 sec.

440-YARD RELAY—Won by Tuskegee High School (Lillie Purifoy, Allaree

New York Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
Name Officials for 17th Annual Tuskegee Relays
MAY 8 — 1943
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—W. Chenault, judge of track events; S. B. T. Harvey, veteran Southern Conference football official and a nationally known sports authority, will serve as referee; Frank L. Forbes, Morehouse College, will be the chief starter; Dr. John W. Chenault, Tuskegee Institute, will serve as chief judge of track events; S. B. Taylor, Prairie View, Texas, will be the chief judge of field events; J. Julius Flood, Tuskegee Institute, will serve as clerk of course.

—A partial list of men and women who have been selected to serve as officials for the Seventeenth Annual—Tuskegee Relays

Other officials are: Judges of track events, Dr. W. A. Waddell, Lieut. John T. Bracken, Henderson A. Johnson, Ross C. Owens, Elisha Campbell, John H. Brown, R. A. Munday. Timers, Capt. W. A. Love, George W. Clark, Fred J. Long, Theodore A. Wright. Official photographer, P. H. Polk; chief announcer, Cadet Major Theophilus C. Cottrell; scorer, Ruben Alba; inspectors, Capt. Charles Ecton, H. R. Powsley, Seymore Williams, A. J. Lockhart, Harold Webb; judges of field events, Lieut. John D. Patton, Guy R. Trammell, G. W. A. Scott, G. H. Lockhart, Richard B. Collins.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

Bishop Downs Tuskegee "5." Score, 52-45

JAN 30

MARSHALL, Tex.—(S N S)—Overtaking a seven point lead gathered in by the Tuskegee Institute quintet in the first half of the first basketball thriller of the year, the Bishop College Tigers netted 37 points the last half to completely outclass the Golden Tigers 52-45 here Wednesday night.

JAN 30 1943

The Bishop five with Bernard Guice taking two goals before Tuskegee was set, took an early lead. "Red" George and L. Robertson pulled the Alabamans out in front at half time and led 22-15.

Edgar Guice, elongated center for Bishop, and tricky George Tuskegee forward accounted for 12 points each in the second half which made the game a nip and tuck affair all the way. Sharpshooting from the floor by Rowe, Harvey and Nickerson was the deciding factor in Bishop's favor.

Vanclave, G. Robertson, Bethel, L. Robertson, and Anderson were outstanding for Tuskegee.

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Tuskegee Downs Morris Brown And Lane College

FEB 20 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Rallying during the second half, Morris Brown College of Atlanta, Ga., came from behind to defeat Tuskegee Institute, 41 to 39, in Logan Hall here Thursday night, while 2000 wildly cheering Tiger supporters looked on in amazement. At the half Tuskegee led, 19 to 12.

FEB 20 1943

The score was locked several times during the second session and was tied at the close of the regular playing period, 38-all. During the overtime Morris Brown collected the necessary points to chalk up a victory.

FEB 20 1943

Hopgood Morris Brown forward, was particularly troublesome to the Golden Quintmen. He scored 6 baskets and 3 gift shots for a total of 15 points. George topped the scoring list for the home team. He, too, scored 15 points. Other Tuskegee scorers were Brinkley, 2; George Robinson, 3; Babbs, 8; Perry, 7 and Bethel, 4.

Tuskegee chalked up an easy 49-20 victory over Lane College, of Jackson, Tenn., in Logao Hall Friday night. Lane counted on Thomas, their ace player, to lead the scoring attack and he was able to break through the closely guarded area to score four times with field goals and twice from the foul line, for a total of ten points.

FEB 20 1943

Tuskegee used 15 men, some of whom saw relatively little action, but the constant flow of substitutes into the game probably accounted for the fact that the Tuskegee score was not larger.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Patterson, Barnett For Sparks Bid

MAY 1 1943

Tuskegee Directors Favor Accepting Financial Aid from Alabama

MAY 1 1943

In an interview with an Amsterdam News reporter, President F. D. Patterson denied that Gov. Chauncey Sparks' offer of state funds constituted an effort by Alabama to gain control of Tuskegee Institute.

MAY 1 1943

Declaring that the offer was shrouded in confusion as a result of the governor's "unfortunate" Founder's Day speech, President Patterson insisted that the school authorities have been seeking financial aid from the state for the past six years.

MAY 1 1943

Admitting that the acceptance by Tuskegee of the $100,000 which Alabama is offering would necessitate a change in the charter so that the state might name six members to the board of trustees, Patterson pointed out that the board is composed of twenty-five members and the other nineteen are self-perpetuated.

MAY 1 1943

Thinks He's Better

When asked to comment on Gov. Sparks' speech on April 4 in which he said that "absolute segregation" and "independent development" should govern the conduct of the two races in the South, Dr. Patterson said: "The statement was unfortunate. I do not think the speech represents an accurate picture of the man. I think he is much better than that!"

MAY 1 1943

When reminded that Gov. Sparks' had been quoted as saying that the state of Alabama should "control" Tuskegee, the school president said that he felt the governor meant participation, instead of domination. He also said that he had every reason to believe that Gov. Sparks was the sort of executive from whom the Negro could expect fair play and repeatedly expressed regrets that the offer was made public at the time of the Founder's Day speech.

MAY 1 1943

Meantime, protests continued to pour in to Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees, from prominent citizens, colored and white. Dr. Schieffelin and Claude Barnett, are among the trustees who favor the Sparks offer as, like Patterson, they insist that the offer comes as the result of six years of negotiations between the state and Tuskegee authorities.

MAY 1 1943

PM
New York, N. Y

Something to Chew On

Dear Editor: APR 12 1943

William L. Dawson, director of music for Tuskegee Institute, finds that people who eat while listening to swing music suffer from indigestion. It is a natural tendency to chew your food in time to the music. Therefore, when eating and listening to swing music, we are inclined to chew faster than when listening to sweet music. Since childhood we've been taught to chew our food slowly, so let's eat to sweet music, and leave the swing for dancing!

HENRY JEROME

New York APR 12 1943
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ATTENDS CONFAB

MAY 8 1943

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 6.—Miss Matilda L. Syrette, assistant dean of women, Tuskegee Institute, attended the meeting of the National Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to girls which was held at the Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, this week.

MAY 9 1943

Bee (Magazine Section
Chicago, Ill.

NOTES FROM 'KEGEE CAMPUS . . .

MAY 9 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 6.—Tuskegee Institute and the alumni office made a nation-wide appeal today to all Tuskegee men and women to keep the institute and the alumni office informed concerning any change of address or of occupation. The increasing calls for Tuskegee-trained men and women to fill positions made this appeal necessary, it was stated. This information is also desired in order that the institute's records of its graduates and former students m aybe kept up-to-date. It is very important that Tuskegeeans make known their availability and any additional special training that they may have had since leaving the institute. Officials of the alumni office will be glad ot receive such information and transmit it to the various departments of the institute.

MAY 9 1943

★★★

Officer Steward 1st Class James H. McCarthy and Officer Steward 2nd Class Millard Wooten, '33 and '27, respectively, who starred as members of the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger football teams several years ago, were campus visitors during the past week. Officer Steward McCarthy was changing stations and came by Tuskegee enroute to his new assignment. His destination was not disclosed because it is a military secret, but mail addressed to Officer Steward, 1st Class James H. McCarthy, Naval Air station, Aflanta, Ga., will reach him.

Officer Steward Wooten stated that General Taylor, J. B. Morman, Clyde Clark and several other Tuskegee men are stationed with the U.S. Navy Reserve Naval Air station, Pensacola, Fla., his present station. "The Tuskegee men," he said, "are definitely interested in the navy and they are making excellent records."

MAY 9 1943

★★★

Early this week Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, dedicated the Tuskegee Service flag, which was placed in the institute chapel. The flag, which has 515 stars denoting that number of Tuskegee men and women in the fighting forces, hangs on the wall at the left of the rostrum, back of the lectrum. There is space on the white field for more than 1000 stars and President Patterson stated that a star will be added for every Tuskegee man and woman who dons a uniform.

During World War I the Tuskegee Service flag was dedicated by Dr. Robert R. Moton, then president of Tuskegee Institute. That flag had more than 400 stars on it.

MAY 9 1943

★★★

Harold A. Barker, Tuskegee, '35, has completed his course at the Officer Candidate school which he attended, has received his commission as a second lieutenant, United States army, and assigned to duty with the 7th Engineers Training group, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, was informed today. Prior to entering the service Lieut. Barker was connected with the public school system at Miami, Fla.

MAY 9 1943

"I am happy to join my fellow alumni in the campaign to raise a fund of $5,000 for Tuskegee Institute, and am pleased to send you this $18.75 war bond, made payable to Tuskegee Institute," wrote W. W. Greene, of Chicago, in a letter received this week by President Patterson. The president stated that gifts of this kind are doing a double duty—helping in our country's defense and the institute at the same time.

Hutchinson, 'Kegee Soph, To Go To Army

MAR 1 1943

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 4.—John Hutchinson, sophomore, was in receipt today of orders directing him to report to Fort Benning, Ga., for induction into the army. Hutchinson was one of the most promising athletes turned oot by the Tuskegee High school and Coach Cleve L. Abbott had tagged him for a berth on the football team and had indicated that the youth would oe used as a quarterback. Hutchinson's departure will be felt in other sports activities at the institute, as he was also a capable basketball and tennis player as well as a good track prospect.

18y-1943

Tuskegee Tigers Shade Florida Rattlers, 19-6

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia
NOV 7 1943

By SPIKE WASHINGTON
(World Staff Writer)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — (SNS) —Florida "Rattlers" string of six victories over the Tuskegee "Golden Tigers" broke here Saturday when they lost to the boys from the Clay Hills 19-6.

The Tigers accounted for two of their scores by the aerial route. first and second quarter, Florida got their lone touchdown the same manner in the second half and then Tuskegee finished off their stellar playing with a 19 yard run Burton carrying the ball to seal Florida's fate.

Each team handled the ball four times in the first quarter before Tuskegee got the feel of the ball and started from the 49 registering two first downs with Burton, Head and Griggs carrying the ball for 36 yards from where Tabor passed to Miller on the 2½ yard line. Head plunged over for the first tally. Tabor kicked the extra point.

Midway the second quarter it looked like Florida was on her way when Quarles chalked up 21 yards on three plays but a bad break on the kick exchanges and Florida lost the ball on the 39 to let Tabor, Head, Crawford and Burton inch the ball to the 14 from where Tabor first connected with Crawford for the second Tuskegee score. They failed to convert.

With but 4½ minutes to play the Rattlers roared back on a sustained drive from the 45 with Monroe, and Gant carryin gthe mail and aided by a 15 yard penalty Gant passed to Lamar who got as far as the 11 from where Quarles picked up 5 and the same passing combination Gant to Lamar sent the Rattlers over for their lone touchdown.

Monroe failed to get the extra point.

In what was without question the most disheartening period of the game the Rattlers drove the ball 74 yards to the 13 yard line only to lose it on downs. With in the next six minutes the Rattlers regaining the ball had again shoved it down to the 24 yard line in the only scoreless quarter of the game.

Tough luck trailed the Rattlers in the first minute of the fourth quarter when Tuskegee recovered a fumble on the 21 and on 2 plays Burton swept around Florida's left end to score standing up.

Rival Elevens To Show Fast Teams In Tilt

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
NOV 23 1943

Annual Affair Always Proves Thrilling Grid Test

The kind of football the fans like to see will be dished up for them at Cramton Bowl on Thursday afternoon when the State Teachers Hornets and the Tuskegee Tigers meet in the twentieth game of their Cramton Bowl series beginning at 2 o'clock as the feature attraction for the homecoming season at the local college.

This year's game promises to add its share of incidents to the already long list of traditions, players, and breath-taking moments which old patrons of the game remember. It will bring together two elevens capable of scoring fast and frequently, with the Hornets using a variegated attack built around single and double wing formations and the Tigers using the popular T formation for their third straight season.

The aerial circus full of passes as both teams make frequent use of this weapon, and reverses and other razzle dazzle plays will come in for their share.

Fans like grudge football and a glance at the scores in previous years brings to mind the heat of contests in certain past years when individual stars stole the show when the odds were stacked against them.

The record shows seven games decided by lone touchdowns or less and two tie games. The tie games recall the days of State's "Bull" Hall, end, who almost single-handed took over the task of stopping Tuskegee's great Ben Stevenson to hold Tigers to a 0-0 tie in 1927 and a 6-6 deadlock in 1928.

Two other stars are called to mind in Campbell and Tadlock, greatest centers ever produced at State and Tuskegee, whom destiny placed at the respective schools at the same time, who sought vainly year after year to claw each other into submission in the annual classic. Campbell is assistant on the coaching staff now and is in charge of buildings and grounds at State.

Try as they might, the Hornets could not subdue the Tiger teams which held undisputed conference championship for a ten-year period, although on several occasions they registered the only scores of a conference team on them for the season. The Hornet 3-0 win in 1935 cracked the long jinx however, and since that time there have been four Hornet wins and six for the Tigers.

Greatest Hornet victory of the series was the 32-12 win registered in 1940 when the great "Bunny" Green and a star studded Hornet cast ran wild over a fighting, out-classed Tuskegee eleven. With Green dead and most of his aides graduated the following year, the situation was exactly reversed as the Tigers using T for the first time routed the Hornets, 33-6.

Most talked about upset was the 6-0 Tiger win over a favored Hornet 1939 team when Ellerbe snared a Hornet pass on his own 15 and raced 85 yards for the winning tally. Hornets rooters still argue stoutly that Lundy went over at the end of a long march immediately thereafter which would have gained at least a tie for the Hornets, but when the clawing mass was untangled the official ruling was different. But that is only the most heated of the many arguments which go the rounds after every game.

Tickets for this year's game are now on sale at May and Green, Pitts Drug, Dean's Drug Store, and the State Teachers College. Enlisted men will be admitted for 75 cents.

Late Rally by Tuskegee Beats Ala. State, 19-13

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
DEC 4 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala—A highly favored Tuskegee Tiger eleven was forced to pull a desperate last five-minute rally here today to defeat its ancient Alabama State Hornet rivals in the twentieth annual Dixie classic played at Cramton Bowl Thanksgiving Day, 19-13.

Nine thousand fans stood in their seats and cheered themselves hoarse as the scrappiest Hornet eleven seen here in a decade allowed the vaunted Tigers to pile up enormous yardage in midfield but set them down repeatedly with tooth-rattling tackles whenever they neared pay dirt.

Doped to lose to the Abbott machine by three or four touchdowns at least, the Hornets surprised by scoring first in the early part of the second quarter when Jackson went over from the 1 after a 30-yard pass—Fisher to Spears—had set up the tally. Burton went over from the Hornet 4 near the close of the half and neither team converted, and the 6-6 count stood at the half.

Tabor Scores

Tabor "sneaked" over from the Hornet 2 to put the Tigers ahead in the third quarter, and failed to convert. Still fighting strong, the Hornets struck quickly in the fourth when King shot a left-handed pass to Spears for a 47-yard gain on the Tigers' 1-yard line, from which point King shot another pass to Mason for the score. Johnson walked through on a fake for the conversion and the count read: Hornets 13, Tigers 12, with 5 minutes to play.

A Tiger fumble on their own 20 gave the Hornets opportunity to ice the game but a fierce Tiger forewall rose in its might and throttled the threat. The Tiger passing attack clicked, and Crawford took a 6-yard pass to put them in front. Tabor's place kick was good, and the final count was 19-13.

The Tigers held a 13-2 edge on first downs, completed 13 out of 17 passes for 186 yards, gained 153 yards rushing. The Hornets completed 3 out of 7 passes for 77 yards, and gained 46 yards rushing. The Hornets intercepted 2 passes; the Tigers, 4.

Line-ups and summary:

ALA. STATE		TUSKEGEE
Thomas	L.E.	Perry
Ingraham	L.T.	Augustus
Kennedy	L.G.	Woods
Robinson	C.	Bowman
R.Williams	R.G.	Mitchell
Mitchell	R.T.	Mayberry
Clayton	R.E.	Miller
Jackson	F.B.	Burton
Jeffers	L.H.	Griggs
Fisher	R.H.	Head
Young	Q.B.	Tabor

Substitutions— ALA. STATE: Spears, King, Underwood, Pressley, Mason, Johnson. TUSKEGEE: Crawford, Jones, Wade, Mabrie. Officials—Referee: B. T. Harvey (Colgate); umpire: H. L. Moseley (Morehouse); linesman: William J. Moore (Talladega); field judge: F. A. Young (Chicago Defender).

SCORE BY PERIODS

TUSKEGEE	0	6	6	7	—19
ALA. STATE	0	6	0	7	—13

'Bama State, Tuskegee Play Here Nov. 25

Advertiser—
NOV 23 1943

Arch Rivals Will Clash In Cramton Bowl For 24th Meeting

Montgomery, Ala.

The twentieth "Cramton Bowl" game between the Alabama State Teachers College Hornets and the Tuskegee Institute Tigers will be played at Cramton Bowl on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 25 (Thanksgiving Day) as the usual climax of the homecoming activities of the local college.

Annually for the past to decades this game has held the attention of the nation as graduates of the two schools have turned their steps homeward to see the renewal of one of the bitterest rivalries in football. It is in every way a grid classic and represents the fine contribution of the two popular institutions of learning to the king of college sports.

Probably the greatest reason why State Teachers and Tuskegee have chosen to carry on in spite of difficulties in securing football material has been the playing of this game which has become a fixture here. At no time during the season have the Hornets been able to put more than 30 men on the field and the draft has cut this number to 27 three have left for the Army since practice began.

Several members of this small squad have been unable to participate in regular games because they are ineligible, but they have worked dilligently to get the others in form in the almost daily scrimmages. The result has been gratifying. They have tied a strong defending champion Florida A. & M. team, routed a Florida Normal team, and lost by close margins to Xavier and Morris Brown.

Outweighed in every game, outmanned, and short on experience, the Hornets have held up the highest traditions of the sport by pushing every enemy to the utmost and leaving every contest, sometimes beaten, but carrying honor in game well played.

Nothing but victory will satisfy the Hornets in the Homecoming feature and they set about the training period for the final feature on their grid menu with visions of the Tiger scalp hanging in the Hornet lair come this Thanksgiving night. They returned from the bruising Morris Brown encounter with no injuries and are starting out with full strength. They will enjoy a layoff this weekend and will probably travel to Tuskegee to see the Tigers and Wolverines, their Armistice Day opponents, in action against each other.

Hornets Will Be Underdogs In Annual Battle

Advertiser—
NOV 24 1943

Downtown Parade Slated For Thursday Morning

Montgomery, Ala.

Determined to upset their hated Tuskegee Tiger rivals in the annual homecoming Turkey Day tilt here tomorrow afternoon at Cramton Bowl, the Hornets of State Teachers College went through their final rough scrimmage session of the season yesterday afternoon out at Hornet Stadium and appeared ready

idleness of meeting speed with speed.
advantage of the weekend which
layoff last week, he had devoted since the
of his time to developing mingham
some new and tricky tactics in nets to
and has been carefful- for the
prepared to set the Tigers ton Bowl
back on their heels when the mo- weight in
ment arrives in tomorrow's game. er Hornet
His coming to the game will be son and
one of several features cals will

emy.

Alumni of the State Teachers College have already begun to arrive in the city. Bates Ford and John Deftwich, former Hornet grid stars, are out on the field in uniform helping build up the resistance in the Hornet practice games and giving helpful suggestions on how to sack the enemy. Two-time All American Jerome Morris is also on hand in a helpful role.

Activities of the all-important day will begin with a parade downtown on Thursday morning. The parade will begin at the State Capitol and proceed down Dexter Avenue to Commerce Street, thence to Tallapoosa where it will terminate. Featured in the parade will be floats representing several departments of the local school and of Tuskegee, the rival bands, marching units of some of the local public schools, and other local organizations. Time of the parade's beginning is slated as 10 o'clock.

B. T. Harvey, veteran referee of the series, will again be on hand to lead the ticklish job of officiating. He will be assisted by two other veteran callers and the veteran Fay Young will be again at the post of field judge. Harvey and Young have become as much of a fixture with the classic as the game itself.

Usually comparative statistics mean nothing in this grudge meet. They mean less than that this season. State tied Florida, Florida bowed to Tuskegee, Tuskegee bowed to Clark, but Florida defeated Clark. To make matters worse, Tuskegee gained a tie and a win over Morris Brown in two meetings, the same Morris Brown claiming a win over the Hornets. And add this: Clark was undefeated last week when the Floridians took them into camp, just as Tuskegee has that single loss on their books previous to meeting an aroused and vengeful State.

The Hornets will be at full strength without a cripple on the bench and have several vets bidding for mythical teams in the battle. Underdogs in the contest they will throw everything they have at the Tigers from start to finish.

noon in Cramton Bowl when the two arch rivals clash in their 20th Thanksgiving Day battle.

This annual Dixie classic, which started back in 1924, has been played in Cramton Bowl each year. The occasion will be Homecoming Day for the local 'Bama State Hornets and this year's contest is expected to attract wide interest.

The Hornet home record has been kept clean by virtue of an opening tie game with Florida A. & M. and a subsequent victory over the Florida Normal eleven. Tuskegee also has a clean home record, having won their only home stand of the season from the soldier eleven of Fort Benning early last month.

"Sixty-Minute Men" is the name given the Hornets this season because their starting lineup of Clayton, Ingraham, Kennedy, Robinson, Mitchell, Williams and Thomas on the line, and Young, Jackson, Jefferson with King and Fisher in the backfield has been the team. Valuable aid has come to the Hornet ends from Spears, while Underwood has subbed at guard, and Pressley at guard, center and tackle. Other help has come from Patterson, Mason, and Johnson, in making the well-knit Hornet aggregation a tough customer to contend with.

With a line averaging around 160, the Hornets have run up a total of 57 points against 26 for the opposition in four games played, and have been denied a score in only one encounter. Good conditioning has carried them through these games without a single major injury with the weight odds stacked heavily against them every time.

A downtown parade beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning will start the day's activities. Four floats contributed by the laboratory elementary and high schools and the junior and senior college departments will be designed and built by the students of the art department of each group. Other floats and marching units will be contributed by a number of business concerns and clubs as their part in making the day a gay one.

Tigers, 'Bama State To Clash Here Thursday

Advertiser—

Annual Dixie Classic To Be Played In Bowl For 20th Time

Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State Teachers College, two ancient rivals will renew their pigskin rivalry Thursday after-

In a 10-game schedule Tuskegee has played before more than 75,000 persons. Should the Vulcan Bowl classic reach its expected 25,000 attendance the Tigers will have played in 11 games this season, witnessed by more than 100,000 persons.

Last New Year's Day the Tuskegee Tigers met the Steers of Texas College, Tyler, and were defeated after winning over Xavier University, 12-6; Morris Brown College, 13-6; Florida Normal, 37-7; Morehouse College, 19-0; South Carolina State College, 13-0; Knoxville College, 46-0; Alabama State Teachers College, 25-0, in the 1942 season.

Tuskegee boasts one of the best slates in the South. The Tigers have a record of seven wins, two losses and one tie in 10 games this season, the victories being over First Student Training Regiment (12-0), Morehouse (12-6), Wilberforce (32-6), West Virginia State (42-6), Florida A. & M. (19-6), Morris Brown (32-13) and Alabama State Teachers (19-13). Their two losses were at the hands of Clark (7-0) and First Truck Regiment (19-13). In an earlier game with the Tigers the Morris Brown Wolverines managed to hold them to a scoreless tie.

Present indications are the Golden Avalanche will attack the enemy by air and that the able arm of Alva Tabor will be used to hurl the aerials. Alva has functioned well on the pitching end of the passes with Smith and Perry as receivers. During the past week he has put in long hours on the field passing and punting and his marksmanship has become just about perfect. Tabor's target has been a portable device rigged by up the coaching staff. His record of during the past week was just about perfect. He has been able to get good distances in punting practice and he has also shown great improvement in booting the ball through the uprights.

Otis Head, halfback, brother of Raymond Head, now in the Army, who appeared for a brief period in last year's encounter, will have a full time assignment, and from his record during the past year he should be about as sensational as David Harper of the Clark team, who is rated one of the most dangerous men in Southern collegiate circles. Clark will not only have a splendid array of backfield talent but also a line of considerable strength.

It is believed Tuskegee recognizes the wizardry of the Panthers for the reason that several old Tiger stars have been asked to come in and serve as consultants to the coaching staff. Among those seen working with the men are Thomas M. Campbell, Matthew Woods, Richard H. Richardson and Thomas Henry, who listed among Tuskegee's great gridiron warriors.

Members of the coaching staff are doing everything possible to polish the Tiger attack. The spirit of the men is good and all of them seem anxious to end the final fray by chalking up a victory over their highly regarded rivals.

TIGERS SHOW FOR 2ND TIME IN VULCAN GO

Age-Herald—

Tuskegee Takes Good Record Into Classic Against Clark

Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 13—When the Golden Tigers take the field against the Clark College Panthers in the Vulcan Bowl game at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, Jan. 1, 1944, it will be Tuskegee's second appearance in the New Year's Day attraction.

Tuskegee Tigers Rout Morris Brown, 32-13

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (SNS)— The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute continued their winning streak by routing the Purple Wolverines of Morris Brown College 32-13 before a clorcful homecoming crowd, Saturday afternoon, in Alumni Bowl. It was the second tilt played between the two teams, the first having ended in a scoreless tie.

The Purple Wolverine scored early in the first quarter, when Russell Hapgood tossed a pass to Mapp, which netted 34 yards. Collier's attempted placement was wide. The Morris Brown machine struck pay dirt again when Collier took pass from Hapgood, then lateraled to Brewer, who ran 58 yards to the Golden Tigers' five-yard marker. Collier crashed thru the line for the touchdown, as well as the extra point.

Carter Bowamn, Tiger captain, made his final bow in the bowl by turning in a brillaint performance. He blocked a Morris Brown punt, scooped up the ball and raced 40 yards for a touchdown, and a few mintes later he intercepted a pass and dashed away 60 yards on another touchdown jaunt. Head, halfback, scored twice for the Golden Tiger; Perry once, while Tabor added the extra points.

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Institute R. O. T. C. Men Named Ushers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 13. — Sixteen members of the Tuskegee R. O. T. C. have been selected to serve as chapel ushers for the academic year, 1943-1944. The selection was made by Rev. E. D. Crockett, acting chaplain, with the approval of the professor of military science and tactics and the dean of men. Cadets selected for this important assignmnet are: Charles Walker, junior, Aiken, S. C.; Roscoe Williams, sophomore, Montgomery; Oliver Dillard, sophomore, Birmingham; Ulysses Washington, sophomore, Tuscaloosa; Lindorf Blakely, sophmore, Asheville, N. C.; Victor Morris, sophomore, Monroe, La.; Vernon Smith, sophomore, New Orleans, La.; Newton Woods, Jr., Paris, Texas; William Craig, junior, Birmingham; Wilbur Gaudaud, sophomore, New Orleans, La.; Charles Hendricks, sophomore, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Eliot Battle, senior, Mobile; Carter Bowman, senior, Washington, D. C.; George Thomas, sophomore, Selma; Jewell McNair, sophomore, Fordyce, Ark., and Charles Smith, senior, Camden, Ala.

Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Beats Morris Brown

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 21.—Tuskegee terminated a series of homecoming features here Saturday with a football game, and defeated Morris Brown College, of Atlanta, 32 to 13.

Carter Bowman, Tiger captain, made his final bow in the bowl by turning in a brilliant performance. He blocked a Morris Brown punt, scooped up the ball and raced 40 yards for a touchdown, and a few mintes later he intercepted a pass and dashed away 60 yards on another touchdown jaunt. Head, halfback, scored twice for the Golden Tigers; Perry once, while Tabor added the extra points.

The scoring by the visitors was done early in the first quarter. Hapgood caught the Tigers flat-footed when he passed to Mapp for 34 yards. Collier's placement attempt was wide. Morris Brown scored again when Collier took a pass from Hapgood, then lateraled to Brewer, who ran 58 yards to the Tuskegee five. Collier punched over the touchdown and then bucked the line for the extra point.

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Institute Plans For Christmas Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 13.—The Music Department of Tuskegee Institute will present a program of Christmas music during the Vesper services which will be held in the institute chapel at 6:30 o'clock, Sunday evening, Dec. 19.

One of the features of the program will be a selection by the Cadet Nurses' Glee Club, now in training at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. During the program the student body will sing Christmas carols and Negro Folk music of the nativity. The Tuskegee choir under the direction of William L. Dawson, will render several special Christmas numbers.

600 Coeds Enroll at Tuskegee

Afro-American

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute has over 600 women and more than 150 men enrolled, the season's exclusive of the soldiers now on the campus, it was announced this week. Baltimore, Md.

Governor Sparks of Alabama has not appointed the three State trustees who are to help administer the $100,000 State appropriation to the institution.

Tuskegee Schedule

Journal and Guide

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute football schedule for the rest of the season is as follows:

Oct. 2—Tuskegee Institute vs. Morehouse College at Columbus, Ga.; Oct. 29—Tuskegee Institute vs. Wilberforce University at Wilberforce, O.

Nov. 6—Tuskegee Institute vs. West Virginia State College at Montgomery, Ala.

Nov. 13—Tuskegee Institute vs. Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 19 to 6,-here Saturday afternoon before 3,000 spectators.

Nov. 20—Tuskegee Institute vs. Morris Brown College at Atlanta, Ga. (homecoming); rammed over two touchdowns in the rivals. The Rattlers drove to the Tuskegee Institute foot-being wide. Tuskegee led, 13 to 6, at the second-half length of the field for their tally, the try, for point from placement failed to convert.

Nov. 25—Tuskegee Institute vs. Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala.

FLORIDA AGGIES TUSKEGEE TAKES

Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 14— (AP)—The Tuskegee Institute football team of Alabama defeated the Florida A. & M. Rattlers, of Tal-

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 14— (AP)—The Tuskegee Institute football team of Alabama defeated the Florida A. & M. Rattlers, of Tallahassee, 19 to 6, here Saturday afternoon before 3,000 spectators.

The Rattlers take the game from the Alabama rivals. The Rattlers drove to the Tuskegee 20 after the second-half kickoff, but lost the ball on downs. Florida A. & M. returned from the rest period and threatened to but an intercepted pass ended the threat, and it was the all Tuskegee from there on.

Norfolk, Virginia

The Rattlers came to life then and marched three-quarters the length of the field for their tally, last touchdown on a long end run formation, and led, 13 to 0, converting after one score.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

ONCE TUSKEGEE STAR— Erismus Sams, former football captain and member of Tuskegee track team, is an instructor in self-defense at the Coast Guard Training station, Manhattan Beach, N. Y. Sams is shown here refeering a bout between Lou Ambers, former world's lightweight champion and Marty Servo. well known pro.

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Dr. G. Lake Imes In Open Letter To Tuskegee President On Alabama's Plan To Aid School

MAY 29 1943

Dr. G. Lake Imes, speaking on behalf of alumni and friends of Tuskegee Institute, on Thursday, sent a strong letter to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the famous Alabama institution, in which he declared that "it was misleading to represent to the public that the protests . . . were made in objection to State aid for Tuskegee and that the proposed aid from the State is necessary to keep Tuskegee going."

And it is further misrepresentation to say that these proposals received the unanimous support of the board of trustees, when as a matter of fact two of the trustees, present at the hearing voiced objections to the plan as announced," Imes also pointed out.

The text of his letter follows:

MAY 29 1943

May 20, 1943.

My dear Mr. Patterson:

I have read with very great care your statement to the press about the proposals for state aid for Tuskegee Institute.

I take it that this is your reply to the many communications you have received about the matter, including my own, to which you have not been able to reply directly.

Your letter is intended to relieve the apprehensions of those like myself who are deeply concerned over the possible consequences of the State's participation in the control of Tuskegee Institute as proposed by the Governor.

It would appear from recent developments that the trustees themselves must have found some grounds for these apprehensions since, as I understand it they have twice redrafted the bill submitted by the Governor. And I take it that you yourself must have concurred in the changes made. It is not to be supposed that the Trustees took these steps without your approval. These changes are themselves the evidence that there was something wrong in the original proposals to which you gave at the beginning your unqualified approval, and asked the Trustees to do the same.

In the last analysis, this whole matter turns, not on the Governor's Founders Day Address, nor on any statement which any officer of the Institute may make concerning the matter, but upon the terms of the bill which the State Legislature is asked to pass. Unfortunately the bill drafted by the Governor was not presented at the recent hearing before the Board in New York. It is true that your trustees have twice revised this bill, it would then appear that the protests entered by alumni, friends and minority of the trustees present were not the "hysterical rejuvenation of the emotions of the Civil War," as your statement to the press would imply, but rather a considered effort to maintain the gains which the Civil War has brought to the Negro himself, which were at the same time reaffirmed to all others.

From your annual report to the Trustees, given also to the public, I take it that there is no immediate danger of Tuskegee's "building tumbling to ashes in the dust beneath our feet," as your statement further implies. In fact the terms of the bill specify that the State's appropriation is to be used, not for the maintenance of the plant and the continuance of existing operations, but to the expansion of the school's present program by the addition of three (3) graduate schools.

Misleading To Public

MAY 29 1943

It is therefore misleading to represent to the public that the protests voiced at that hearing were made in objection to State aid for Tuskegee, and that the proposed aid from the State is necessary to keep Tuskegee going. And it is further a misrepresentation to say that these proposals received the unanimous support of the Board of Trustees, when as a matter of fact two of the trustees, present at the hearing voiced objections to the plan as announced, and of the seven out of the nineteen members of the Board who subsequently voted against it till the end. And since that meeting the bill has been twice revised to meet those objections.

I am wondering if you yourself have missed the point of the objections. Stated simply the objection was not to aid from the State to Tuskegee, but to the terms upon which that aid was to be given. As originally proposed those terms would have made it possible for a determined aggressive minority, motivated by the spirit expressed in the Governor's address on Founder's Day to so dominate the situation at Tuskegee as to effectively forestall any opposition which might come even from a majority of the Board. [illegible] politicians know how to do [illegible] things. And when the Governor is given unreserved power to appoint such a minority of the Board of Trustees, the Institute is exposed to such hazards as cannot be laughed out of court.

MAY 29 1943

One of the emotions of the C War period that needs to be e- juvenated is the courage to speak out in defense of the princ- les for which that struggle was wa- This does not preclude cooper- on between the forward-looking ele- ments of both races and all sec- tions of the country. I am sure that it was such a spirit that prompted you to begin working on this plan six years ago. But this is not the first time that a reactionary element has taken advantage of a conciliatory gesture to enact legislation by which to tie the hands of those who make the offer. There is some reason to suspect that similar purpose is involved in the legislation designed to implement your plans for aid from the State for Tuskegee Institute. It is against such possibilities that you and the trustees and all the rest of us must be on guard constantly.

Must Be Vigilant

The time for vigilance in defense of our liberties is always at hand. It is not reactionary to defend our liberties. The emancipation of the Negro meant the emancipation of the white man as well. The defense of the freedom of Tuskegee Institute from State domination and control, is the defense of all educational institutions from political domination. What has happened in Georgia can happen in Alabama. But if it once happens to Tuskegee there is small chance of such redemption as has come to the educational institutions of Georgia.

I am sure that every Negro in America wants to see you succeed in your hopes and plans for an even greater Tuskegee, for in a peculiar sense Tuskegee Institute is the possession of all the Negroes of America. Furthermore, they are willing that aid should come to the institution from every legitimate source. But we are all very concerned lest the terms upon which the State proposes to extend that aid may cost us all very much more than is to be gained by any financial advantages. If there is anything in the world that is practical and realistic it is freedom, and never moreso than now when men and women all over the world are dying by the millions to maintain it.

MAY 29 1943

Now let me add this personal note, I am sorry that the chairman of the board saw fit to construe my remarks at the hearing as a personal attack upon you. My recollection is that the attack, if there was one, proceeded the other way. I am counting on your intelligence and fairmindedness to accept my observations in the spirit of honest, open discussion in which it was offered. My hope is that you will be able to affect such modifications in the Governor's bill as will leave no loopholes for intrusion upon the freedom of Tuskegee Institute and its effective service to the race.

Sincerely yours,

G. LAKE IMES.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

BY I. C. BRENNER

WHAT IS SOUTHERN FRIED CHICKEN?

For the last few days I having the element of surprise to make- answer to "What IS Southern fried chicken?" In great and famous Alabama educa- tional center founded by Booker T. giving it: Washington for the Negro race, I came upon an ending to my problem chicken from three, six hours in an answer because it salt and pepper, seasoned milk. Dust is no answer. Robert with flour. Dip in light milk and gets the dietetic depart- egg batter. Fry slowly in a cover- skegee. He says South- ed skillet in deep fat. Remove icken "is what you get cover a few minutes before chicken happen to be"—and he is done to give it a proper brown ow. crust."

Cooks and chefs, he said, prepare Here also is a recipe for "Virginia ding to their personal Fried Chicken"—probably as South-

I can't say an I have been using the recipe for my favorite seems there is Robert Spicely his Spicely directs t for Southern Fried. ment at Tuskege I asked ern fried chicken where you ought to know.

I should have eaten it without question, allow- ing that it arrives on the table in al- most as many guises. Perhaps

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

rn as the other. Anyway I've sampled both many times and found them equally delectable:

"Take a good-sized chicken, wash, singe and cut into pieces. Sprinkle with sifted flour, salt and pepper. Put fat into frying pan and when hot, but not smoking, add chicken, browning it to a golden color on both sides. Lower the heat and cook slowly about 45 minutes. Melt butter in a double boiler, add flour and seasoning to taste. When bubbly stir in two cups of rich milk and cook until it thickens. Arrange chicken pieces in platter, pour the cream sauce over and serve very hot."

A Southerner probably never sits down to dinner without looking to see how many kinds of hot bread there are. Spoonbread is a favorite and there are many other varieties of cornbread, corn muffins and corn sticks. Then hot biscuits, of course, and beaten-biscuits that are hard, but split easily to admit butter. Hot griddlecakes too, and mush and popovers—with nothing but hot air inside.

I couldn't leave Tuskegee without a glimpse of the George Washington Carver Museum. The late Dr. Carver, eminent scientist born a slave, had his heart and soul in the institution to which he gave lifelong service and to which he willed his savings of some $40,000.

"There'll never be another Dr. Carver," said Lieut. Col. Ben O. Davis, Jr., who commands the only exclusively Negro army flying school, and a Tuskegee graduate. "He was a once-in-a-lifetime character."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Let Tuskegee Remain Free, Says Dr. Imes

MAY 1943

BALTIMORE — Urging the trustees to keep Tuskegee Institute free, Dr. G. Lake Imes, in a recent letter to Dr. William J. Schieffelin, board chairman, branded Alabama's Governor Chauncey Sparks's offer of a $100,000 appropriation in exchange for six trustees "nothing short of confiscation."

MAY 1 1943

(Editor's Note: The governor's offer to swap $100,000 for six trustees to be named by him was made known in an urgent wire sent to board members April 14 by Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president. They were given only one day in which to act on the proposition.)

"One is almost horrified," Dr. Imes wrote, "at the boldness of his proposal to take control of Tuskegee after more than sixty years of successful administration as an independent institution that has won the confidence and admiration of educators and administrators throughout the world."

Repudition of Policy

Pointing out that the trustee board is now composed mostly of white Northerners and Southerners, he dubbed the proposal as tantamount to repudiation of the policies of the past and a reflection upon the judgment of those presently responsible for its control.

"Tuskegee," Dr. Imes continued, "represents an investment of close on to 25 million dollars, most of which is represented by capital values of approximately 15 million dollars, the benefits of which have gone equally to blacks and whites.

"Toward this sum Alabama has contributed approximately one-quarter of a million dollars, not as much as colored people themselves have put into its development, considered in terms of dollars and cents alone.

"It were better for the institution to perish utterly than for its trustees to be a party to any such betrayal of the hopes of a race and the confidence which a nation has reposed in the men and women who are its legally constituted guardians."

April 19 1943

Negro Bond Buyers Hold Enthusiastic Rally

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Widespread interest was shown in the U. S. Bond and Stamp rally held at Evergreen, Ala., in which T. M. Campbell, Harry Simms, Frank P. Chisholm and other officials of Tuskegee Institute participated. Bonds amounting to approximately $10,000 and stamps sales of nearly $1,000 were purchased by the farmers, teachers, school children and leaders in business and other activities among the Negroes who had assembled for the rally.

R. L. Philyow, a leading Negro farmer, started the sale of both bonds and stamps by purchasing a $500 bond. Several farmers purchased bonds of $100 each.

Jesse O. Thomas, War Savings Staff, Treasury Department, Washington, was principal speaker, who said, "There has been a marked transition in the sentiment of Negroes since Pearl Harbor from passive interest to that of patriotic enthusiasm for the war effort."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the committee on the sale of bonds and stamps among Negroes, expressed deep interest in the rally and congratulated John B. Jordan, county agent, chairman of the Evergreen citizens committee, on the success of the bond and stamp sales.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
May 13, 1943

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Mothers Day was fittingly observed at all the churches Sunday. At the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church a program was given under the auspices of the Pastors Aid Board. The speaker was Mr. C. H. Bynum, assistant to President Patterson. At the Greenwood Baptist Church, "The High Mission of Motherhood" was the subject of the sermon by the pastor Large and appreciative audiences filled all the local churches.

The John Andrew Hospital observed National Hospital Day Wednesday, May 12 with Open House. Friends visited the hospital from two to four p.m. observing the great work our hospital is doing, this being the only hospital within a radius of forty miles and serving over a hundred thousand people in a dozen or more counties. The Infantile Hospital unit meets its growing demand of crippled children with an arrangement and set up unequaled in the whole country for Negroes. One of the most worthwhile services of the hospital is done through the

ful rally here last Saturday week, one has been held at Luverne, and another will be staged at Greenville, Camp Hill and Dadeville on the nineteenth and twenty second of May respectively. Friends are grateful to Lt. Colonel Noel Parrish of the Flying School, for his fine cooperation in allowing his crack band under Lt Frank L. Brye to furnish the music for these occasions.

Mrs. D. R. Baker and Mrs. Chas. W. Kelly were cohostesses to the W. L. Burroughs Flower Club of the Greenwood Baptist Church in their monthly meeting Monday evening. After business, Mrs. Barker read an interesting paper on Motherhood. Piplings "If" was read by the hostess and Mrs. Deborah Partridge sang, "Mother Dear." The ladies were afterwards invited into the dining room for refreshments.

Governor's Recommendations Are Delivered To Legislature

The message of Gov. Sparks to the Alabama Legislature which convened for its first working session yesterday embraced a body of recommendations most of which were imbedded either in his platform or in public statements made since his inauguration.

After reminding the Legislature that these were unusual times with an uncertain future and commending the earnestness of the interim committees in seeking a solution of the State's problems peculiar to the present, he made his own recommendations.

1. For agriculture he proposed establishment of a scientific marketing system under a State Markets Board to be created; the establishment of an experiment station in the northeast or Piedmont section of the State; continuation of the $40,000 appropriation with which to combat Bangs disease; continued study looking to control of pests attacking row crops.

2. In the field of education, he appealed to school leaders to bear in mind the uncertainties of the times. He reminded them that for the 1942-43 school year education was receiving $3,835,901.86 more than ever before. He advocated the standard connoted by this expenditure and an improvement as revenues might permit. Calling attention to the special educational trust fund surplus of $8,587,554.57, he recommended that no more than one-fourth of it be used in any one year and that the surplus be augmented with current surpluses accruing at the end of any fiscal year. He recommended closer attention to vocational guidance; also an appropriation from the special educational trust fund sufficient to place teacher retirement on a "safe and sound basis." He also recommended an appropriation of $100,000 to finance graduate work at Tuskegee Institute, under State supervision. He proposed the formation of an Alabama commission to study further educational needs and report to the Legislature in time for action at its next session two years hence.

3. As to finance and taxation his reference was very brief. He said the budget would be transmitted in due time with certain proposed changes "in our laws relating to the collection of taxes."

4. As to public health he recommended provision for treatment and control of tuberculosis and venereal disease; an additional appropriation for the hospitals for the insane; and a conditional appropriation for establishment of a four-year medical college.

5. In the matter of highways he recommended a plan of refunding principal maturities of bonds for five years so that current revenues might be used for maintenance and protection of the State's huge investment in paving. He recommended minute study of post-war highway expansion.

6. Under public welfare the Governor recommended $650,000 from the sales tax fund and an equal sum from the general fund for old age assistance. All other activities of the department should, he said, "be stimulated and encouraged."

7. War emergency legislation, he said, called for careful study. He recommended legalization of the State Defense Council. Also recommended war creation of a planning board to see that suitable employment await men returning to civilian life after the war. He also recommended creation of an emergency fund in the treasury to carry on State functions should State finances be seriously impaired by declining revenues.

8. Among other things under the heading "judiciary," he recommended automatic appeal in capital cases and preservation of equalization boards.

9. The Governor recommended establishment of a Department of Labor, representing both employer and employe.

10. He recommended continuation of the merit system with the observation, "If there be any defects in the present law.....such matters will occur to members of your bodies." He thought a retirement program might be worked out for State employes.

11. He urged retention of the present parole system with possible measures to strengthen and better finance its operation.

12. In touching on alcoholic beverages, the Governor read his plank on this subject from his platform, commending it to the consideration of the Legislature. Then he added: "Since taking office, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board has gone far toward accomplishment of a clean-up program. Honky-tonks have, in large measure, been controlled. What are known as juke joints have been outlawed and the present disposition of liquor has been cleansed of some of its objectionable features. We propose to go further in this clean-up program under the present statute."

We haven't yet received the magazine, but we like the title. It is only by pulling together that the white and Negroes will work out their mutual problems. It is recognition of this fact which causes us to see each time professional reformers and agitators begin to stir up racial antagonisms and hatreds. Racial relations are constantly improving in the South and if let alone the two will work together in harmony, with fair-

Mlunday, of Tuskegee Institute, stating that he is sending us a copy of "Pulling Together," a ocrat (Grove Hill).

tionship. zine, but we ing together ever work recognition red each tim tors begin t hatreds. Ra proving in t will w and jus ness and ether that the white and Negroes will ork out their mutual problems. It is tion of this fact which causes us to see h time professional reformers and agita- gin to stir up racial antagonisms and

the huge reserve fund or surplus in unemployment compensation.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS
Circ. D. 109,680

JUL 4- 1943

Alabama Press

"PULLING TOGETHER"

The editor has received a letter from A. V.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18y-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Morris Brown Tops 'Skegee Tigers 41-39

FEB 9 - 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — (SNS)— Rallying during the second half, Morris Brown College of Atlanta, Georgia, came from behind to defeat Tuskegee Institute, 41 to 39, in Logan Hall here Thursday night, while 2000 wildly cheering Tiger supporters looked on in amazement. At the half Tuskegee led, 19 to 12.

FEB 9 - 1943

The score was locked several times during the second session and was tied at the close of the regular playing period, 38-all. During the overtime Morris Brown collected the necessary points to chalk up a victory.

FEB 9 - 1943

Hapgood, Morris Brown forward, was particularly troublesome to the Golden Quintmen. He scored 6 baskets and 3 gift shots for a total of were 15 points. George topped the scoring list for the home team. He too, scored 15 points. Other Tuskegee scorers were Brinkley, 2; George Robinson, 3; Babbs, 8; Perry, 7 and Bethel 4.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross, announced the acceptance of Dean I. A. Derbigny to head the 1943 Red Cross War Fund Campaign.

The Tuskegee quota is $4,000. "That is a lot of money and it will be a big job to raise it," stated Dr. Patterson, "so we picked a big man with big organization experience to do the big job."

J. J. Flood, genial manager of the Tuskegee Entertainment Course, has agreed to serve as campaign treasurer. Saunders E. Walker, director of the dramatic activities on the campus and Capt. R. S. Darnaby, of the Press Service, will handle the publicity; Mr. Walker heading the Speaker's Bureau and Capt. Barnaby supplying the news releases.

FEB 18 1943

Heading the important Special Gifts Committee is G. W. A. Johnston, president of the Tuskegee Local Alumni Association.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dr. John A. Kenny, medical director of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and Miss Louise G. Creamon, director of nursing are very happy over the contribution Tuskegee Institute is making to the nation-wide plea for more trained nurses. Thirty - five freshmen nurses were capped this week in an impressive ceremony in the hospital auditorium. This is the largest class in the history of the Nursing School. The class represents 13 states. Nine of the young women have had some college work before entering Tuskegee.

FEB 18 1943

The total enrollment in the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing is 64. Many of the seniors have already registed with the American Red Cross. Miss Louise Creamon, a Red Cross nurse, was last year deferred from service with the U. S. Army Nursing Service to conduct the training of the Negro nurses at Tuskegee Institute. Five of the graduate nurses on the staff are Red Cross nurses and most of the others have filed their applications.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Southern Conference Meet Starts Tomorrow On Tuskegee Court

MAR 3 - 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 2.—Teams in the tenth annual Southern Conference basketball tournament, which will be held in Logan Hall at the Institute March 4, 5, and 6, will be paired for play by the tournament Wednesday night.

The leading teams in the conference are South Carolina State College, Orangeburg; Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, defending champions; Xavier University, New Orleans; Fisk University, Nashville; Morris Brown, Morehouse and Clark College, Atlanta.

MAR 3 - 1943

In order to conserve rubber and gas and to comply with travel regulations the competing teams are using various means of transportation to reach Tuskegee, tournament officials have been advised.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Institute News

MAR 2 5 1943

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, left the campus Monday for Washington, D. C. where he will spaek Friday night at 8:00 o'clock at the meeting of the Washington-Tuskegee Club Sandolphra Robinson, president, in the interest of the $5,000 campaign fund which is being raised by the General Alumni Association of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Robinson announced that the meeting will climax a series of meetings which have been held by the Washington Chapter, all of which have been quite successful, and that the quotas set for various units of the Club are being met. The meeting Friday night with President Patterson and Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Alumni Association, present, is expected to be largely attended and productive of excellent financial results.

President Patterson will speak Saturday, March 6, at the Founder's Day exercises of Miner Teachers College.

MAR 4 - 1943

MAR 2 5 1943

A heavy increase in sales of War Saving Stamps was reported to the Institute Committee on Campus Life by Miss Lillian Simms, who has been active in the promotion of the sale of War Bonds and War Savings Stamps during the past two weeks.

The party here Thursday in Logan Hall was not only successful in furnishing many delightful social features, but was a financial success as well, netting over a hundred dollars in sales of stamps.

— —

Members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1923 assembled here this week and discussed matters pertaining to the Twentieth Anniversary Reunion of the Class which will be held at the Institute, April 3 and 4, at the time of the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. Present were Harold Webb, chairman; Mrs. Virginia Hurt Phillips, secretary; Charles B. Reynolds, William E. Street, Mrs. Harriette Derricotte Webb, Earl Sorrell, Emery Fears Clarence W. Hunt, Mrs. Willie Cowan Poole, Major John A. Welch, Mrs. Vera Peterson Scott, Mrs. Clemmie Terrell and Mrs. Zetella Bryant Wheatt. The alumni representative, who will be selected from the Class of 1923 will speak at the Institute on the evening of April 3.

MAR 4 - 1943

The Tenth Annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament will get underway in Logan Hall here Thursday, March 4, at 1 o'clock, and will continue through Saturday. The final game for the championship will be played Saturday night.

Twelve Conference schools have entered teams in what is regarded as one of the closest scoring tourneys of the series, in view of the fact that all of the contesting hardwood performers seem to be so well balanced.

Teams entered are Fisk, Knoxville, Morehouse, Morris Brown Clark, Benedict, South Carolina State, Xavier, Florida, Alabama State, Fort Valley, Lane and Tuskegee.

Intermission features will include boxing, exercises by the all-girl drill team, under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Roberts, director, and exhibition dances by the Modern Dance Group, Miss Elizabeth Ray, instructor.

MAR 4 - 1943

George Robinson, the accurate shooting forward of Tuskegee's Golden Quint, led the scoring attack in the Tiger-Hornet court contest in Logan Hall Tuesday night. The Tigers won, 33 to 28 Tuskegee led at the half, 18 to 6 and it appeared that the home team would win by a wide margin.

At the opening of the second session the Hornets launched a counter attack and bridged all but 5 points of the wide gap that existed at half time.

MAR 4 - 1943

Thompson and Jefferson were the high point players on the Hornet team with 12 and 9 tallies respectively. George, Tuskegee's staf forward and Bankhead State's brilliant leader, went scoreless.

Fried Chicken Comes in Many Forms in South

Two Recipes Given, One From Alabama, One From Virginia

BY I. C. BRENNER.

For the last few days I have been on a still hunt for the exact answer to "what is southern fried chicken?" In swank hotels North, South, East, West, I've ordered it a thousand times and it arrives on the table in almost as many guises. Perhaps I should have eaten it without question, allowing the element of surprise to make up for the element of doubt.

But stopping at Tuskegee, that great and famous Alabama educational center founded by Booker T. Washington for the Negro race, I came upon an ending to my problem. I can't say an answer because it seems there is no answer. Robert Spicely directs the dietetic department at Tuskegee. He says southern friend chicken "is what you get where you happen to be"—and he ought to know.

Spicely's Recipe.

Cooks and chefs, he said, prepare dishes according to their personal tastes. I asked Robert Spicely his favorite recipe for southern fried. Here it is—and I hope I shall make a hit with American housewives in giving it:

"Unjoint and soak the pieces of chicken from three to six hours in salt-and-pepper-seasoned milk. Dust with flour. Dip in light milk-and-egg batter. Fry slowly in a covered skillet in deep fat. Remove cover a few minutes before chicken is done to give it a proper brown crust."

Here also is a recipe for Virginia fried chicken—probably as southern as the other. Anyway I've sampled both many times and found them equally delectable:

Take a good-sized chicken, wash, singe and cut into pieces. Sprinkle with sifter flour, salt and pepper. Put fat into frying pan and when hot, but not smoking, add chicken, browning it to a golden color on both sides. Lower the heat and cook slowly about forty-five minutes. Melt butter in a double boiler, add flour and seasoning to taste. When bubbly stir in two cups of rich milk and cook until it thickens. Arrange chicken pieces in platter, pour the cream sauce over and serve very hot."

February 17, 1943

LISTS 11 ENTRIES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 22—(AP)—At least 11 colleges will participate in-a-lifetime character."

"There'll never be another Dr. Carver," said Lt. Col. Ben O. Davis, Jr., who commands the only exclusively Negro Army flying school, a Tuskegee graduate. "He was in the 10th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament at Tuskegee Institute March 4-6.

Tournament officials said Monday entry blanks had been returned

S. I. A. C. TOURNEY

Hot Bread Devotees.

A Southerner probably never sits down to dinner without looking to see how many kinds of hot bread there are. Spoon-bread is a favorite and there are many other varieties of cornbread, corn muffins and corn sticks. Then hot biscuits, of course, and beaten-biscuits that are hard, but split easily to admit butter. Hot griddlecakes, too, and mush and popovers—with nothing but hot air inside.

I couldn't leave Tuskegee without a glimpse of the George Wash-ington Carver Museum. The latea once-in-a-lifetime character. Dr. Carver, eminent scientist born into slavery, had his heart and soul in the institution to which he gave lifelong service and to which he willed his savings of some $40,000.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

by Florida A. & M., the 1942 champion; Knoxville College, Morris Brown, Morehouse, Clark College, Xavier of New Orleans, Fisk, South Carolina State, Benedict, Alabama State and Tuskegee.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Eleven Schools To Vie At Tuskegee

FEB 20 1943

Southern Conference Meet Is Scheduled For March 4, 5, 6,

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 22.—Eleven colleges of the Southern Conference have returned entry blanks and have indicated that they will send teams to participate in the Tenth Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball tournament which will be held in Logan Hall on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, March 4, 5 and 6.

Colleges sending teams for participation in the tourney are: Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Morris Brown College, Morehouse College and Clark College, Atlanta; Xavier University, New Orleans; Fisk University, Nashville; State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, and Tuskegee Institute, the host school.

The drawings will take place in Logan Hall at 7 o'clock on the evening of March 3, and the season's record will determine seeding of the teams.

FEB 20 1943

Previous winners: Tuskegee Institute, 1934; Alabama State Teachers College, 1935; Alabama State Teachers College, 1936; Morehouse College, 1937; Xavier University, 1938; Xavier University, 1939; Clark University, 1940; Xavier University, 1941 and Florida A. and M. College, 1942.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Bynum Named Assistant President At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Charles H. Bynum has been named assistant to President F. D. Patterson to succeed John Henry Smith, who was granted leave to become petty officer in the Naval Reserve in June.

JAN 30 1943

Bynum, a native of Kinston, N.C., brings to the office a rich background of valuable experience as public school teacher, college administrator and social worker.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

39 IN FRESHMAN CLASS RECEIVE SYMBOL OF WORK

FEB 20 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 18—Thirty-nine members of the freshman class in Nurse Training at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital received their caps, symbol of the profession, at the annual capping exercises held in the auditorium of the Institute hospital here Sunday night, before a large gathering of students, members of the faculty and townspeople

The program opened with a vocal solo, "The Blind Ploughman," sung by Miss Alice Baker, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Opal Anderson, Alexandria, La., sang "The Rosary," and Miss Ruth Moore, Chicago, Ill., "The Lord's Prayer."

Miss Queen Esther Knight, St. Petersburg, Fla., spoke on "The Nurse's Place in Medicine"; "The Cap, Its Meaning," was delivered by Miss Marcella Lawrence. The cap was accepted by Miss Ethel Culver. Following the Pledge by the members of the class of 1945, the candidates were presented by Miss Addie M. Thorn. The senior nurses placed the caps.

The class was received by Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, who spoke of the dignity of the nursing profession and of the high character of service rendered humanity by these angels of mercy.

Miss Ernestine Gipson, honor student, El Campo, Texas, presided. Nurses who received their caps were: Opal Anderson, Alexandria, La.; Lizzie M. Banks, Midway, Ala.; Ernestine L. Bernard Monroe, La.; Amarion Boggs, Detroit, Mich., Ernestine Brown, Bessemer, Ala.; Martha Citizen, New Orleans, La.; Inez V. Colbert, Sapulpa, Okla.; Ethel M. Culver, Kewanee, Ill., Lillian V. Damie, Miami, Fla., Jessie Fluellen, Coalwood, West Va.; Doris Fluker, Selma, Ala.; Ernestine Y. Gipson, El Campo, Texas; Sylbena Graham, Woodville, Ohio; Mattie R. Kidd, Benham, Ky.

FEB 20 1943

Lucille V. King, Thomaston, La.; Bette Jean Kinner, Milwaukee, Wis., Marjorie Kurtz, Albion, Mich. Mich., Evelyn M. Maton, East St. Louis, Ill., Minnie L. Meadows, Kinston, N. C., Edith Mitchell, Mobile, Ala., Ruth Moore, Chicago, Ill., Gloria A. Moses, New Orleans, La.; Elease C. Nunn, W. Palm Beach, Fla.; Evelyn R. Pearson, Little Rock, Ark.; Freddye E. Person, Benham, Ky., Elizabeth M. Pritchett, Richmond, Ky., Addie M. Thorn, Crowley, La., Dorothy M Thorps, Kewanee, Ill., Dorothy M. Woods, Benham, Ky. Mary V. White, Monroe, Mich., and Gloria E. Evans, New Orleans, La.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Sparks Will Deliver Address At Tuskegee

FEB 2 2 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Gov. Sparks has accepted invitation of the Founders Day committee to deliver the annual Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute Sunday, April 4, 1943, President F. D. Patterson announced Monday.

FEB 2 2 1943

Gov. Sparks joins a line of distinguished Southerners who have delivered the annual eulogy on Booker T. Washington who came to Alabama in 1881 to found Tuskegee Normal School and who devoted the rest of his life to promoting better understanding and mutual helpfulness between the races.

Among Southerners who were Founders Day speakers were Emmett O'Neal, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Josephus Daniels, Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Dr. Edwin Mims, John Temple Graves, II, and Jackson Davis.

FEB 2 2 1943

Tuskegee News

The 1943 President Birthday Ball at Tuskegee Institute, sponsored by the Tuskegee Woman's Club of which Mrs. Catherine Moton Patterson is president, broke all records and netted the committee over one thousand dollars.

In order to accommodate the great number who had purchased tickets, two Balls were held on the evening of the President's birthday. Both affairs were well attended by students, enlisted men cadets, officers, faculty and community folk.

FEB 20 1943

Tuskegee News

Contributing largely to the success of the celebration was the playing of the excellent Tuskegee Army Flying School Orchestra. The orchestra played for both dances. It is directed by Sgt. Garvey. Cpl. Roland Roulette is the vocalist.

R. A. Mundy, acting director of the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, who is also assistant football coach, and Mrs. Munday, are the parents of a daughter, Carol Ann, born at Henderson Hospital, Henderson, Ky., Feb. 6, weight 6 pounds.

Mr. Munday, who is Head of the Poultry Division at the Institute has been serving as acting director of the School of Agriculture during the past year in the absence of J. R. Otis, on leave studying at Cornell University Ithaca, N. Y.

March 11, 1943

Cpl. James L. Hendon, formerly in charge of Electrical Maintenance at Tuskegee Institute, informed President Patterson by wire that the ship on which he sailed had arrived safely overseas. Cpl. Hendon is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of '33

March 11, 1943

Harold Webb, chairman of the committee to arrange programs and entertainments for the members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1943, announced this week that plans for the 20th anniversary exercises of this class are moving steadily forward and that approximately 50 members of the class will return to Tuskegee for the class reunion. The reunion of the members of the Class of 1923 will be held at the Institute, April 3 and 4, Mr. Webb stated.

The "Negro Work Song" for Orchestra, by William L. Dawson was played by the C. B. S. Orchestra during the annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week and the 116th anniversary of the first colored newspaper in America. The program opened on Sunday, Feb. 28 and the closing features were held on Sunday, March 7.

Announcement has been made by Julius Flood, Director of the Eentertainment Course, that Miss Muriel Rahn, dramatic soprano, would appear in Logan Hall at 8:00 o'clock Saturday evening April 17.

Miss Rahn is a graduate of Tuskegee Instiutte and has attained phenomenal success as a concert artist. She will be extended a warm and cordial welcome on her first visit to the Institute since her rise to national recognition on the concert stage.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE TO AID IN WAR TRAINING

Initial Class Of 60 New Trainees Begin Study Of Mechanics

MAR 1 2 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 11—The Tuskegee Institute setup for vocational training for war production began an accelerated program on March 1 with 60 new trainees, Wilson Allen, supervisor of the program., and William C. Curtis, acting head of the instructional phases of the school of mechanical industries announced.

Beginning April 1, and each month thereafter, 20 new recruits will be taken on for training. While local applicants were given first chance in the initial 60 in order to avoid delay in getting the training under way, the monthly 20 will be thrown from the region at large.

Eligible for the new training are men and boys not subject to the draft, and women 18 years and over. High school graduates are preferred, but others are not excluded if their general intelligence and background are acceptable.

Trainees will be paid $90 a month during the training period of three to five months with a 48-hour week. Successful applicants enter training as "mechanic learners" (civil service). Upon completion of the course, they will be placed on jobs with beginning pay of $120 amonth.

Women will make up approximately 50 per cent of the trainees, Allen said. At least 60 have already qualified in Atlanta. The expanded program of instruction will entail an increased staff of from four to six new instructors and three for the clerical staff.

MAR 1 2 1943

It is the plan to supply the Tuskegee Army Base with 20 trained workers every 30 days.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Teachers On Ration Board

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 23.—Several Tuskegee teachers were named today by President F. D. Patterson as registrars for ration book No. 2. Dr. Patterson also designated the auditorium of Building A of the William G. Willcox Trades School and the Chamblis Children's House as registration centers on the campus. Those named by the president include J. Julius Flood, registrar in charge; Capt. Charles Ecton, Louis A. Rabb, Dr. J. E. Wilkins, Capt. W. J. Love, J. E. Romm, S. E. Walker, H. R. Jerkins, J. T. Williamson, R. A. Munday, G. B. Love, Ross Owens, Charles Brooks, W. A. Shields and L. C. Bynum.

The registration which began Monday will continue through Saturday, Mr. Flood stated.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA

AIMS FOR RECORD

FEB 6 1943

Claude C. George, a graduate of the Booker T. Washington High school, Atlanta, seems to be out for a scoring record this season. In the three games played thus far, George has made 50 points. His record to date follows: In the Alabama State Teachers' College-Tuskegee game, 17 points; the South Carolina State College-Tuskegee game, 7 points, and in the Florida versus Tuskegee tilt, 26 points.

18y-1943
New York Age

New York, N. Y.

Dr. F. D. Patterson Denies Alabama Plans To Take Over Control Of Tuskegee Institute

MAY 1 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Denying the existence of a "diabolical scheme on the part of the State of Alabama to get control of Tuskegee Institute," Dr. F. D. Patetrson, president of the world-famous institution on Saturday made a public statement and explanation of the proposal of Governor Chauncey Sparks to appropriate $100,000 annually to the Institute.

"There is not now or has there ever been considered plans whereby the State of Alabama would exercise admniistrative control over Tuskegee Institute," said Dr. Patterson. "There is no truth in the published reports that the Governor has initiated a proposal to swap a $100,000 annual appropriation for six trutees. The Governor has responded to a proposed quarter of a million dollar program of graduate and professional education by stating that he was willing to recommend to the Alabama Legislature that it take the first step by appropriating $100,000 toward the amount needed and that six trutees (three more than the Tuskegee Institute Charter now provides for) should be set up as an instrument through which the state funds could be transferred.

"He, the Governor, stated specifically that he did not wish to interfere with the control of Tuskegee and requested the Attorney General and his legal adviser to prepare a bill that would leave the control of Tuskegee Institute completely in the hands of its trustees with nineteen of the twenty-five self-perpetuating. By staggering the terms of the six trustees herewith proposed from three to five years no Governor will have the power to change more than three of the six in a given administration . . . The six State trutees, if appointed, will have no chairman of the group and will therefore have expression only in terms of main trutee board action."

Dr. Patterson concluded his explanation with the declaration that "this is not a time for the hysterical rejuvenation of the emotions of the Civil War. Private colleges for Negroes must realistcuty for a completely new day so far as support is concerned . . . It will be tragic indeed if shortsightedness and suspicion prevent our promoting and profiting by this sensible and inevitable transition."

Tuskegee Okays Expansion Plan

Sparks' Proposal For State Cooperation Is Approved By Trustees

MONTGOMERY, April 30.—(AP) Trustees of Tuskegee Institut have approved a plan advanced b Gov. Chauncey Sparks for expa sion of the school's activities w state cooperation. Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, notified the governor Thursday.

The governor made public a telegram from Dr. Patterson from Washington to the effect the board had "unanimously approved" the proposal, but that a member had suggested "minor changes which do not alter the intent or purpose of the act as proposed by you."

Sparks' proposal, which he said would be embodied in a special bill to be recommended to the May legislative session, calls for an annual appropriation of $100,000 to Tuskegee Institute for the expansion of graduate work in home economics, rural education and agricultural extension services.

Alabama at present contributes $10,000 annually to the privately-endowed school. Under the proposed expansion program six new trustees would be added so as to give the state additional voice in the institution's policies.

The governor said that as a further step toward the expansion of Negro education facilities, he would recommend that the State Teachers' College at Montgomery be given a conditional appropriation of $63,500 in addition to the $67,500 it would receive under the regular budget for teacher colleges.

The Negro A. & M. Institute at Huntsville, under the governor's budget, would receive a $7,000 increase in its present $30,000 "absolute" appropriation, and also a $43,900 conditional appropriation, to be paid at the discretion of the governor when funds are available.

PREFER IT SOUTHERN FRIED

"Southern fried chicken, it turns out, is just another name for a combination of local pride, good cooking and plenty of it. There is no special recipe which distinguishes Southern frying from any other kind of frying.

"It took a Southern cook, Robert A. Spicely, director of commercial dietetics at Tuskegee Institute, to find it out. He got to wondering if there was some special knack to chicken frying known only to the South. He interviewed good cooks all over the country and failed to discover it.

"The name, he thinks, originated in Virginia with a tradition of such a plenty of fried chicken that nobody ever had to be content with a neck or a scrawny wing. That's all there was to it, just all the chicken you wanted to eat and of the part you liked best.

"Accepting that as an accurate definition, we must conclude that Southern fried chicken is off the menu for the duration. Under a meat condition which makes it a patriotic duty to clean up everything but the bones, we won't be indulging in so much choosiness about the part that falls to our lot."

The observations we have just quoted originated not in the South but in the Middle West, in the editorial columns of The Omaha World-Herald. Tuskegee Institute's dietetics director is to be commended for the enterprise he showed in trying to get the lowdown on chicken frying. However, to Researcher Spicely and to The Omaha World-Herald, let us say that whether in peace or in war there will always be found in Southern fried chicken a temptation, even if only imaginary, which is not to be found in the pullets that crackle and sputter in Omaha skillets.—Mobile Register.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

A Better Plan

APR 30 1943

The purpose behind the proposal to appropriate annually $100,000 of state funds to aid in financing graduate work at Tuskegee will find wide support among Alabamians but a better plan, it seems to us, is the suggestion that all the Southern states join hands in creating a graduate school that will offer the Negro of the South higher education he is now either denied or which is limited to a very few.

Members of the legislature who look with misgiving upon the first proposal do so largely because they fear, if the state takes too large a hand in the direction of Tuskegee, that needed outside support may be withdrawn and leave the state with a problem which would cost Alabama six or seven times the amount she now proposes to appropriate.

Whether that would be true is a matter of speculation but we do know that Alabama alone cannot do at Tuskegee what Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and any other Southern states which might care to join in the plan could do together.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

TUSKEGEE TRUSTEES AND STATE AGREE ON CO-OPERATION

MAY 7 1943

School Is to Have Alabama Officials and Get Appropriation

MAY 7 1943

NEW YORK, May 6—(ANP)—Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, meeting here Monday at the home of the chairman, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, resolved to accept the offer of the state of Alabama to cooperate with Tuskegee in the giving of graduate study there in the fields of agriculture, home economics and rural education.

The agreement of the board was based upon the Alabama legislature enacting permissive legislation which would allow the appropriation of $100,000 annually to support the offerings in the three fields specified. The program calls for an exceedingly strong division devoted to farm and rural life and contemplates, when all phases of the plan are developed, an eventual expenditure by the state of $225,000 per year.

MAY 7 1943

The program which was approved by the trustees is one which the school administration has been working on for half a dozen years. Surveys regarding the possibilities involved have been made over a period of time and the outline for the program to be pursued was drawn up by a distinguished committee of experts with the assistance of the General Education Board of New York City which has been interested in the promotion of the effort.

It was voted to permit the state to propose six trustees who, although their prime function will be to check on the expenditure of the state's money which will go into the general funds, will be selected after conference with the school authorities and function the same as the other 19 trustees. The only difference will be that the 19 regular trustees are self-perpetuating whereas the state group will be elected two each year, staggered so that any state administration will elect but three. Gov. Chauncey has announced that several of the state trustees he selects will be distinguished colored residents of Alabama.

The speech of Gov. Sparks on Founder's Day at Tuskegee a month ago when the first public mention of the plan was made was received with apprehension by the country because the governor coupled it with his well-known attitudes on racial segregation, evidently for Alabama consumption. As a result numerous protests were registered by organizations and individuals. Persons close to the NAACP are said to have been active in inaugurating these expressions of opinion. The trustees as a result invited a number of leaders and educators representing various shades of opinion to sit with them in conference before reaching their final decision. These were given a full and free hearing so that the trustees might have the benefit of their advice and opinion.

MAY 7 1943

President F. D. Patterson and Chairman Schieffelin joined in a statement which said:

"The board approved cooperating with the state of Alabama in offering graduate courses in agriculture, home economics and rural education without in any way changing the traditions and independence of Tuskegee Institute."

Attending the conference were the following board members and friends of education: Dr. Schieffelin, chairman; Henry Bowers, Schiff Banking Co., Wall Street; Winthrop Aldrich, president, Chase National bank; Charles T. Mason, financier, Boston; William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.; Basil O'Connor, president National Infantile Paralysis Foundation; William Warren, New York; Archie Alexander, Des Moines, Ia.; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York, and Chas. H. Houston, NAACP; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard University; Dr. Jackson Davis, General Education Board; Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, alumnus; Isaac Webb, president New York Tuskegee Alumni Association, and G. Lakes Imes former trustee official.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Soldiers Have Main Roles In 'Eve of St. Mark'

MAY 2 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 20.—Final rehearsals are being conducted for the presentation of Maxwell Anderson's "The Eve of St. Mark" by the Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre, this production promises to be the most provocative of the war, dealing with the people who are in training on the Tuskegee campus. Supporting the Institute Little Theatre are at home supporting the war, on the battlefield fighting in the war and with the people who are one of the most provocative of the season. It will be staged at Logan hall on May 22 at 8:00 p. m. under the direction of Saunders, press-

Several of the students of the Institute's Little ers Earl Walker, director of the play will include pre-flight stu-members of the Institute's Little Thea-tre.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

ident of the Little Theatre Lockport, Ill.; Laurice Campfield, vice-president, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Leonard Harper, New York City; Emmaline Harlowe, Joplin, Mo.; Sara Jean Duncan, Momessen, Penn.; Clifford Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala.; Fred Brown, Alcoa, Tenn.; Charles U. Smith, Camden, Ala.; Benton Barlow, Beaumont, Texas; Rose Williamson Lane, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Blanche Jackson Lawrence, Aurora, Ill.; Ceola Johnson, Swiftown, Miss.; Rosa Lawson, Marion, Ala., and Eliot Battle, Mobile ,Ala.

Prior to the campus production "The Evil of St. Mark" will be staged at the Tuskegee Army Flying school and at the Veterans' Administrative facility, Tuskegee, Ala.

This is the final production of the season, consisting of a series of productions treating on the war, one group having been produced to accelerate the sale of war bonds and war savings stamps.

MAY 27 1943

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Training For Air Cadets Is Underway

Personnel Arrives At Tuskegee To Set Up Program

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A new chapter of training in the Army Air Forces was opened this week on the campus of Tuskegee Institute with the arrival of Flying Training Command personnel assigned here to head the newly instigated college training program for aviation cadets.

MAR 13 1943

The new program, announced recently by the War Department, will see the thousands of cadet reserves inducted immediately into colleges from coast to coast for academic and military courses prior to their actual training. After the program is underway the students will take a five months' course.

The detachment at Tuskegee Institute, one of the many selected colleges, will be headed by First Lt. Theodore H. Randall, Air Force Commandant.

ENROLL AS PRIVATES

Students will be enrolled as privates and remain such until the completion of the course at which time they will be sent to one of the Flying Training Command Classification Centers as cadets and assigned to training as pilots, bombardiers, or navigators.

MAR 13 1943

They will receive over 700 hours of academic and military instruction. Regular college personnel will conduct the academic and physical phase of the training.

Lt. Randall, a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., came to Tuskegee Army Flying School in July, 1942, and since December 7 was with the 366th until his transfer to his new duties.

MAR 13 1943

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

TUSKEGEE Institute News

APR 22 1943

Muriel Rahn, talented young soprano from New York, who was presented by the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course as the feature attraction of Spring entertainments, appeared in Logan Hall Saturday night before a large and appreciative audience of students, faculty, townspeople and many music lovers from nearby schools and colleges.

Although Miss Rahn is a graduate of Tuskegee this was her debut at the Institute as a concert artist, and she was heard with a deep and sincere feeling of pride and satisfaction especially by those who knew her during her student days at Tuskegee Institute. Her varied program, which contained the works of Bach Brahms, Legrenzi, Wagner, Hue, Handel and others, captured the interest and undivided attention of her audience and keen appreciation was expressed as the artist revealed a voice of volume, rare charm and sweetness. Negro composers represented were R. Nathaniel Dett, William L. Dawson, William Grant Still and S. Coleridge-Taylor.

APR 22 1943

Miss Rahn's appearance at Tuskegee Institute was in the nature of a homecoming for it was in this enviroment that she came as a child with her parents who were members of the faculty. She attended school here and grew into young womanhood on the Tuskegee campus.

APR 22 1943

Jonathan Brice was at the piano and he deserved considerable praise for his faithful and sympathetic interpretations.

APR 22 1943

Plans for the Tenth Anniversary Reunion of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1933, which will be held at the Institute during the commencement season, May 24, engaged the attention of the reunion committee which met in the Alumni Headquarters on the Institute campus this week. The committee has planned a wide variety of interesting events and entertainments. Those attending the meeting were Robert R. Bell, Lee A Jones, Miss Irene B. Boroughs Mrs. Emily Webb Sheehee, Mrs Selma Richardson, Miss Willie DeLoney, William Wiley, Mrs. Beatrice Johnson Trammell, Mrs. Vivian Hyde Moseley and Mrs Dorinda K. Fair. Mrs. Moseley was named local chairman.

APR 22

Aviation Cadet Amos A. Rogers son of Mr and Mrs. Earl Rogers, of Tuskegee Institute, was recently appointed to the cadet detachment of the Tuskegee Army Flying School to begin his pre-flight training.

Prior to his appointment as an aviation cadet, Cadet Rogers was a landscaper at this station. He is a former student of Oklahoma Industrial College and Tuskegee Institute.

APR 22

Reports Miselading On Tuskegee Institute Plans, Says Patterson

State Is Not Seeking Control Of The School, Explains Its President

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—There have been conflicting and misleading statements in the daily and Negro newspapers of the country regarding Tuskegee Institute and a proposed relationship to the state of Alabama. This statement is offered in clarification in order that our friends and well wishers may have the facts.

There is not now nor has there ever been considered plans whereby the state of Alabama would exercise administrative control over Tuskegee Institute. The speech of Gov. Sparks at Tuskegee Institute on Founders Day, April 4, made reference to a matter that has been under consideration for several years. It is related to a Southwide study of education available to both white and Negro youth and is part of a plan to develop regional institutions as a means of meeting the educational needs of the South and nation on a sound and practical basis.

* * *

THERE IS NO TRUTH in the published reports that the governor has initiated a proposal "to swap a $100,000 annual appropriation for six trustees." The governor has responded to a proposed $250,000 program of graduate and professional education by stating that he was willing to recommend to the Alabama Legislature that it take the first step by appropriating $100,000 toward the amount needed and that six trustees (three more than the Tuskegee Institute charter now provides for) should be set up as an instrument through which the state funds could be transferred. He, the governor, stated specifically that he did not wish to interfere with the control of Tuskegee Institute and requested the attorney general and his legal adviser to prepare a bill that would leave the control of Tuskegee Institute completely in the hands of its trustees with 19 of the 25 self-perpetuating. By staggering the terms of the six trustees here-with proposed from three to five years no governor will have the power to change more than three of the six in a given administration. Since one of the six will be the current state superintendent of education, the choice is further limited. The governor has indicated that his appointments will be made in consultation with the officials of Tuskegee Institute and that a portion of the six will be Negroes. The six state trustees, if appointed, will have no chairman of the group and will therefore have expression only in terms of united trustee board action. A careful study of similar relationships indicates that none are more favorable and that every reasonable safeguard to retain the full control of the institution by its trustees, more than three-fourths of whom will be private, has been taken.

* * *

WHETHER THIS STEP WILL BE TAKEN or not cannot be determined at this time. One thing is definite. It is not "a diabolical scheme on the part of the state of Alabama to get control of Tuskegee Institute." And further, the measures proposed have been carefully considered not only by trustees and officials of the institute, but also by educators of national standing and by officials of foundations who have put millions of dollars in the education of Negro youth.

This is not a time for the hysterical rejuvenation of the emotions of the Civil War. Private colleges for Negroes must realistically face a completely new day so far as support is concerned. It sounds heroic to say that it is better that we maintain our freedom and let the buildings crumble to ashes in the dust beneath our feet. The fact is that there is a tremendous job of education to be done for the Negro youth of the South. We shall be wise to conserve what we have gained from the philanthrophy of the past by carefully executed plans which provide the sort of public affiliation required for the sound growth which any educational institution must have to meet the challenge of a dynamic and constantly changing society. It will be tragic indeed if short-sightedness and suspicion prevent our promoting and profiting by this sensible and inevitable transition.—(Signed) F. D. PATTERSON.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
Circ. D. 45,117 S. 49,849

JUN 24 1943

Retiring Chief Presented Gifts

TUSKEGEE, June 23. — Two farewell gestures of esteem for C. H. Trasher, chief of the Tuskegee police and fire departments for the past 23 years, who is leaving his position July 1, were made this week.

Chief Thrasher was presented with a handsome gold wrist watch by members of the fire department. The presentation was made by Virgil Glass and Dave Whatley on behalf of the whole department.

The other gesture was made by Dr. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who wrote a cordial letter expressing "sincere appreciation for the fine service which you have rendered to the community."

As a small token of esteem, Dr. Patterson asked the privilege of presenting the retiring chief with a cash gift of $100.

Association To Continue Work Of Dr. Carver

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced Thursday formation of the George Washington Carver Endowment Fund Association whose purpose he said was "to perpetuate the name of George Washington Carver, a man who thought only of his fellowman and whose contribution to science has been equalled only by few."

Specifically, he said, the purpose of the association would be to continue the program of the George Washington Carver Foundation, founded in February, 1940, while Dr. Carver, the noted Negro chemist, was still active in his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute.

"We want," Dr. Patterson said, "to preserve the memory of one who asked no reward for his unique and valuable services to mankind."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Tuskegee Seniors 1943

Honorees at Prom

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Ola M. Norwood of Pittsburgh —The first of a series of entertainments honoring senior women, here, was a spring promenade, in White Hall, Friday evening.

On the program were the Tuskegee Institute Orchestra under the direction of Capt. Gilbert A. Baxter; Miss Louise Sims, president of the Associated Women Students, of Hempstead, N.Y. who welcomed guests and Miss [illegible] presented the senior

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

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Hit In Soldier Show At Tuskegee

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

APR 10 1943

The Four Gremlins stole the spotlight in the recent stage show, "Broadway to Chehaw," which was presented by the special services department of the Tuskegee Army Flying School in Logan Hall at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., recently. 3,500 folks enjoyed the show which was sponsored by the Tuskegee Institute Women's Club, the proceeds of the program going to Soldiers Day Room Fund of the flying school.

Members of the group, shown, from left to right, are: Pfc. Carl Parker, of Cleveland, Ohio; Pvt. William Starling, of Baltimore, Md.; Pfc. Warren Johnson, of Washington, D. C.; and Pvt. Emanuel Walker of New York City. APR 10 1943

The inset shows Cpl. Leon Smith of Detroit, vocalizing "Chloe" as the members of the Elizabeth Ray Dance Group," with Cpl. Kenneth Hernandez (not shown) give interpretations. APR 10 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Afro-American Papers' Editor Visits Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 3.—Carl Murphy, editor of The Afro-American newspapers, published at Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Newark and Richmond, and boasting the largest circulation on the Eastern Seaboard, was a visitor at Tuskegee Institute this week.

Mr. Murphy, making his first trip to the school, inspected many departments of the institution including the Infantile Paralysis Unit and the George W. Carver Museum. He also visited the Veterans Administration Facility and the three flying fields—the Primary, the Moton Field and the Tuskegee Army Flying Field. He attended the indoctrination exercises of a new class of cadets who were entering their primary training. Mr. Murphy conferred with Col. Noel F. Parrish and other officers, including Maj. McDonald of Baltimore. While at the Institute Mr. Murphy was the guest of President F. D. Patterson.

JUN 4 1943

The American Scene "Native Sons"

April 3, 1943

BY I. C. BRENNER

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

On my journeyings in Southern States where scenes and ways differ a bit from my accustomed Northern ones, odd thoughts flash into mind somtimes as I drive along the all-but-forsaken highways. I was wondering, for instances, what the Negro race thinks of Joe Louis and frictional "Amos and Andy," of Duke Ellington, Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson and others who have made lustrous names for themselves. April 3, 1943

So, having a chat with Capt. R. S. Darnaby of the office staff at Tuskegee Institute, I asked him. We began with Joe Louis, who seems to be tremendously papular with everybody.

"We hold Joe in really high esteem," the Captain told me. "He's been good sportsman always, and a clean liver. Like Jack Dempsey, Louis believed in taking care of his body's health by cutting out dissipation, and of his soul's health by hurdling difficulties with courage and perseverance. Joe's a straight fellow, we feel, and a credit to the colored people. He's well thought of in the Army, too."

I found opinions of "Amos and Andy" somewhat divided. They all appreciate the laughs and characterixations, but some feel the types are exaggerated.

As for Duke Ellington, there's no reservation of opinion: they're all proud of him. He's full of inborn talent of the colored people, they say, and besides his natural piano playing, he has studied hard and long ad is recognized composer, too. Everyone I spoke to was proud of his recent concert at Carnegie Hall in New York, and his young son seems touched with his father's artistry.

Lena Horne and the Mill Brothers came in for high praise. It's their distinctive styles that have won them recognition, and they have contributed a lot to modern popular music. Marian Anderson, of course, and Paul Robeson are so outstanding that their race is appreciative and deeply grateful. "Real artists" is everyone's phrase of them, and Ethel Waters, actress and business woman, comes in for he rshare of praise. April 3, 1943

I asked Capt. Darnaby if the war had affected Tuskegee's enrollment. "Off 60 per cent this year in male registration," he said, but this is balanced by the 60 percent increase in female attendance."

The Institute post office, by the way, is the nation's only one that is manned exclusively by Negroes. It led all second class post offices in Alabama in 1941 in the number of war bonds sold. This interested me so much that I asked a few more questions, and found that the current Negro-controlled wealth in the country is some three billions dollars, and that's not "hay!"

There are some very successful men and women among Tuskegee's graduates: Claude A. Barnett, of Chicago, president of the Associated Negro Press; Benj. F. Steveson, director of athletics at Booker T. Washington High School, Houston, Texas; Mozel Ellerbe, now in the Army; Col Anderson Pitts, commander of the all-Negro 184th Field Artillery; Una Van Zandt, Chicago dress designer and exponent of physical education; Wilmer Owens, Mobile, Alabama, contractor and business man.

And now here I go again, off for Savannah and points east.

—THE MONTGOMERY JOURNAL

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute Host To P.-T. A.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 5.—The annual Parents-Teachers Association short course of Macon County will be held at the Institute today, Wednesday and Thursday. The first session will begin Tuesday morning at 9, Mrs. D. Cannon Partridge, chairman, Macon County P.-T. A. presiding.

This short course has become an integral part of the Tuskegee Institute Summer school progrom of the school of education, Mrs. Cannon stated, and said the Macon County Teachers Association, the Parents-Teachers Association and the Ministers Council have joined hands in fostering the conference.

The theme is "meeting the demands of living during this world war crisis." "An effort has been made to make the program practical and interesting through the use of panel discussions, motion pictures, demonstrations and exhibitions," the chairman said.

One of the outstanding features of the conference will be a folk-music festival and choir contest which will be held at 6 p.m., in the Chambliss Children's House where all sessions of the short course will be held.

Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the school of education, is consultant, and Lee A. Jones, supervisor of negro schools of Macon County, is supervising consultant.

JUL 6 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Volunteer Aide Class Graduates

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, June 20. — Graduation exercises for Volunteer Nurses' Aides, sponsored by the American Red Cross and Office of Civilian Defense were held in the lecture room of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital Friday night.

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Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, gave the address of welcome, paying tribute to the high character of the work of the women who have chosen to become Nurses' Aides and thanking them for the grand job that they have done and are doing in the present emergency. The president presented Second Lieut. Ruth Carter, who, speaking for First Lieut. Della Rainey, delivered a stirring and inspiring address.

Others participating on the program were Mrs. Emily C. Neely, Rev. R. D. Lockett, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman and Mrs. Oliver T. Hall, who presented the caps and certificates.

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Members of the graduating class were: Mrs. Annis B. Ellison, Mrs. Ethel M. Hawkins, Miss Thelma Kincy, Mrs. Frace Fields, Mrs. Ozzie Howard, Miss Margaret Lacy, Mrs. Evelyn N. Harris, Mrs. Ella Mae Jackson, Mrs. Ethel McDonald, Mrs. Frances Stokes, Miss Katherine Sweeny, Miss Pauline Thompson, Mrs. Daisy F. Watkins and Mrs. Cornelia Wright.

The instructors were: Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Mrs. M. Reynolds, R. N.; Miss Lula Boswell, head nurse, infantile paralysis unit; and Mrs. L. G. Greemon, superintendent of nurses, Institute Hospital.

Mrs. Oliver T. Hall, chairman; Mrs. T. T. Tilden, vice-chairman; Mrs. Anna Whittaker, Mrs. M. K. Frazier, Mrs. V. A. Richardson, Mrs. I. K. Campfield, Mrs. E. H. Dibble, Miss Johnnie L. Dent, R. N.; Miss Eunice Rivers, R. N., and Miss O. Mason, R. N., compose the nurses' aid committee.

10-Day Course In Water Safety

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 10 —conducted at Tus-

Planned to train carefully selected students as first aid, accident prevention and water safety instructors, an aquatic school, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, will be conducted at Tuskegee Institute June 28 through July 8, according to Dr. F. D. Pat-

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE PLANS AQUATIC SCHOOL

Red Cross To Sponsor

JUN 21 1943

Tuls., Okla. Trib.
6-4-43

Clay Cooking Utensils Projected in Future

Negro Fosters Earthen Art

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Isaac Hathaway, Negro sculptor and teacher of art and ceramics at Tuskegee institute, is developing a new art of Clay cooking utensils.

One of these is the exact outline, inside, of a half spring chicken lying on a dining table platter. The purpose is to bake boneless, molded chicken.

Chicken stripped from bones would be laid in the clay mold, pressed into place with dressing and closed in by the other half of the clay utensil to bake the chicken in the form of a fowl, which is all meat and dressing. The sculptor sees molded foods as attractive additions to dining tables.

His workshop is a huge room of a one-story brick building. The door usually is open from 8 a. m. until late after dark, with Hathaway at work. If the door is closed, it probably will bear a pencilled note reading:

"Hathaway gone to clay pit, back at 1 o'clock."

The clay pits are on or near the Tuskegee campus. Tuskegee has no funds to buy the usual ceramic clays, so Hathaway has developed the art of using local clays to make fine pottery. The mixing, treatment and firing all had to be worked out by experiment. The sculptor has done this with his own hands. He has no other laboratory than his fingers, and no assistant. His firing oven is part homemade.

He thinks that clay can be substituted for steel to make stoves for heating and probably for cooking. The Ceramics Journal reports that the War Production board has a similar idea and has sponsored experiments on ceramic stoves in New Jersey. Hathaway's experiments indicate satisfactory heat qualities in pottery utensils.

He made a clay biscuit pan and gave it to a cook for a trial. The cook liked the heat-holding qualities so well that she didn't return the pan.

Hathaway has a record for ingenuity. His father was a slave of U. S. Senator Garret Davis of Bourbon county, Kentucky. In 1904, the son was living in Lexington, Ky., when William Marshall Bullitt called him to Louisville on the famous Wayne insurance trial. The attorney wanted a huge plaster cast of the ground where Wayne had died from his own shot gun.

The body was found on one side of a wire fence, the gun on the other. A large insurance policy was at stake, payable if death was accidental, non-collectible if suicide. Bullitt represented an insurance company.

The company claimed the man had sat facing the fence, pulling the trigger against a wire to shoot himself, and that the recoil had slipped the gun to the opposite side. The defense claimed it was an accident of crawling through a wire fence.

The ground was bare, gravelly. It bore tracks of cow's hoofs and other markings that Bullett wanted to impress on the court. White experts said a faithful cast was impossible, Hathaway said he could make it. Bullitt told him to go ahead. The Negro sculptor produced in court a cast 16 feet by 7½ feet.

He painted the cast in colors, and added a surface sprinkling of gravel and dirt from the scene. The defense objected, claiming the huge object was not a cast, but that the ground had been undercut and brought to court, an unauthorized procedure.

Hathaway stuck his knife into the cast to show it was plaster under the skin. He told how he did it. He shellacked the ground so thatn ot a pebble stuck to the plaster. The big cast was accepted as evidence. The lawyers, he says, stood on the cast while arguing, and the case ended in a compromise.

The sculptor's ambition is to open a new line of jobs for southern Negroes as ceramics experts. Negro youths are emotional, he declares, and can put expression into clay.

"It is fascinating," he says, "clay is chaos, and under your fingers you can see order come out."

Tuskegee, Ala. News
July 1, 1943

State Will Have Larger Voice In Institute Affairs

The legislative act under which the State of Alabama will contribute more to the support of Tuskegee Institute became a law last week when Gov. Chauncey Sparks affixed his signature to the bill.

Under the new plan, the state will appropriate $100,000 annually to the Institute, to be used for a graduate school in agriculture and home economics. The appropriation starts with the fiscal year beginning next Oct. 1.

Gov. Sparks has advocated closer cooperation between the State and Tuskegee Institute taking the position that it is better for the State to promote and guide negro education, rather than leave it to outside influences. The measure signed last week, in addition to the appropriation provides that the Governor shall appoint five commissioners, residents of Alabama, who shall become members of the Tuskegee board of trustees, and have all the rights and powers of other trustees, except that they will have no voice in the matter of filling vacancies on the board. The State superintendent of education is also made an ex-officio member of the board of trustees. The pen with which Gov. Sparks signed the measure was presented to Dr. F. D. Patterson president of Tuskegee Institute.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute Offers New Service

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, July 1.—Miss Mildred R. Cooper, librarian of the Roosevelt School of Gary, Ind., has been secured by Tuskegee Institute to serve as War Information Center consultant. Miss Cooper's job will be to demonstrate to the students enrolled in the Summer school how to utilize the publications in Tuskegee's War Information Center, both in their classrooms and in their communities.

JUL 2 1943

The War Information Center constitutes a very valuable as well as a very extensive collection of materials dealing with all aspects of the war. These materials are intended for use by United States citizens. Tuskegee Institute, which is one of the three centers in Alabama, was so designated by the federal government. The War Information Center, which is a department of the Hollis Burke Frissell Library, has grown increasingly important and effective. It had reached a stage, in the opinion of Dean of Administration, I. A. Derbigny, and the librarian, M. D. Sprague, where it might well reach out into the more distant as well as the neighboring communities of the State.

JUL 2 1943

The Summer school students will be shown how to secure war materials, how to use them and how to make them accessible.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Scouting Work Is Revived

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, June 26.—Scouting became active here again Monday night when former members and candidates for membership in Troop No. 78 assembled at the Chambliss Children's House upon call of Scoutmaster Charles G. Bevans.

JUN 2 1943

William Wiley, troop leader, presented Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, who spoke briefly on Scouting, expressing the hope that all of the boys would endeavor to make the troop one of the best in the nation. Others who spoke were Capt. R. S. Darnaby and A. J. Taylor, assistant to the national director of Inter-Racial Activities, Boy Scouts of America.

Former Scouts present were: Charles G. Bevans, Jr., Robert Binder, Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Cornelius Polk, Theodore Polk, Junius Rhone, Andrew J. Street, William E. Street, Jr., Robert T. Thurston, Jr., Theodore Trabue, James C. Walker. Scout candidates were: Ernest A. Grant, Jr., Edward W. Ramsey, Jr., and Harold Upshaw.

Scout Robert T. Thurston formed the troop and conducted the usual troop ceremony. Scoutmaster Bevans outlined the activities for the next meeting and designated the Scouts who are to have charge of the special features.

JUN 2 1943

Meetings will be held once each week during the Summer and more often if it is thought advisable to do so, Scoutmaster Bevans stated.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute To Train Shipworkers

TUSKEGEE, June 11.—A 12-week course to train Negro men for shipyard jobs is being started at the Institute, through cooperation of the U. S. Employment Service. J. E. Bartlett, manager of the local office, said the first class will consist of 110 trainees between the ages of 17 and 60.

JUN 1943

Courses to be offered include ship-cutting, ship-fitting and arc welding. Applicants must be in good health, with good eyesight and should have completed the sixth grade of school.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Monroe Work Awarded Degree

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, June 19.—Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Research and Records and editor of the negro year book at Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at the 74th annual commencement exercises of Howard University, which were held on the university campus at Washington, D. C., June 4.

JUN 2 0 1943

In bestowing the degree on Dr. Work, President Mordecai W. Johnson cited his 40 years of labor, collecting, organizing and publishing bibliographies on negro life and on race relations. Dr. Work's bibliographies now cover 70,000 items of literature.

At the University of Chicago in June, 1942, Dr. Work, along with 50 other University of Chicago graduates, was awarded a special citation by the alumni association. Members of the alumni of the university so honored were chosen from the classes graduating from 1902 to 1906.

Dr. Work, and Mrs. Work, who husband to Washington, returned to the campus this week.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

AQUATIC SCHOOL IS SET AT TUSKEGEE

A Negro aquatic school will be conducted June 28 until July 8 at Tuskegee Institute, Eastern area headquarters of the American Red Cross announced Alva S. Huffman and Richard Schmitz, special field representatives in safety services of the Red Cross, will be instructors at the school.

JUN 25 1943

Arrangements have been made for Red Cross chapters to have instructors trained at the schools, at nominal fee. These new instructors will become the key to a chapter program of training which is intended to benefit Negroes who will be called to the armed forces, as well as others who may find themselves exposed to water hazards. Emphasis is placed on functional swimming, a type of instruction proving especially valuable to the armed forces.

Essentials of "combat swimming" will be taught, A. H. Murphy, Eastern Area director of First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, said. An aquatic school will also be taught at Tennessee A. & I. State College, at Nashville, Red Cross officials said.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Is Given $100,000 By State

JUN 25 1943

MONTGOMERY Ala.—(AP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks signed an act Saturday appropriating $100,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute, largely for graduate work in agriculture and home economics, privately-endowed Negro College in

Macon County
Oct. 1, and the governor said he
probably would delay his appoint-
ments until then.
Sparks said the bill was de-
signed to "provide equal education
opportunities in Alabama."
The bill provides that the fund
used for teaching graduate work
agriculture and home economics,
d such other subjects as the
ard deems advisable.
Arrangements for giving masters
grees in education at the State
Teachers College here already have
completed.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18v-1943
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Alabama State Fund For Tuskegee Under Fire

MAY 1 - 1943

BALTIMORE — "This is a matter that concerns us all! Tuskegee is not a state institution—it is a national, an international institution."

So declared Dr. G. Lake Imes, widely known clergyman, a former assistant to the principal of Tuskegee Institute, secretary of the school, and now president of Knoxville college, this week, as he registered another vigorous protest to the proposal of Governor Sparks of Alabama that the state appropriate $100,000 to Tuskegee for graduate work in return for naming six members of the school's trustee board.

In a letter to Dr. William J. Schieffelin of New York City, chairman of the board at Tuskegee, Dr. Imes stated:

I have been reading with great concern the press reports of the Founder's Day address of Governor Sparks at Tuskegee on April 4.

It is not altogether surprising to find him giving voice to the old dicta of segregation and difference which most of the South has long since outgrown. But one is almost horrified at the boldness of his proposals that the state of Alabama should take over control of Tuskegee Institute after more than 60 years of successful administration as an independent institution that has won the confidence and admiration of educators and administrators throughout the world.

Controlled as is is today by a board of trustees composed for the most part of white people from both North and South, such a proposal is tantamount to a repudiation of the policies of the past and a reflection upon the judgment and capacity of those presently responsible for its control and guidance.

Tuskegee Institute represents an investment of close on to 25 million dollars over this period of more than 60 years, most of which is represented by capital values of approximately 15 million dollars, the benefits of which have gone equally to whites and blacks. Toward this sum the state of Alabama has contributed approximately one-quarter of a million dollars, not as much as Negroes themselves have put into its development, considered in terms of dollars and cents alone. In the light of such a comparison, for the state to take over the control of an institution in which it has invested less than a hundredth part of the cost of its development is nothing short of confiscation, distinguished only from what is being perpetrated on helpless peoples in other parts of the world by its subtlety and pretended benevolence and good will.

Tuskegee Institute has suffered much since the passing of its founder and its successor. There are those, still surviving, who gave everything that they had for its development, and are still gravely concerned for its future. They look to you and to your associates on the board to save the institution from this last crowning act of emasculation and to save for the race and to the nation this center of Negro life and aspiration which for a half-century has been its greatest hope and has reflected nothing but glory on the South.

It were better for the institute to perish utterly than for its trustees to be a party to any such betrayal of the hopes of a race and the confidence which the nation has reposed in the men and women who are its legally constituted guardians.

In this matter, we as Negroes, are practically helpless. It is to those like you who have invested time, thought, money and prayers into this great enterprise that we must look for deliverance from these backward-looking forces that masquerade under the guise of friendly interest and concern.

The Associated Press dispatch on the governor's address, while giving wide circulation to his advocacy of segregation, said nothing about this far more sinister proposal that asks not merely separation of the races, but for domination and control, the one by the other.

I trust that as chairman of the board you will in some way make public declaration of the board's repudiation of the governor's proposal and the determination of the board to maintain its historic independence.

MAY 1 - 1943

The Washington, D.C., Tuskegee club last Friday, sent the following telegram to both Dr. Schieffelin and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president:

"In view of the history, background, and service of Tuskegee Institute to the Negro race, the nation, and the world, as well as its policy for more than half a century of control by its president and elected trustee board; and in view of the established and well known policy of the South and particularly the state of Alabama to restrict the advancement of Negroes within certain lines, we, the members of the Washington, D.C. Tuskegee club and the Washington, D.C. Tuckegee Club, Inc., register our considered and determined protest against the present plan of extending to the state of Alabama further control and participation in any way in the control over the, policies, practices, procedure and plans for the institution.

"It is, we believe, against the wishes of all Tuskegeans everywhere and against the best interest of the Negro race in America, and contrary to the policy and plans of the founder of Tuskegee, that the policy making body of Tuskegee Institute should ever be under the control of anyone other than the president and the selected members of the trustee board, the same which should be independent of state interference."

Signers were Sandolphra Robinson, president; H. M. Griffin, executive secretary.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Honors Scholastic Students

MAY 22 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Recognition was given 74 students who had attained high scholarship honors during the current school year in public exercises which were held in the Institute Chapel under the sponsorship of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, recently.

Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard University, Washington, D. C., delivered the principal address, pointing out the great responsibility which rests upon those who have achieved high scholastic honors.

According to Miss Dorothy E. Walker, vice president of the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, the organization was founded December 1, 1939, and that there are now more than 18 member institutions.

MAY 22 1943

Tuskegee Institute Students earn Air Mechanics Hard Way

TUSKEGEE, ALA., (AP)—Starting with nothing, but one old, broken-engined airplane, Negro students of Tuskegee Institute, have learned aviation mechanics the hard way.

They took the old engine down and set it up again 25 times. They dismantled and rebuilt the old plane 12 times.

Their enthusiasm has opened a new sector of manpower, a pool of Southern Negroes suited to skilled war craftsmanship. With the aid of the State of Alabama, Tuskegee begins this Spring to turn out 30 aircraft maintenance artisans a month, to go directly into warplane servicing.

This course, which started with the old plane and two instructors in an unfloored shed, has grown to 15 instructors and occupancy of several well-equipped shops. The boys still have only one plane and still tear it down and build it up. Some still are figuring on how to patch a hole the size of a book in the old engine to see her turn over.

But they now have a lot of parts from a lot of old planes. As they were the last of the aviation mechanics schools to win recognition, even old parts are hard to pick up. Heading the school is W. S. Allen, teacher-trainer of the Alabama State Department of Vocational Training. He is a Negro, a graduate of Wooster College and of Ohio State University.

Parts Are Missing

The old plane, a Douglass observation ship, was alloted to Tuskegee two years ago. It was supposed to remain intact. Allen noticed small parts missing. Each time he would find that piece in possession of a student who was taking it apart to see how it worked. He described the situation to the State NYA supervisor. The supervisor agreed that the regulations would be satisfied if Tuskege always could account for one complete Douglass, regardless of whether it was in one piece.

The State Department of Education made Federal funds available and 82 men and eight women demonstrated that in spite of obstacles, they had the ability. But they didn't get many jobs. There wasn't much market for a Negro's services.

Now, however, all graduates of the school will be taken by the Tuskegee army flying school, about 10 miles from here, where the Army Air Forces are training Negro military aviators. They are a large group of pursuit pilots.

The State vocational board's allotments were used by Tuskegee further to set up training courses in welding, cutting and other shipbuilding jobs. A market for the services of these Negroes has not been fully solved.

45 Per Cent At Work

The Kaiser yards and the Chester, Pa., Sun Shipbuilding Works, take them at standard starting pay. A Southern shipbuilding center offered to take some at common, unskilled labor wages. Of 110 so far trained, 45 per cent got jobs. Half of the other 55 per cent went into the army.

The State of Alabama is giving its high school graduate Negroes a chance at night classes, to give them enough engineering training so that industry can take them on. That has started a rush.

At Tuskegee, T. W. Jones, Iowa State Negro graduate electrical engineer, tells some stories of the eagerness of Alabama's dark sons and daughters. He supervises the establishment of night classes in various parts of Alabama.

"One notice posted in a church," he said, "is sure fire to bring out 200 or more applicants. They ask for a lot of lines of training. But they say, 'if we can't get what we want, we'll take what you offer.' They are eager for war work."

A group of 30 girls and women wanted courses in physics and mathematics. In the case of a radio night school, parts were lacking for classwork. Thereupon two dozen students brought in 105 radios.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

TUSKEGEE CHEMISTRY HEAD ATTENDS MEETING

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Prof. John T. Williamson, head of the Division of Chemistry, School of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, left this week for New York City where he will attend the annual meeting of the committee for Mental Hygiene for Negroes. Prof. Williamson represents the Tuskegee Mental Hygiene Society of which he is a vice-president.

Dr J. Max Bond is President of the Tuskegee Mental Hygiene Society and Drs. P. P. Barker and Geo. Branche, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Vice-president of the Committee for Mental Hygiene respectively.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

TUSKEGEE GIRLS WIN TWO

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — In a two game series with South Carolina State College played in Logan Hall here, the Tuskegee Women's Varsity Basketball team won the first game, 43 to 5, and the second, 25 to 15.

Tuskegee Chaplain Speaks in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—Rev. Harry V. Richardson, vice president and chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was approximately 14 days after May Upon satisfactory comple- the guest speaker during the "Y" of the course they will be annual Holy Week Easter special serv- ices on April 22 to 25, according to Rev. Edward C. Simons, chairman of

New York, N. Y

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

34 In ROTC To Replacement Training Center

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The 34 members of the Second Year Advanced Course R. O. T. C., Tuskegee Institute, will be ordered to Officer Candidate School May 20—The 34 members of the Second Year Advanced Course R. O. T. C., Tuskegee Institute, will be ordered to Officer Candidate School approximately 14 days after May 24, the date of the second annual commencement exercisesserve. Upon satisfactory completion of this train- ing they will be commissioned second lieutenants, Infantry Reserve. Members of the Second Year Advanced Course R. O. T. C., Tuskegee Institute, will be ordered to Officer Candidate School Upon satisfactory completion of this course they will be commissioned second lieutenants, Infantry RAeserve.

the St. Antoine "Y" Howard Thurman Club.

This particular Easter feature has been rendered for 11 consecutive years by the Rev. Howard Thurman, and has become one of the outstanding religious programs of YMCA's throughout the country.

Chaplain Richardson received his childhood training in Jacksonville, Fla., his B. S. degree from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and acquired his theological training at Harvard University with the S. T. B. degree. For two years now he has served as vice president of Tuskegee Institute.

Among subjects discussed during the three-day session are *Good Intentions* at noon Thursday, April 22; *The Human Way* at 8 p.m.; *The Final Stand*, Friday at noon; and *Resurrection And This Present World*, Easter Sunday at 4 p.m.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Brilliant Array Of Stars Assembled At Tuskegee

MAY 15 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — May 8, 1943—A brilliant array of track stars assembled here today for the running of the 17th Annual Tuskegee Relays and the 6th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Track and Field Championships. Representatives from the Southern, Southwestern, and Mid-Western Athletic Conferences were in attendance with servicemen from the Tuskegee Army Flying School and from other army posts and camps.

MAY 15 1943

In spite of the heavy thunder showers ,which forced the officials to run several events on a water-soaked track, the carnival was decidedly impressive. William Dunn, brilliant two-miler, from Alabama A. and M. Institute, captured the interest and attention of the spectators, with his sensational pace in this event, which he won far in front of his nearest competitor. David Bolden, of Southern University, copped the century, open, and John Warren of Xavier, won the 100 yard dash, closed, but there was so little daylightwt between them the judges had to go into a huddle before decision of the winner was reached. Joseph Houston, Alabama A. and M. College, Huntsville, won the 220 yard dash.

Tuskegee Institute triumphed in the SIAC meet with 31 points; Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, was second, with 26 points; Morehouse College was third with 25 and one-half points; Xavier University was fourth, with 18 and one-half points, and Alabama A. and M. Institute was fifth with 17 points.

MAY 1 1943

Elks To Sponsor Oratorical Tests For Negro Youth

District eliminations in the oratorical contest for Negro High School students in this area will be conducted under auspices of the Booker T. Washington Lodge No. 762, I. B. P. O. E. on the campus of Tuskegee Institute on Friday, April 23. The elimination will cover several counties in the East Alabama district and will include the contestants from the Macon County Training School at Roba and the Tuskegee Institute High School.

Each year the Order of Elks awards six college scholarships valued at $1,000 to winners in six regional contests and provides an all-expense trip for those in the national finals. Harold C. Saunders, exalted ruler of the Tuskegee Lodge, said winner of the eliminations here will go to the state finals to be held at Gadsden on May 3 at the expanse of the local lodge.

Prof. J. T. Williamson, who is Elks educational director for this district, will direct the eliminations here.

Tuskegee To Get State Allotment

$100,000 Yearly Fund Is Given School Under Control Of Six Men

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.—(UP)—A plan permitting the state of Alabama to partially direct and finance development of graduate work at Tuskegee Institute, famous Alabama negro college, was approved today by the Tuskegee Board of Trustees, Gov. Chauncey Sparks was advised by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school.

The proposal, recently advanced by the governor, calls for an annual state appropriation of $100,000 which would be under control of six commissioners consisting of the state school superintendent and five others appointed by the governor. The members would also serve on the Tuskegee Board of Trustees, thereby increasing its membership from 19 to 25.

The state fund would be used for graduate work in agriculture, home economics and rural education and would replace a token payment of $10,000 a year to the school, which is otherwise financed primarily by endowments.

DR. PATTERSON UNDER FIRE IN NATIONAL AND STATE SQUABLE OF TUSKEGEE

KANSAS CITY, MO. TOPEKA, KAN.
K.C.Ks. Plaindealer 5-14-43

By ALBERT ANDERSON

New York, May 14. (ANP)—Observers here have watched with some amazement the furore which has developed over whether Tuskegee, the famous school in Alabama, should or should not accept financial aid from the state in which it is located. To those schooled in public affairs it has been apparent that something more than ordinary public reaction was behind the considerable fuss stirred up. A spokesman who is close to Tuskegee's trustee board gave vent to comment recently which clarifies the picture somewhat.

Tuskegee and its present administration have been the victims of a clever campaign of misrepresentation, this spokesman inferred. He declared that Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was the principal force behind the effort which stopped little short of an attempt to smear the administration at Tuskegee. White has always fought everything connected with Tuskegee, according to this informant. In that attitude one must pay him credit for being true to NAACP traditions. The national association fought Booker T. Washington, it belittled Robert R. Moton and would hardly be running true to form if those currently in charge did not seek to undermine the present head of the school, Dr. F. D. Patterson.

The hypocrisy behind the tears shed and the wails printed in the public press by White and his associates was nervy to say the least. Evidently the group thinks that the public forgets easily. Why would Walter White and his crowd who have pilloried Tuskegee every chance they get, be concerned whether, as they said, "our most important institution is losing its moral leadership. The young man now in war will refuse to follow the Tuskegee banner any longer."

At no time was the simple truth included in their statements that Alabama's program for the school does not propose control. The fact that the state already has the right to name three Tuskegee trustees by virtue of the state charter, was never brought out by these opposing forces. They do not explain that there is no radical departure in Alabama contributing money to Tuskegee or tell that the state spends now through Tuskegee $100,000 a year in federal-state funds for agricultural extension and $15,000 more in support of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics and that it has through the same sources erected two buildings worth more than $100,000 during the past two years.

They magnified the speech of Alabama's Gov. Sparks as though every colored institution in the south was not segregated. They failed to mention that the proposed program is based upon a legislative enactment and not Spark's speech. There was neither truth, honesty or justice in the alarms which they broadcast to the public. Most of the people who sent telegrams of protest were misled and did not know the real basis of the program. Even the alumni of the institution were confused.

White, some people believe, took advantage of one of the Nordic vice-presidents of the NAACP who is also a trustee of Tuskegee. This man, a grand person, very advanced in age, but an abolitionist in spirit, one who actually hates white southerners and apparently genuinely loves Negroes, was forced into the unethical position of supplying White with telegrams passing between the president of Tuskegee and himself. White used the telegrams in press releases.

He telegraphed various people and cleverly manipulated organizations which knew little of the true merits of the offer of the state of Alabama to aid Tuskegee, to send protests. He privately and gleefully told his friends, it is reported, that at last he was able to smash at Tuskegee as he had always desired to do.

To the credi tof the trustees of Tuskegee headed by Dr. William J. Schieffelin, they refused to be stampeded by this campaign of falsity, terror and villification. They invited spokesmen for the NAACP and other organizations involved, into their meeting. They listened patiently to what they had to say and asked them questions. In the end they could only vote in affirmation of the program which called for the development of the school because the opponents did not have an argument which would hold water.

Mr. White has used Judge William Hastie as his catspaw in the same campaign. Instrumental in placing Mr. Hastie in the post as civilian aide to the secretary of war, he was in intimate touch with Hastie during the latter's tenure of office. Mr. Hastie, although a man of highest principle and character, was unable unfortunately to accomplish a great deal in the rigid, prejudice ridden, tradition of the army. This may have been due in part to his exceedingly austere personality. So Mr. White at the psychological moment pulled Hastie down and then, serving as his press agent, sent out releases week after week which villified Tuskegee. He had Hastie level his reasons for resigning at the air school there.

The campaign which they carried on against the flying school at Tuskegee was one of the most effective efforts at lowering the morale of Negro soldiers, of Negro civilians and particularly of the flyers at the post which could have been conceived. There were times after especially humiliating attacks upon the field and its personnel that the young cadets were said to have become completely disspirited. Letters from the cadets printed in various papers asked "please let us alone." When a man goes into the air he needs every bit of the courage, the inspiration and morale he can muster. Segregation has existed in the United States army since its inception. There were many places where it could have been fought had Mr. Hastie remained where his duty lay.

The next move doubtless will come when Judge Hastie is awarded the Spingarn medal. The award, which this year goes again to another close member of the NAACP inner circle, is to be presented, it is said, by Mrs. Roosevelt. The glitter and glamor of the occasion will gild the performance, assauge the fact that it is given for leaying a post in war time and establish the NAACP as the undisputed leader in Negro America, so the conspirators assume.

There are so many tasks before the NAACP which need doing that its executive secretary can scarcely afford to spend his time playing intra-racial politics, tearing down Negro institutions instead of building them up, frittering away time on bills before congress which he knows have small chance of passing but which serve as an everlasting basis for agitation and consequent meal-ticket. But the NAACP needs leadership consecrated to honesty, real Americanism and unselfish service to the race.

COLUMBUS, GA., LED. & ENQUIRER

JUN 2 7 1943

Tuskegee To Get $100,000 Annually From Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 26 —(AP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks signed an act today appropriating $100,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute, large privately-endowed Negro college in Macon county.

Under the act, the state superintendent of education and five others, to be appointed by the governor, will be added to the board of trustees. It becomes effective Oct. 1, and the governor said he probably would delay his appointments until then.

The bill provides that the fund

18y- 1943

MISS TUSKEGEE

Miss Louise Baker (Miss Tuskegee) was chosen for the honor by the Tuskegee Institute student body. The lovely Louise Baker is possessed with a pleasing personality, graciousness and charm and is one of the most popular young women on the campus. She is a senior in the School of Home Economics and is regarded as very efficient in her work. Her home is in Tuskegee, Alabama.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAN 16 1943

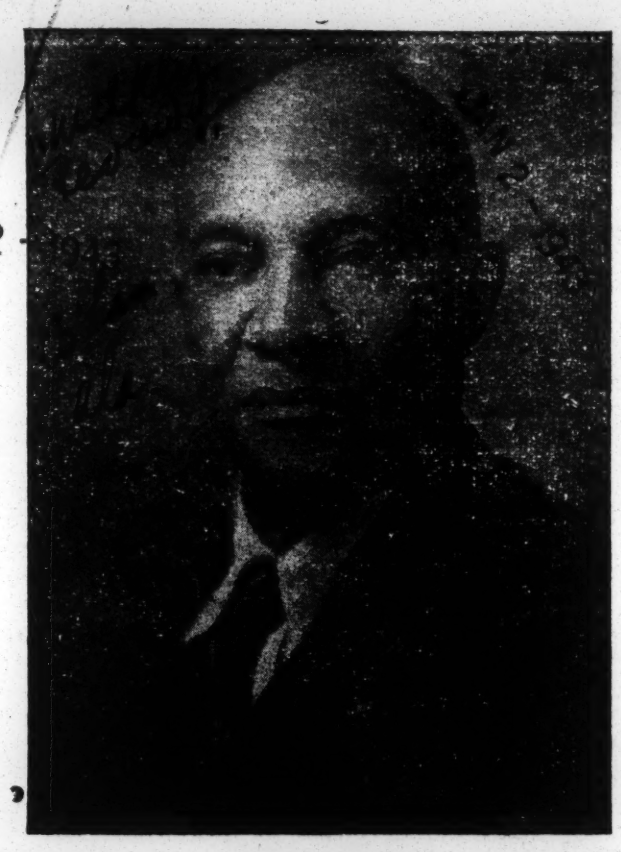
Tuskegee To Get Math Genius As Teacher Soon

Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., who at the age of 19 became the youngest holder of a doctor of philosophy degree ever to be graduated by the University of Chicago, will soon become a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Wilkins, whose field is mathematics and who has lately been studying at Princeton university on advanced problems in that subject, will fit into the rapidly expanding school of mechanical industries where mathematics play in important part.

Tuskegee's Great Mentor

JAN 2 -



CLEVE ABBOTT

Here is the head of the "Tuskegee Brain Trust' 'that will attempt to run their cohorts against a powerful Texas team, when they tie up at Rickwood Field on New Year's Day. Coach Abbott has long been noted for his well-trained teams and this year's aggregation is no exception to the rule.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee To Play In Southwestern Tourney

JAN 21 1943

JAN 21 1943

By CHUCK DUNCAN

MARSHALL, Tex.—(S N S)—The first annual open intercollegiate basketball tournament will be staged here on Friday and Saturday, January 22-23. Six teams, representing three of the major conferences will square off for the championship at the Bishop College gym where Friday's morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be played. Saturdays sessions will be played at the Wiley Refectory with the championship tilt scheduled for 8 p. m. that evening.

Invitations were sent to all race colleges, but due to travel restrictions and gas rationing only six teams have made the deadline and are expected to start play. Tuskegee will represent the Southern Conference, Philander Smith the Mid-West Conference, Prairie View, Texas College, Bishop and Wiley will uphold the prestige of the Southwestern Conference. Southern University of Baton Rouge and Louisiana Normal of Grambling were both expected to take part in the tourney, but a recent government order by the State of Louisiana banned all intercollegiate athletics in state controlled institutions.

Langson, last year's champion of the Southwestern Conference has not been heard from, but there is every reason to believe that the Oklahoma entry has been unable to overcome the travel handicap. The sensational Kodjoe twins who featured Gayles' championship drive last winter were counted upon to furnish plenty of excitment for the fans.

JAN 21 1943

On paper, Tuskegee has the edge on the competing teams.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Basil O'Connor New Trustee Of Tuskegee

JAN 2 - 1943

NEW YORK CITY—Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, has been elected to the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., it was announced recently. A graduate of Dartmouth College and the Harvard Law School, Mr. O'Connor is a

BASIL O'CONNOR

former law partner of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Ever since the early 1920's, Mr. O'Connor has been working with President Roosevelt to bring relief to thousands of boys, girls, men, and women, without regard to race, age, color, or creed, afflicted with that dread disease infantile paralysis. He has and is waging a nation-wide fight against it. It was through his interest and initiative that the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, at a cost of $171,256, in 1941, was made possible thru a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TEXAS COLLEGE TRIUMPHS

Long Run Tops Tuskegee, 13-10, in Negroes' Vulcan Bowl

JAN - 21

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1 (AP)—A brilliant 61-yard run in the second quarter by Ralph Allen gave Texas College a 13-to-10 victory over Tuskegee Institute today in the Vulcan Bowl game between two powerful Negro elevens. Some 6,000 fans saw the game.

Allen, right halfback, grabbed the ball on his own 39 and crossed the goal line, standing up for the extra point. Tuskegee, aided by the running of Arthur Sawyer, right half, and George Robinson, triple-threat quarterback, scored a field goal when a punt was blocked and recovered by the Texans on Tuskegee's 15. Allen shot a pass that got moving. Robinson booted the ball from the 17 in the first period and Clarence Pollard, field goal in the next quarter connected with quarterback, in the end zone.

JAN - 2 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Mighty Steers Come From Behind To Win

JAN 3 1943

By JOEL W. SMITH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—After trailing, 10-7 at the end of the first half, the powerful Purple and Gold Steers of Texas College, champions of the Southwest Conference, came from behind to chalk up a hard-earned victory over the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute, runner-up in the Southern Conference, 13-10, in the second annual Vulcan Bowl Classic, before more than 7,000 enthusiastic fans, at Rickwood Field.

This thrilling battle was definitely the most colorful tilt of the year with Coaches Cleve Abbott and Alexander Durley matching wits in an unprecedented exhibition of modern football. Coach Abbott's Tigers, employing the intricate "T" formation kept the crowd on edge throughout the game with an amazing assortment of passes while Coach Durley's Steers uncorked a spectacular running attack.

JAN 3 1943

TUSKEGEE DOMINATES PLAY

The Golden Tigers completely baffled the Steers with their famous "T" formation and after an exchange of punts, early in the first period, opened the first offensive drive of the game. Taking the ball on the Steer's 47-yard marker, George Robinson, Tiger quarterback, tossedl a nine-yard pass to Charles Perry, end, and on the next play, "Little" Arthur Sawyer, brilliant halfback, circled left end for 29 yards. Raymond Head hit through the line for a yard to place the ball on the Texas eight-yard line, and when the Steer's line stopped the Tigers' running attack, George Robinson sent a beautiful placement through the uprights from the 15-yard line for a field goal, and Tuskegee was leading, 3-0.

The Golden Tigers struck again in the second period after Bowman intercepted a Texas pass on his own 36-yard line. On the first play, G. Robinson tossed a pass to Burnett for a gain of 24 yards, with Sawyer going out toward the sidelines on a play. On the next play Robinson shot a pass to Sawyer, who took the ball on a "dead" run and crossed the goal standing up for a net gain of 40 yards. Robinson's placement was good and Tuskegee was leading 10-0.

Late in the second period the Texas Steers moved the ball deep into Tuskegee territory, with James Sheppard and Luther "Turkey" Johnson, stellar backs, breaking through the Tiger forward wall for long gains. The Golden Tigers tightened and the ball went over on downs. On the first play, co-captain Sammy Wallace, Texas' all-American guard, broke through and blocked Tuskegee's punt on the 16-yard line.

JAN 3 1943

TEXAS SCORES ON PASS

Again the Steers tried to push over a touchdown, but the Tigers stopped their attack on he seven-yard line, to take the ball on downs. Lloyd Robinson's punt from his own end zone was short, with Texas taking the ball on the 15-yard line. Sheppard gained a total of six yards on two running plays and Ralph Allen passed to Clarence Pollard in the end zone for a touchdown. Johnson scored the extra point through the line, and the half ended, 10-7.

The two teams came back in the second half, gambling rather cautiously for a score. With both lines charging furiously, neither team was able to open a sustained offensive drive, so George Robinson and Frank Riley, Texas substitute back engaged in a punting duel. Robinson got off some excellent out-of bound kicks to keep the ball deep in Texas territory, but Riley's magnificent 65-yard boot gave him the edge in this department.

ALLEN SCORES WINNING TOUCHDOWN ON BEAUTIFUL 63-YARD RUN

Midway the third period an exchange of punts gave the Steers the ball on their own 37-yard line, and on the first play from scrimmage all-American Allen circled right end broke into secondary and reversed his field, eluding three would-be tacklers for a beautiful 63-yard run to score the winning touchdown. The entire Tuskegee forward wall stopped their attack on the seven-to score the extra point through line and was leading, 13-10.

The Golden Tigers attempted to stage another offensive drive with Van Cleve, G. Robinson, Burrell and Sawyer moving the ball deep into Texas territory. This drive terminated when Sawyer's fumble was recovered by Allen. After Texas was forced to punt, Tuskegee was on the march again, with G. Robinson flooding the air with passes. A timely interception by "Turkey" Johnson and a 35-yard run on the return stopped this drive and gave the Steers a 13-10 victory.

JAN 3 1943

Outstanding performers for Texas were: Johnson, Allen, Pollard, Sheppard, Wallace and Taylor, while George, Lorenza and Lloyd Robinson, Sawyer, Van Cleve, Head Burnett and Bowman played well for Tuskegee.

THE LINE-UP:

Texas (13)	Tuskegee (10)
L. E.—Taylor	Perry
L. T.—Huffman	Shorter
L. G.—Garrett	Latimer
C.— Green	Bowman
R. G.—(c) Wallace	Cook
R. T.—J. Brown	Brown (c)
R. E.—McMichael	Wells
Q. B.—Pollard	G. Robinson
L. H.—Sheppard	Sawyer
R. H.—Ailey	Head
F. B.—Johnson	Van Cleve

SCORE BY PERIODS

	1	2	3	4	T
Texas	0	7	6	0	13
Tuskegee	3	7	0	0	10

SUBSTITUTES:

TEXAS: Muckelroy, Allen, Mitchell, Hurt and White.

TUSKEGEE: Lloyd, Robinson Lorenza Robinson, Burnett, Cook Graves, Johnson, Wakefield, Brown George and Anderson.

JAN 3 1943

OFFICIALS:

REFEREE: J. E. Codwell, (Howard); Umpire, L. R. Easterly, (Wilberforce); Headlinesman, M. C. Bates, (Prairie View); Field Judge: Frank Young, (Chicago).

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Two Army Men Present $1,000 To Tuskegee Inst.

JAN 24 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 21—Major Olin R. Day and Sgt. Horace Kee, 85th Aviation Squadron (Separate) Army Airport Technical Training School, Sioux Falls, S. D., took off here this week after delivering a check for $1,227.50 to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, in person. This check was sent in response to President Patterson's nation-wide appeal for gifts, including clothing, toys, candy and cash to be dsitributed by the institute to destitute rural families.

The 278 members of the 85th Aviation Squadron made up the purse of $1,202.50, which was supplemented by a donation from the officers of the organization.

The telegram announcing the gift stated that Sgt. Kee had been selected by the members of the unit to fly to Tuskegee and deliver the check in person to President Patterson. The plane was piloted by Major Day at the request of his commanding officer. The presentation was made at public exercises held in the auditorium of the William G. Wilcox Trades Building.

JAN 24 1943

In presenting the check to President Patterson, Sgt. Kee, former Morgan college quarterback, said "The spontaneous response to your appeal by the men of our unit was a tribute to the contribution which Booker T. Washington had made to the advancement of the Negro in the rural sections of the South."

In accepting the check President Patterson said: "We are most grateful for this magnificent gift which I assure you will be used in accordance with your wisses and I also assure you that much good will be acomplished in bringing Santa Claus to many who otherwise would be deprived of any visible evidence of the spirit of Christmas this year."

JAN 24 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE'S GIRLS HOLD NAT'L TITLES

JAN 16 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In the list of major championships in all sports for 1942, athletes from Tuskegee Institute are listed as follows:

National A.A.U. Outdoor Women's Championships, 100 meters—Alice Coachman, Tuskegee institute, Ala. 80 meter huddles—Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee institute, Ala. 400 meter relay—Tuskegee institute, Ala., (Lillie Purifoy, Rowena Harrison, Leila Perry, Alice Coachman).

JAN 16 1943

The Women's National Championships were held on July 4, 1942, at Ocean City, N. J. The members of the Tuskegee Women's Track and Field team participated in this meet and for the sixth consecutive year won the national title. They won their first championship in 1937 at Trenton, N. J.

In 1936 at Providence, R. I., the team tied for second place with 15 points.

Several members of the team would have represented the United States in the Pan American games which were scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in October, 1942, but the meet was called off on account of the war.

Tuskegeeans listed in the 1942 tennis championships:

Veterans Singles—John B. Garrett, Veterans Administration facilty, Tuskegee, Ala.

Boys' Singles—Matthew, Veterans Administration facilty, Tuskegee, Ala.

JAN 16 1943

Men's Doubles—Clifford H. Russell-Howard Minnis, Tuskegee institute, Ala.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Cage Meet Set at Tuskegee

FEB 9 - 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 8.—(AP) The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference's 10th annual basketball tournament will be held at Tuskegee Institute March 4-6, the conference committee announced today.

Florida A. & M. College is defending champion.

Games will be played in the Logan Hill gymnasium and teams will be housed on the campus. Squads are limited to 10 men.

Drawings will be held at 7 p. m., March 3, at Logan Hall, with season's records determining the seedings.

FEB 9 - 1943

The tournament committee is composed of Cleve L. Abbott, Tuskegee; C. Johnson Dunn, Alabama State; J. B. Bragg, Florida A. & M.; Theodore A. Wright, Xavier, and R. S. Barnaby, Tuskegee.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Dr. Richardson To Speak At Va. State

JAN 30 1943

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 28—The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain and director of Religious activities at Tuskegee Institute, will be guest speaker for the annual Week of Prayer at Virginia State College, January 31 to February 5.

Rev. Richardson has been active in improving religious life in the rural south. He is a director of the commission in the AME church for the study of rural churches and is founder and executive secretary of the State Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance as well as inter-racial activities at Tuskegee Institute.

He is director of religious activities at the university and served as vice president of Tuskegee Week of Prayer, an annual observance at the college. He is listed in "Who's Who Among Religious Leaders and is a native of Jacksonville, Fla., and a graduate of Western Reserve university and the school of Harvard college, is a source of inspiration to the college community.

18y-1943

Tuskegee Dancers Make Initial Bow

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Members of the Tuskegee Institute Modern Dance Group, Miss Elizabeth Ann Ray, instructor, made their initial appearance recently in Logan Hall on the institute campus before a large and discriminating audience. Seen in the picture from left to right are: Misses Jacqueline Brown, Rhe Westley, Naomi Davis, Elizabeth Campbell, Catherine Bolden, Edith Jeter, and the instructor. Sitting are: Dorothy Robinson, Naomi Williams, Helen Norwood, Essadore Wright, Laurice Campbell, Dorothy Kornegay, and Theo. Reed.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Tops Ala.; Loses To Fisk "5"

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee's Golden Quint had a comparatively easy time defeating the Hornets of Alabama State Teachers College in Logan Hall here, turning back the visitors, 42 to 26. Tuskegee held Bankhead, the backbone of the State team, to five field goals, for a total of 10 points. Lloyd Robinson led in scoring for Tuskegee, sinking five baskets and one free throw.

Against Fisk University the following night, the Tigers reversed their form and lost to the Nashville team, 49 to 28. The lanky Chambless was the sparkplug of the Tennessee team, scoring 19 points. Hill and Seals share scoring honors with 10 each.

May 27 1943

Negroes Can Get Training

Negroes in the Wetumpka area who want training for shipyard jobs now have an opportunity to enroll for vocational education courses at Tuskegee Institute, through the Montgomery office of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission.

Mrs. Mamie B. Ham, Manager of the Montgomery office, today announced that 110 trainees will be accepted, and that the first ones to apply will get first consideration. Sixty trainees will be accepted for arc welding, 30 for ship-cutting (gas, heavy), and 20 for shipfitting. The courses will continue 12 weeks, using five days a week, and eight hours a day.

"Negroes between 17 and 60 may apply for training at Tuskegee Institute", said Mrs. Ham. "Each applicant accepted must be in good health, with good eye sight, and should have completed the sixth grade in school. Natural mechanical ability is also important, but not necessary. Trainees who complete the courses at Tuskegee Institute are readily placed in war jobs."

Maj. John Welch Announces ROTC Appointments

FEB 28 Bee
Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 25.—Major John A. Welch, P.M.S. and T., Tuskegee Institute, announced today the appointment of the following cadets in the ROTC. The appointments were approved by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president:

To be sergeants: Thurman W. Patterson, Laurel, Miss.; Herbert Robbs, Chattanooga, Tenn.

To be corporals: Edward V. Anthony, Gallatin, Tenn.; James P. Boyd, Selma, Ala.; Eugene W. Coleman, Shreveport, La.; Wilner D. Cunningham, Prairie, Ala.; James Frederick, Newark, N. J.; Thomas N. Hines, Houston, Texas; John N. Hollis, Montgomery, Ala.; Samuel B. Johnson, Miami, Fla.; Victor O. Morris, Monroe, La.; William A. Sartor, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Garvin A. Tutt, Joplin, Mo.; James W. Wheat, Fort Worth, Texas, and Newton J. Woods, Paris, Texas.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Chaplain

At Va. State College

Jan. 30, 1943

The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain and director of Religious activities at Tuskegee Institute, will be guest speaker for the annual Week of Prayer at Virginia State College January 31 to February 5.

Mr. Richardson is a native of Jacksonville, Florida, and a graduate of Western Reserve University and the Divinity School of Harvard University where he was awarded the S.T.B. degree, with the two highest honors in the school.

Legion Post Plans Memorial Day Honors

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 13.—Members of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion will commemorate Decoration Day, May 10, and will hold their annual memorial program in honor of the departed dead at the Greenwood Cemetery. An appropriate Memorial Day program has been arranged, according to James A. Johnson, post commander.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of May 30 all Legionnaires will assemble at the cemetery and will "groom" the entire area. Effort will be made to identify and mark all graves. The Legionnaires are inviting all persons who have relatives or friends buried in the Greenwood Cemetery to be on hand and assist in identifying, cleaning and beautifying the various plots. All clubs, lodges, organizations and societies are asked to give assistance in this connection and to come to the cemetery with rakes, hatchets, axes and brooms so that the cemetery may be given a general cleaning.

Tampa Bulletin
(Colored)

FLORIDA JUN 26 1943
DATE

Do You Have The Correct Address?

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—Delay in mail reaching persons whose address is Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is often due to the fact that it is incorrectly addressed, James A. Johnson, Postmaster, said here today.

Postmaster Johnson is, therefore, making a nation-wide appeal to persons sending letters, packages and cards to anyone whose address is Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, to see that mail is properly addressed. Mail matter with incomplete address is subject not only to delay in delivery but causes extra work and annoyance to patrons as well as to officials of the postal service.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Tuskegee, Alabama, have separate and distinct postoffices, and mail bearing the address of one postoffice when intended for the other is considered incomplete in address.

An example of address for a person whose address is Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, follows:

Correct

John B. Jones
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Incorrect

John B. Jones
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskege, Alabama

General Delivery or Box Number, if known, should be added.

The large volume of mail which is received at the Tuskeegee Inst., Alabama, postoffice daily, much of which has to be redirected, causing extra work on the clerical staff and delay in making delivery makes this appeal urgent and necessary, the Postmaster stated.

Care should be exercised also in sending Money Orders to persons whose address is Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The attention of the Money Order clerk should be invited to the correct form of address.

To insure the prompt payment of Money Orders and reduce the cost of extra handling when incorrectly made out, postal patrons should be guided by the foregoing instructions when making out a Money Order black to be paid to a person whose address is Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The Postmaster feels assured that the response to this announcement will be gratifying and he also feels postal patrons will willingly cooperate with any movement that will facilitate and expedioe the prompt handling of their mail.

(Florida Clipping Service, Tampa)

Tampa Bulletin
(Colored)

FLORIDA JUN 19 1943
DATE

Tuskegee Offers First Aid Courses

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—An Aquatic School, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, will be conducted at Tuskegee Institute from June 28 through July 8, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, announced here today, to train carefully selected candidates as First Aid and Accident Prevention Instructors and Water Safety Instructors. A corps of specialists will come from Red Cross Headquarters to conduct the school. They will be assisted by members of the Department of Physical Education and other Institute instructors.

An unusually low fee, payable on

The Logan Hall ested in attending the school should ing activities. ool will be available for indoor swim- communicate with Mrs. B. B. Walcott, ate facilities will be used for instruc- Executive Secretary, American Red ional purposes as the need arises, Cross, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Steve L. Abbott, Chairman of the Committee on First Aid and Water Safety, stated.

Because of the limited time for registration, no folders or application blanks will be used. Persons inter-

Adequate housing facilities will be provided on the campus and whole-board will be served either in the Rose Room or on the main flooring of the Institute Cafeteria.

with Institute officials here today. necessary safety devices and will be

is made possible through the coopera- The Atkins Lake, Tuskegee's out-

tion of Tuskegee Institute with the floor fresh water swimming facility,

American Red Cross, it was pointed located a mile and a half from the

out by a representative who conferred campus, will be equipped with the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Dr. Patterson Makes His Annual Report

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Apr. 17, 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala, — Not only has Tuskegee Institute become the center of activities for Negro participation in Army Flying, but its other war and defense work occupy an equally important though less publicized place in the Institute's adjusted emergency schedule.

This is revealed in the President's Annual Report for 1941-1942 which has just been issued by the Tuskegee Institute Press and which is appropriately illustrated with student preparation for all phases of war work.

In his introduction to the report President F. D. Patterson comments on the much discussed topic of integration of skilled Negro labor into war industries and encouragingly sees the "erasure of proscription" against Negro workers as definitely on the increase and says that:

"The opportunity already afforded have given new inspiration training efforts of Negro youth.'

Despite the diversion of many of the Institute's facilities to war work, its intensions and traditional community efforts are continued.

A unique development in the School of Education is a bookmobile and simplified library system for rural centers. Books are frequently exchanged for eggs, poultry and other farm products. Cooperatives operated by students of rural schools have also been arranged by this department.

The School of Home Economics has cooperated with the Red Cross in training seventy men and women in the standard nutrition course.

The School of Mechanical Industries has set up a training course in brace-making for the Infantile Paralysis Hospital. And through an expanded maternity service operated jointly by the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital Unit, 235 indigent Negro mothers were provided hospital service.

The Carver Research Foundation cooperated with the Tennessee Valley Authority in producing cheap, but durable paint for rural houses made with native clay.

The Institute's war activities included intensive short courses in the Engineering, Science and Management War Training program developed through the U. S. Office of Education.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration selected Tuskegee Institute for its cross-country and instructors training courses. In cooperation with the Red Cross, the institute Library promoted a Victory Book Campaign to supply books for the Negro students enrolled at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

An alert Civilian Defense organization composed of faculty and student body is maintained with regular service squads.

The general manpower shortage due to service inductions and increased opportunities in defense work is shown in the large number of student girls taking courses in welding and mechanical shop practice. Likewise Dr. Patterson reports that many of the most experienced faculty members have entered the government service or technical service in defense work.

In discussing general education conditions among Negroes in the South, Dr. Patterson says that "the high percentage of Negroes turned down by Draft Boards throughout the South, because of iliteracy and disease is a graphic illustration of the price of neglect of a segment of the population."

The responsibility for remedying this distressing situation is shared by the already inadequately supported Negro private schools and the State supported schools.

The impact of the war has greatly decreased vountary public support for private schools, both white and colored, throughout the country. Justifiable, therefore, Dr. Patterson appeals for increased State Aid for Tuskegee's necessarily enlarged program to help prepare Negro students for more effective war service.

Bee
Chicago, Ill

'Kegee Co-operate With National Nurse Program

FEB 21 1943

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 18—(ANP)—Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director, John A. Andrew Memorial hospital and Miss Louise G. Creamon, director of nursing, are very happy over the contribution Tuskegee institute is making to the nation-wide plea for more trained nurses. Thirty-five freshman nurses were capped this week with an impressive ceremony in the hospital auditorium. This is the largest class in the history of the nursing school. The class represents 13 states. Nine of the young women had some college work before entering Tuskegee.

FEB 21 1943

The total enrollment in the school of nursing is 64. Many of the seniors have already registered with the American Red Cross. Miss Louise Creamon, a Red Cross nurse, was last year deferred from servie with the U. S. army nursing service to conduct the training of Negro nurses at Tuskegee. Five of the graduate nurses on the staff are Red Cross nurses and most of the others have filed their applications.

The young women who this week completed their four months' period of probation and entered upon their ward practice capped as nurses of Andrew Memorial are: Opal Anderson, Alexandria, La.; Gloria E. Evans, New Orleans; Mattie R. Kidd, Benham, Ky.; Beulah Hightower, Negreet, La.; Gloria A. Moses, New Orleans; Addie M. Thorn, Crawley, La.

FEB 21 1943

From Michigan: Amarion M. Boggs, Detroit; Marjorie Kurtz, St. Albion; Mary V. White, Adrian. From Alabama: Ernestine Brown, Freddye Person, and Elizabeth Pritchett, Bessemer; Lizzie M. Banks, Mideay; Doris Flucker, Orville; Jessie B. Fluellen, Coalwood; Lois V. Lindsay, Birmingham; Edith L. Mitchell, Mobile. From Kentucky: Lucille V. King and Dorothy Woods, Benham; Carolyn I. Runyon, Richmond. Florida contributes: Lillian V. Davie, Miami; Queen E. Knight, St. Petersburg; Elease C. Nun, Palm Beach. Illinois: Edith M. Culver and Dorothy M. Thorpe, Kewanee; Evelyn R. Matory, E. St. Louis, and Ruth Moore, Chicago. Others in the class: Ernestine Bernard, Indianola, Miss.; Inez V. Colbert, Sapulpa, Oklka.; Ernestine Gipson (honor student), El Camp, Texas; Bette J. Kinner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lucille V. King, St. Thomaston, Ga.; Minnie L. Meadows, Kingston, N. C.; Evelyn B. Pearson, Pine Bluff, Ark., and Sylbena Graham, Woodville, Ohio.

FEB 21 1943

The best advertisement of a workshop is first-class work. The strongest attraction to Christianity is a well-made Christian character.

—T. L. Cuyler.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

NEGROES LEARN AIR MECHANICS

Tuskegee Institute Students Work With One Obsolete Type of Plane

APR 14 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Starting with nothing but one old broken-engined airplane, Negro students of Tuskegee institute have learned aviation mechanics the hard way. They took the old engine down and set it up again 25 times. They dismantled and rebuilt the old plane 12 times.

Their enthusiasm has opened a new sector of man power, a pool of southern Negroes suited to skilled war craftsmanship. With the aid of the state of Alabama, Tuskegee begins this spring to turn out 30 aircraft maintenance artisans a month, to go directly into warplane servicing.

This course, which started with the old plane and two instructors in an unfloored shed, has grown to 15 instructors and occupancy of several well equipped shops. The boys still have only one plane and still tear it down and build it up. Some still are figuring on how to patch a hole the size of a book in the old engine to see her turn over.

APR 14 1943

But they now have lots of parts from a lot of old planes. As they were the last of the aviation mechanics schools to win recognition even old parts are hard to pick up. Heading the school is W. S. Allen, teacher-trainer of the Alabama state department of vocational training. He is a Negro, a graduate of Ohio State University.

The old plane, a Douglass observation ship, was allotted to Tuskegee two years ago. It was supposed to remain intact.

Allen noticed small parts missing. He described the situation to the state N. Y. A. supervisor, who agreed that the regulations would be satisfied if Tuskegee always could account for one complete Douglass, regardles of whether it was in one piece.

The state department of education made federal funds available and 82 men and eight women demonstrated that in spite of obstacles, they had the ability. But they didn't get many jobs. There wasn't much market for a Negro's services.

APR 14 1943

Now, however, all graduates of the school will be taken by the Tuskegee Army Flying school, about 10 miles from here, where the army air forces are training Negro military aviators. They are a large group of pursuit pilots.

Flood 'Kegee For Info On Nurse Training

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

JUL 25 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 22.—Since the announcement was made that the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital at Tuskegee Institute has been selected by the surgeon general of the United States army as a training center for nurses, the office of the registrar has been flooded with requests for application blanks. These requests have come from every section of the country, Mrs. A. N. Cohen, registrar, stated.

Nurses who have enrolled in nurses training at Tusjegee Institute since December, 1940, and those enrolling for the accelerated course, and those eligible to participate, may become members of the United States cadet nurses' corps, receiving tuition, fees, uniform and a monthly allowance for the duration of the war. Men students are already receiving instruction in special which is being done by nurses who have graduated from the this training program is made available for the selection of Tuskegee to do the air A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director, Tuskegee Institute, in addition corps. This is an excellent opportunity to acquire training in the charge. The next fifteen or twenty nursing profession with government aid, institute officials said. ested in the cadet nurse training course months provided trainees agree

18y-1943

NIGGER NEWS

—AN EDITORIAL.—

ONE OF THE damndest (you'll agree with us when you have read on further) letters came to the editor's desk last week from a student at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Our first impulse was to throw the letter in the basket, but on second thought we decided not only to answer the letter as was requested but also to editoralize on it.

Signed by Thomas Saunders, who says he is a student in the class in Social Science Seminar 405 at Tuskegee Institute, the letter, in part reads as follows:

"A civic-minded group of Negroes residing in this community are contemplating the publication of a weekly newspaper designed especially for the Negroes of this locality. The Name 'Nigger News' has been proposed for this publication.

"Negroes in general attach approbrious significance to the term 'nigger'. In situations where whites use this ephitet, Negroes become so emotionally distraught as to lose sight of the more important factors involved. Unscrupulous individuals often take advantage of this reaction and deliberately use the term with intent to confuse. It is believed that if the word becomes sufficiently commonplace through frequent usage, it will lose much of its opprobrium and emotional significance for Negroes.

". . . I am particularly interested in making a sociological project of this subject. I have selected a number of so- minded individuals, both white and Negro, to whom I am referring the following questions:

"1. What is your reaction to 'nigger' as a figure of speech?

"2. In view of the foregoing explanation do you think 'Nigger News' an appropriate name for a newspaper? Explain.

"3. Would you read, subscribe to, or publish writings in a publication with such a name? Explain.

"4. Do you think it possible, by this method or any other, to make 'nigger' an ordinary and unimportant word in the vocabulary of the average person, white or colored? Explain."

Our answer to his questions has already gone out. It is almost unnecessary for us to tell you that we burned up Thomas Saunders and the 'civic-minded group of Negroes' who plan publication of "Nigger News".

At a time when reactionary Southern Democrats et al are doing their very best to stymie the Negro and to keep him from progressing further, it is unthinkable that a group of Negroes would be such fools to even contemplate publication of a weekly newspaper, or even a lowly throwaway, named "Nigger News". One look at any dictionary should be cause enough for these Negroes to eschew and scorn the use of the term, unless of course the "civic-minded group of Negroes" are just what the term means, lowly-contemptuous people.

How anyone could live in the community of Tuskegee made world-famous by Dr. Booker T, Washington and subscribe to such tommyrot is beyond understanding. Moreover, how a student at Tuskegee could be particularly interested in making a sociological project of this subject is unthinkable.

Coming hard on the heels of Warren Brown's braying about the Negro Press, this letter certainly gives credence to the general feeling among members of the Fourth Estate that there is a sinister influence in operation to discredit the Negro Press. Thank God, however, that the fighting editors of the Negro Press are determined now more than ever to continue the fight and to remain the outspoken champion of this country's largest minority group which still draws the largest majority of ill-treatment.

If we had our way, that "civic-minded group of Negroes" down Tuskegee way would be horse-whipped and run out of the vicinity of the institution which the late Dr. Booker T. Washington made his life's work. As much as we hate to say it, there are still too many (the first word of the suggested name of the paper) around. Think of the worst connotation of the term and you will have an idea of what we think of those Negroes.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Dietetics Director Hunts Fried Chicken Recipe

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 7—Southern fried chicken, instead of being the name for a special quality in cooking, is rather a symbol of plenty, meaning lots of chicken, well fried.

That is the finding of Robert A. Spicely, director of commercial dietetics at Tuskegee Institute. Both as a Negro cook himself, and as a director of supplying great hotels with Negro cooks, he traveled all over the South and the Northeast—looking among other things for a specific recipe for Southern fried chicken.

There isn't any that he can find. But he has concluded that the name and fame probably originated in Virginia. There a Southern fried chicke nwas extra large. It might not be tastier than a small chicken, but everyone always had all he wanted of the kind of meat he liked best.

As the story has been gathered through the haze of tradition, nobody had to take a leg or wing, or even to eat dark meat.

Tuskegee's commercial dietetics course is an idea o fits president, Dr. F. D. Patterson. Primarily its purpose is to open new jobs for Negroes. It is also an attempt to salvage some of the vanishing prestige of the Negro cooks. And it aims at establishing a larger number of decent places for Negroes to eat.

Commercial dietetics is a four-year course of 12 months. The students alternate in three-month periods between classes and working in hotel kitchens. One of Spiceley's jobs has been to arrange this liason. It was easy, especially in the South. A few of some famous hotels and the American Hotel Association have aided.

All the graduates, Spiceley says, have made outstanding successes. There haven't been many graduates, because the course is new, many got cooking jobs before finishing, and the war has taken more than two-thirds of Tuskegee's boys.

Spicely, who should know by experience, says the rigors of the kitchen are exacting. Kitchen temperatures of 115 are common, he explains, and it doesn't help to have to make repeated trips into large refrigerators. The prospective cooks receive a stiff examination, not all of which is physical. Is he temperamentally suited for work at top speed where tempers flare? Is he resourceful?

The Tuskegee students are instructed in dietetics and in economical handling to reduce waste under large hotel conditions. They are also instructed in diplomacy toward other hotel employes, particularly the waiters.

In the Tuskegee director's rough and ready experience in large Northern and Southern establishments, the cook is the man in the kitchen with the most interest in keeping down the waste. The waiter who wants a good tip may clash with the cooks.

These trainees, while at Tuskegee, cook for upwards of 2,000 students, and now also for training groups from the nearby air forces flying fields. There is hardly a male cook left. Girls are filling about all the training jobs. And they are getting younger all the time.

"Look at them," Spicely says of a new group," they are just babies."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Sculptor Develops Clay Cooking Pans

Tuskegee Professor Wants To Open Jobs In Ceramics To Race

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Isaac Hathaway, Negro sculptor and teacher of art and ceramics at Tuskegee Institute, is developing a new art of clay cooking utensils.

One of these is the exact outline, inside, of a half Spring chicken, lying on a dining table platter. The purpose is to bake boneless, molded chicken.

Chicken stripped from bones would be laid in the clay mold, pressed into place, with dressing and closed in by the other half of the utensil to bake in the form of a fowl, which is all meat and dressing. The sculptor sees molded foods as attractive additions to dining tables.

His workshop is a huge room of a one-story brick building. The door usually is open from 8 a.m. until late after dark, with Hathaway at work. If the door is closed, it probably will bear a pencilled note reading:

"Hathaway gone to clay pit, back at [illegible] o'clock."

THE CLAY PITS ARE ON OR NEAR THE TUSKEGEE CAMPUS. His father was a slave of accidental, non-collectible if suicide. Tuskegee has no funds to buy the stituted for steel to make stoves. Sen. Garret Davis, of Kentucky. usual clays, so Hathaway has de- for heating and probably for cook- In Bullitt reprecuted an insurance veloped the art of using local clays ing. The Ceramics Journal reports ton, Ky., when to make fine pottery. The mixing the War Production Board has n was living in Lexing- treatment and firing all had to be Bullitt called him company. worked out by experiment. The sculptor has done this with his hands. His firing oven is in homemade.

experiments on ceramic stoves. He made a clay biscuit pan and gave it to a cook for a trial. The cook liked the heat-holding qualities so well that she didn't return of her own accord. Hathaway has a record for ingenuity.

William Marshall
THE COMPANY CLAIMED THE MAN had sat facing the fence, pulling the trigger against a wire to which was slipped the gun to the opposite side. The defense claimed it was an accident of crawling through a fence, the gun on the ground where Wayne shoot himself, and that the recoil from his own shotgun. had was found on one side. The body was at the foot of a wire fence, the gun on the ground was bare, gravelly, large insurance policy payable if death was at stake, pa

It bore tracks of cows' hoofs and other markings that Bullitt wanted to impress on the court. White experts said a faithful cast was impossible; Hathaway said he could make it. Bullitt told him to go ahead. The Negro sculptor produced in court a cast 16 feet by 7½ feet. APR 9 1943

He painted the cast in colors, and added a surface sprinkling of gravel and dirt from the scene. The defense objected, claiming the huge object was not a cast, but that the ground had been undercut and brought to court, an unauthorized procedure.

Hathaway stuck his knife into the cast to show it was plaster under the skin. He told how he did it. He shellacked the ground so that not a pebble stuck to the plaster. The big cast was accepted as evidence. The lawyers, he says, stood on the cast while arguing, and the case ended in a compromise.

The sculptor's ambition is to open a new line of jobs for Southern Negroes as ceramics experts. Negro youths are emotional, he declares, and can put expression into clay.

"It is fascinating," he says. "Clay is chaos, and under your fingers you can see order come out."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Report Cites Improvement

APR 1 1943

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 10.—(AP)—"Definite improvement" in the "condition" of the negro people is expressed in the 1941-42 annual report just issued by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute.

"In my report of last year I discussed briefly some untoward conditions which I felt were handicapping the negro people in their effort to measure up to the full responsibilities of citizenship.

"I am happy that I can now report a definite improvement in these conditions with a fuller utilization of the manpower in the negro group," he said, adding:

"Many defense industries are offering opportunities on skilled levels to negro artisans. Negro officers are being trained on an increasingly large scale, the standing number being 1,200 at the present time.

"The Air Corps has not only opened flying to negro youth, but has also made available a number of technical fields in connection with auxiliary activities such as aviation mechanics, Signal Corps work, radio engineering and interceptor commands.

"Admittedly many areas are yet closed. It is significant that the erasure of prescriptions is on the increase, and that the opportunities already afforded have given new impetus and hope to the educational and training efforts of negro youth.

"It is hoped that the gains made will reveal more fully to the nation the stultifying effect of denying opportunity to one-tenth of its population on the basis of race; and that it will also come to realize the important contribution which this tenth may make when it is utilized to the full.

"The high percentage of negroes turned down by draft boards throughout the South, because of illiteracy and disease is a graphic illustration of the price of neglect of a segment of the population."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute To Hold Andrews Clinic

APR 3 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The John A. Andrew Clinical Society will open its 32nd annual clinic and 26th annual meeting here Sunday.

Founders Day will be observed Sunday with a public service honoring the memory of the late Booker T. Washington, and at 8 a.m. Monday the clinic will open for Negroes in this area who are unable to pay the usual medical fees.

The clinic will continue through April 10. More than 200 doctors, including specialists, are expected to attend. They will give their services to the poor and needy who are recommended to the clinic.

The program of the clinical society will center around the theme of "Our Nation at War: What We May do to Help Win and Bring About a Lasting Peace."

APR 3 1943

The distinguished service medal and the Dr. E. S. Jones prize will be presented Wednesday night at the Roman public realth meeting.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Tuskegee Cooking

Students Learn How to Reduce Food Wastage

APR 9 1943

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

Tuskegee, Ala., April 8 (AP)—Southern fried chicken, instead of being the name for a special quality in cooking, is rather a symbol of plenty, meaning lots of chicken, well fried.

That is the finding of Robert A. Spicely, director of commercial dietetics at Tuskegee Institute. Both as a Negro cook himself, and as a director of supplying great hotels with Negro cooks, he traveled all over the South and the Northeast—looking among other things for a specific recipe for Southern fried chicken.

To Open Up Jobs for Negroes.

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APR 9 1943

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APR 9 1943

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APR 9 1943

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The Tuskegee students are instructed in dietetics and in economical handling to reduce waste under large hotel conditions. They are also instructed in diplomacy toward other hotel employes, particularly the waiters.

In the Tuskegee director's are filling jobs. And they are getting rough and ready experience in large northern and southern establishments, the cook is the man in the kitchen with the most interest in keeping down the waste. The waiter who wants a good tip may clash with the cooks.

These trainees while at Tuskegee cook for more than 2,000 students, and now also for training groups from the nearby Army air forces flying fields. There is hardly a male cook left. Girls are getting the training and ready for the kitchen. Girls hardly a male cook left. And they are just as good," Spicely says of the girls. All have finished high school. Many have had a year or two of college. The parents fin-to be an unbroken record which there was no college. The sixmay not again soon. Mr. Camp-

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

APR 1 - 1943

Everyone is urged to plant a garden this year of all years. If you are not thinking about a garden, begin thinking about one, for you will surely need it. And a garden is very little trouble. If you don't know how, any number of people will be pleased to show you. Its your patriotic duty to have a garden as well as a duty to yourself and family. Follow the following simple directions and you will be surprised at results: Have ground plowed thoroughly. If space is small, thirty or forty feet square, spading will do. Lay off straight rows three inches deep and 2 or 3 feet apart Plant seed and cover one to two inches. Plants, such as tomatoes peppers and egg plants may be planted now, if purchasable. Plant two inches in ground, pressing dirt firmly to plants. Cover up in case of frost which is quite unlikely now.

Mrs. J. E. Salter of Atlanta, Ga. is spending a few days in the city visiting her daughter, Miss Harriet Salter who is employed at the Army Air School. While here she is guest in the home of Rev. and Mrs. Chas. W. Kelly.

APR 1 - 1943

Mr. Clarence Andrew Hamerter, outstanding baritone soloist, visited recently in the city, the guest of Mr. O. L. Lee of Greenwood, and was guest visitor at the morning services of the Greenwood Baptist Church Sunday last.

The local U. S. O. observed National Open House Day Sunday March 28, along with some twelve hundred other U. S. O. organizations. Greetings were given by the committee of management, by Mrs. J. A. Kenney, chairman. The principal address was given by President F. D. Patterson. Mr. E. L. Raiford, Director of the U. S. O presided.

APR 1 - 1943

Mrs. Deborah Partridge entertained at dinner Mrs. J. E. Salter of Atlanta, Miss Harriet Salter Lt. Price and her mother-in-law Mrs. Partridge Sunday afternoon.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. C. W. Kelly entertained with bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Salter

APR 1 - 1943

Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, noted musician and composer conducted the second of a series of public community sings in the Institute Chapel Sunday evening. This service was held under the auspices of the U. S. O. organization Dr. Dett gave the origin and history of many of the spirituals and explained the difference between folk songs and classic music with regard to scale. He also played several of his own compositions including the Juba dance.

Mrs. R. L. Ruff and Mrs. Miles of Greenwood community are confined to their homes because of illness.

Mrs. K. R. Williams was hostess at a bridge luncheon honoring Mrs. Salter of Atlanta Tuesday afternoon.

APR 1 - 1943

Miss Rosalyn Williamson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Williamson and Lt. Allen Lane were married in the Chapel of the Tuskegee Army Flying School Saturday afternoon, Chaplain Robinson officiating.

A community Singing Organization was organized in the Institute Chapel Tuesday evening by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett. This organization will be permanent and will carry on after the departure of Dr. Dett.

APR 1 - 1943

Rev. H. V. Richardson preached at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., Sunday morning. Rev. Harding of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., occupied the chapel pulpit, in the Chaplain's absence.

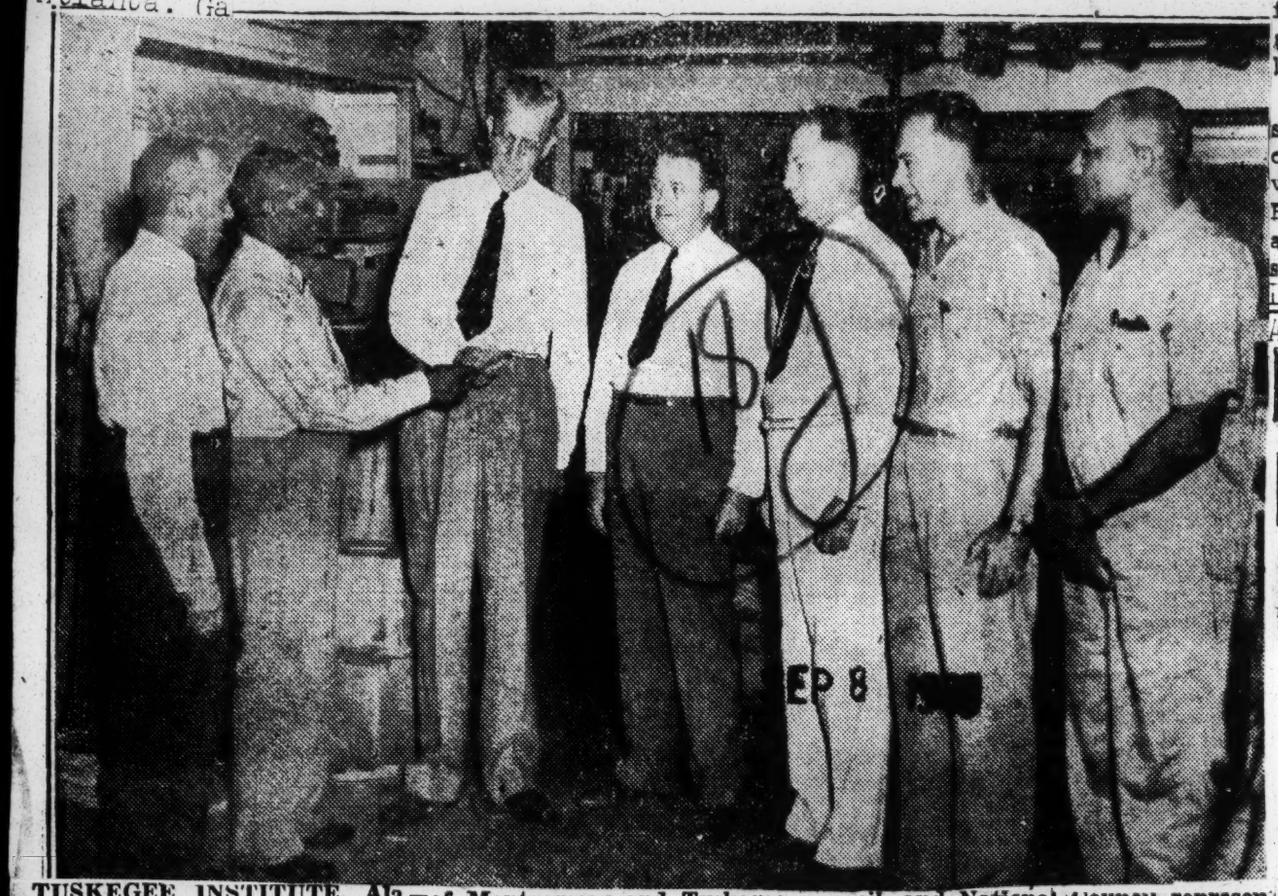
APR 1 - 1943

The T. M. Campbell family, in respect to schooling, is quite unusual. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell are the proud parents of six children, three boys and three girls. All have finished high school. Many have had a year or two of college. The last unusual record: Eight H. S. Diplomas, Six Bachelors diploma aid one master. This seems ished from the Institute and the following is the record which there was no college. The sixmay not again soon. Mr. Camp-

18y-1943

Tuskegee Leaders Back Boy Scouts

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Picture shows Harold Webb, Treasurer of the Tuskegee Institute Boy Scout Special Campaign Fund, presenting Cliff Green, Treasurer Montgomery Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, with a check for $500.00. This sum is the amount subscribed by the Tuskegee Institute community to apply on the salary of a Colored Boy Scout executive who will serve the Boy Scouts of Montgomery and Tuskegee. Shown in the picture, reading from left to right: Capt. R. A. Darnaby, Secretary of the Tuskeege Institute Boy Scout Committee; Harold Webb, Treasurer, Special Campaign Fund; Cliff Green, Treasurer, Montgomery Area Council; I. J. Browder, President, Montgomery Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; Dr. D. L. Cannon, Past President, Montgomery Area Council, and National Council representative; R. C. Luhdquist, Scout Executive, Montgomery Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, and Cleve L. Abbott, who served as Chairman of the Special Committee Fund.

SEP 8 1943

SEP 8 1943

William Wiley, Chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Boy Scout Committee, and Charles Bevans, Scoutmaster, were not present when the picture was made.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Brown Returns To Tuskegee After Seven Months At Iowa State

AUG 14 1943

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Dr. Russell Brown, a member of the faculty of the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, has recently returned from Iowa State College where he has been working for the past seven months as research assistant in the Bacteriology Section, Iowa Agricultural Experiment States, Ames, Iowa.

AUG 14 1943

Dr. Brown's appointment to the staff of Iowa State College for the seven months period was a cooperative arrangement between Tuskegee Institute and Iowa State College, for the purpose of conducting research related to the production of synthetic rubber, and for the continuation of a cooperative research project on the physiology of bacteria. One phase of the research was concerned with the utilization of agricultural raw materials in a bacterial proce for producing compounds for rub ber synthesis. The other phas involved the use of heavy car bon isotope as a tracer elemen in studying the intermediat mechani in alcoho fermentation. This fermentatio process may be used for the com mercial production of butyl al cohol and acetone from grain and sweet potatoes. It is part o a cooperative research projec which has been in progress dur ing the past six years, sponsore by Tuskegee Institute and th Bacteriology Section of the Iow

AUG 14 1943

Dr. RUSSELL BROWN
Agricultural Experiment Statior

Results of these studies have appeared frequently in scientifi journals as joint publication from the laboratories of Tuske gee Institute and Iowa State Co lege.

AUG 1943

Dr. Brown was formerly a re search fellow in the Departmen of Bacteriology of Iowa State where he received the Doctor o Philosophy degree. He has bee a member of the Tuskegee In stitute faculty since 1936.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Record Crowd Expected At Bowl Classic

Birmingham To Fete Tuskegee And Clark

DEC 8 1943

By SPIKE WASHINGTON
(WORLD STAFF WRITER)

Birmingham, birthplace of the widely known annual Vulcan Bowl gridiron event, will be on parade New Year's Day when two colorful ed and gone through the remainder

Already elaborate preparations are going forward for the fray which will find Tuskegee's maroon Tigers, southern loop champions this season, pitted against the red and black of Clark College, this city

The game will have an added interest due to the fact this will be Clark's first trip to the bowl game, which is recognized as the largest bowl in the country among Negroes, and also because Clark has already defeated the Alabama aggregation earlier this year by the score of 7 to 0 in Columbus.

Of course since that time the men of Coach Cleve Abbott have ered and gone through the remainder of their schedule unlicked. While the Alabama boys were bowling over all opposition the Clark Panthers were dropping games to Florida's Men in Orange and Morris Brown's Wolverine. All things considered it's felt by football pronosticators that the bowl game will be close, and hard regardless to which club wins.

Both coaches are careful as to daily drills for fear of injuries or their men growing stale before New Year's Day. Because of the closeness of Birmingham to Atlanta and other Georgia cities there is almost a certainty that the park will be sold out long before game time.

Chairman of the bowl committee, B. T. Harvey terms this probably the business man in this section in preparation for this outstanding and colorful classic. He told this paper yesterday that a committee at Birmingham in addition to promoting the game is kept busy with pre and after game social festivities which will include dances, parties and various other functions of a social nature.

Birmingham reports say that the steel center is getting dressed up for a gala holiday season.

DEC 1 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Project Will Stimulate Interest In Agriculture

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 12—A project to serve as a laboratory for planting, cultivation and harvesting of crops so as to strengthen undergraduate training in technical agriculture has been started in the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute.

The laboratory, 15 acres of general farm land, provides unsurpassed opportunities for students taking a course in agriculture to gain information on what and what to do.

The Spencer High School band, street parade featur- replete in new uniforms, and ned bands of Tuske- paced by "Miss Green Wave," is ption Center, will expected to furnish the Tuskegee USO-Colored Army- band some real competition in and move thru the their antics. Never before have omptly at 4:00 p. m., local football fans seen such an oon. In addition to array of gaiety and colorful fan- local Boy Scouts will fair as is expected on this occasion. of march. The receipts of the game, over ree will also be and above expenses, will be turned ed over to the Renovation Fund pate in the of the 9th Street Branch YMCA, to

Tuskegee-Ft. Benning School Truck Regime

NOV 17

Football Classics. Dec. 3

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

BENEFIT NINTH STREET
BRANCH YMCA

In what is expected to be one of the greatest football classics ever to take place in Columbus, Tuskegee Institute will return to the city for a game at Memorial Stadium on Friday night, December 3rd, against the Infantry School—Truck Regiment.

Tuskegee is not only leading the Southern Inter-College Conference, but is also considered the standing contender for the mythical national championship, having defeated Wilberforce University of Xenia, Ohio, 27-0 in Chicago, and West Virginia State College, 42-6 in Detroit. Just last week the Golden Tigers thrashed the powerful Clark eleven, 7-0 at the Columbus, Ga. Municipal Stadium on Friday afternoon. The Truck Regiment is conceded an even chance of upsetting the dope and defeating the Tuskegee aggregation. In their recent encounter with the Reception Center team, Lt. Talbert's charges passed and ran the combined bands of Tuskegee Institute and the Reception Center, will join the USO-Colored Army-Navy YMCA and march to Navy YMCA and the city streets promptly at 4:00 p. m., Friday afternoon. In addition to the combined bands, the local Boy Scouts will be in the line of march. The receipts of these bands will also be turned over to the Renovation Fund of the 9th Street Branch YMCA, to be used in the game and participate in the demonstrations at the half.

NOV 17

DEC 3 1943

boost the efforts of colored citizens to rehabilitate the building and restore it to a place of usefulness in the community.

Tickets are on sale at the USO-Colored Army-Navy YMCA and the Bentley Sport Shop. Fans are urged to purchase tickets in advance, since only a limited number will be available. All students may purchase tickets for 50 cents, and they will be on sale only at the stadium. For further information call E. E. Farley at 7624 or W. M. Thomas at 3-7831.

SPARKS GIVEN TURKEY BY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Gov. Chauncey Sparks will have turkey ,all right, for Thanksgiving dinner at Alabama's executive mansion.

A large crated turkey arrived at the state capitol Tuesday marked "season's greetings." It was a present from Tuskegee Institute.

Patterson Sees Dilemma

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Writing in the November issue of the Southern Frontier, president F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute has an interesting comment on the dilemma of private colleges for groes.

"An educational institution must either prosper or perish. It can't simply exist. Education to be effective must be a dynamic, throbbing, living and vital thing. It must be life-related and this means growth . . . Negro colleges must face this stark reality. They must face it today when the future of all private education is uncertain if not in jeopardy," stated Dr. Patterson.

The soundness of Dr. Patterson's argument, it seems, is borne out in our every-day experiences with Negro private colleges. Of course, it is true that the average private race college has never known large philanthropy, even in the sense in which Tuskegee and Hampton enjoy it. Nevertheless, the slackening pace with which any form of philanthropy is flowing to these private colleges, is enough to justify Dr. Patterson's fears. On the other hand, Negro presidents may well seize upon the suggestion of President Patterson of seeking small gifts for their schools. We believe that the best managed and most far-seeing private colleges still have a great mission to fulfill. That can be done by intelligent adaptation of its services to the peculiar needs of its constituents.

Tigers Defeat Hornets In Thanksgiving Tilt

Weekly Review Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Rallies To Defeat Alabama State, 19-13

MONTGOMERY Ala., Nov. 25,—highly favored Tuskegee Tiger eleven was forced to pull a desperate last five mnute rally here today to defeat their ancient Alabama State Hornet rivals in the Twentieth Annual Dixie Classic Classic played here at Cramton Bowl Thanksgiving Day, 19-13. Nine thousand popeyed fans stood in their seats and cheered themselves hoarse as the scrappiest Hornet eleven seen here in a decade allowed the vaunted Tigers to pile up enormous yardage in midfield but see them stiffen repeatedly with too rattling tackles whenever they neared pay dirt.

Doped to lose to the Abbott machine by three or four touchdowns at least, the Hornets surprised by scoring in the early part of the second quarter when Jackson went over from the 1 after a 30 yard pass, Fisher to Spears, had set up the tally. Burton went over from the Hornet four near the close of the half and neither team converted and a 6-6 count stood at the half.

Tabor "sneaked" over from the Hornet 2 to put the Tigers ahead in the third quarter, and failed to convert. Still fighting, the Hornets struck quickly in the fourth when King shot a left-handed pass to Spears for a 47-yard gain on the Tiger 1 from which point King shot another pass to Macon for the score. Johnson walked through on a fake for the conversion and the count read Hornets 13, Tigers 12 with 5 minutes to play.

A Tiger fumble on their own 20 gave the Hornets opportunity to ice the game but a fierce Tiger forewall rose in its might and throttled the threat. The Tigers place kick was good, and the final count was 19-1.

The Tigers held a 13-2 edge on first downs, completed 13 out of 17 passes for 186 yards, gained 153 yard rushing. The Hornets completed 3 out of 7 passes for 77 yards ,and gained 46 yards rushing. Hornets intercepted 2 passes and the Tigers 4.

Thomas Ingram, Hornet tackle, was the most outstanding player on the field playing the part of the fifth man in the Tiger backfield most of the afternoon and establishing himself firmly as the best tackle seen in Dixie this year. Tabor looked best for the Tigers as he got his passes and punts off under the determined pressure of a hardcharging Hornet front line. He sat on the grass much of the afternoon but managed to keep the game out of the fire for the Tigers.

A colorful morning parade preceded the game. Included therein were the bands of both schools, groups of marchers representing girl and boy scouts, Hi-Y girls, Elks, Daughter Elks, and drill corps and floats. A contingent of WACS put on a snappy drill at half time along with the exhibitions of both schools.

Hornet rooters were loud in their praise of their team which has played for the most part 60-minutes football all season. The line averages a bare 160 with 3 subs and the backfield is lighter with4 subs. There were 6 experienced players and the rest first year men mostly without any experience at all. Ingram, tackle, and Young, quarter, played every minute of every game. Young was the only quarterback on the lot. Both boys are from Miami. Jackson, a shift from end, has been another mainstay in the backfield with his punting and terrific linebacking. The town is grateful that the boys carried on in grand style in keeping the sport alive here, and raves over Spears and King, local lads, who had never played anything but sandlot football previously, but were directly responsible for both of the Hornet tallies today.

"Skegee-Clark Rematch Would Be A "Natural"

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia By J. C. CHUNN

The lights went out on the Southern gridiron front, but the melody lingers on. That is to say the Bowl engagements are now taking the spotlight. Morris Brown may not play its annual Peach Blossom Classic because of the transportation problem. Many bowl engagements of sepia hue will be discontinued until after the war. The white bowls go on in stride. The Rose Bowl, for instance, is being played this year, but their desire to cooperate with the ODT setup in the national capital will see this bowl engagement pit two teams of the Pacific Coast against each other. The Sugar Bowl in New Orleans will play two teams from as close to the scene as possible. The Orange Bowl and the rest are trying to cooperate with the Office of Defense Transportation.

Now that we have our own Vulcan Bowl, born only a few years ago and is in the process of becoming the greatest Negro attraction of them all. They, too, will carry on this year, but seemingly are guessing what to do about selecting the teams to participate.

I am sure whatever ruling is set-tle the committee of the bowl will also cooperate with ODT in selecting the opponents. The main thing is to let the Vulcan Bowl stay collegiate. That was the purpose for which it was created and it should remain so. No service teams should be invited to participate in this bowl. It would kill the collegiate atmosphere and it would certainly kill the purpose for which the bowl was created. It would be a direct playing of politics and nothing less.

WHY NOT SELECT TWO CONFERENCE TEAMS?

It would be timely to select, it seems, two conference teams to meet in the bowl affair this year because of the transportation problem. It would eliminate any traveling at a time when the railroads and all available carriers will be struggling to bring our soldiers home and taking them back to camp. It would certainly be a smart thing to do at this time, regardless who the selection would be.

For instance no better darwing card for the Vulcan bowl could be selected than Tuskegee and Clark College. Clark holding a very light victory over the Golden Tigers would be the logical choice in the conference, I believe, if it were put to a vote. They would have to travel less than 200 miles to the Bowl and that would bring a deep interest in both the two largest metropolitan centers in the south, Atlanta and Birmingham. The crowd would be larger than any previous

VULCAN BOWL COMMITTEE FEELING OUT TEAMS

A team as far away as Tex., would kill the spirit of the order of ODT. It would not be a crowd getter to bring a Texas team here this year. Any intersectional spirit involved will be a barrier in the transportation problem and will not do this conference or any other real good.

The reason we suggested Clark College, it would be the nearest logical opponents and the fans would be assured of a great game. Clark has shown one that it could beat Tuskegee and stop the famed "T" formation employed by the Golden Tigers. This alone would draw a huge crowd. Other features that go with this bowl engagement would be enough to make it the outstanding event of the year and it would still remain collegiate without bringing in a service team which would have no appeal at all. No school in the south is able to compete with a powerful service team. That alone would kill your crowd and the spirit of the Vulcan Bowl.

W. Va.-Tuskegee Play in Detroit

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee, and West Virginia's Yellow Jackets, will renew their grid rivalry here in the Motor City on November 6, at the University of Detroit stadium, it was announced this week.

The game is expected to be one of the biggest classics of the year, and a crowd of 15,000 is anticipated.

Both teams are now in the midst of preliminary drills. Tuskegee, a member of the Southern conference, will enter the fray with a seasoned team. West Virginia has a team of untried youngsters who will get their first real test against the

18y-1943

Imes Contests Patterson's Defense of Tuskegee Deal

NEW YORK—In a renewal of public correspondence dealing with objections to the recent State-aid deal between Alabama and Tuskegee Institute, Dr. G. Lake Imes last week took issue with President F. D. Patterson's press statement on the matter.

Contending that Dr. Patterson had given the impression that objectors were opposing aid from the State, Dr. Imes pointed out that the objections were not to the aid, but to the terms under which the school proposed to accept it.

He cited opposition votes of members of the trustee board and two revisions in the original plan, made in keeping with such objections, as proof that the agreement did not justify unqualified approval.

Domination Possible

"As originally proposed," Dr. Imes said in his open letter to the Tuskegee president, "those terms would have made it possible for a determined, aggressive minority to so dominate the situation at Tuskegee as to effectively forestall any opposition even from a majority of the board.

"Practical politicians know how to do such things, and when the governor is given unreserved power to appoint such a minority of the trustees, the institute is exposed to such hazards as cannot be laughed out of court.

Grounds for Suspicion

"This is not the first time that a reactionary element has taken advantage of a conciliatory gesture to enact legislation by which to tie the hands of those who make the offer.

"There is some reason to suspect that a similar purpose is involved in the legislation designed to implement your plans for aid from the State for Tuskegee Institute."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
JUN 5 1943

REP. BOLTON HITS CRITICS OF TUSKEGEE

Ohio Congresswoman Defends Segregation At Air School

By HARRY McALPIN
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — Declaring criticism by Negroes of the aviation school at Tuskegee has been very ill advised, Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton (R. of Ohio), told the House of Representatives last week that Tuskegee saw with a very real vision that the first steps toward wings for our colored boys are best taken in a completely colored school where they are not subjected to the attitudes which drives them in upon themselves and give them a sense of inadequacy."

In the air, she said, men must feel themselves gods, or, like Icarus, they lose their wings and fall

She was speaking of her recent visit to Tuskegee, of which institution she is a trustee. This was her first visit to the school grounds.

She expressed herself as in disagreement with certain of the views expressed by Governor Starks of Alabama at a meeting while she was there (when Starks lauded segregation as the only hope for Negro salvation). Nevertheless, she declared the governor has become greatly interested in the work being done at Tuskegee, and she commended him highly for his recognition of the value of the work at the school. She said it is possible that more state support may be forthcoming with the same cooperative arrangement between the self-perpetuating board of trustees and the state group as exist between Cornell university and, the state of New York.

She told the House of a unit of colored nurses (to which profession she has shown a keen interest and helpfulness) who are with the troops overseas. "Some of these young women were trained at Tuskegee. For many years Tuskegee nurses have staffed hospitals and worked in the wide public-health fields. Now a midwifery school has been added. The future value of this far-seeing project cannot be estimated."

The agricultural program there, she stated, is very far-reaching. She referred to the untapped possibility of food supply on the small farms of the south, the love of the colored farmers for the land, and their need to know how to make it produce. This, she declared is one of the jobs being carried out by the agricultural school which serves as a teacher center.

The commercial home-economics department was highly praised by Mrs. Bolton. Her particular interest, however, was in the school of aviation and the government pilot-training school nearby Tuskegee.

She said: "Although the ratio of accepted students as flyers is a little lower than that of the average white air school, the quality of the successful candidates leaves nothing to be desired."

"One of the reasons why he does not qualify in as high a ratio," she said, "is due partly to his educational difficulties. This brings out dramatically one of the problems before this country, adequate educational opportunity to all groups. When these colored lads can have such equal opportunity, in all likelihood their ratio of acceptance as flyers will be as high as other groups."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
APR 24 1943

Ala. House Votes Fund To Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—The house of representatives of the Alabama legislature passed a bill Wednesday to appropriate $100,000 to Tuskegee institute and sent the measure to the senate.

The bill passed 81 to 2.

In addition the house voted the "token" appropriation of $10,000 which the state has made to the school for several years.

The money is to be used for the development of graduate instruction in vocational agriculture, vocational home economics and rural education. The program of state aid for Tuskegee which has borne a large share of Alabama's educational burden for years, was proposed by the school itself.

The announcement of the program was made in an address by Governor Sparks last April during which he enunciated a philosophy of segregation. The Wednesday action indicates that the bill will become a law.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio
JUN 3 1943

N. A. A. C. P. vs. TUSKEGEE

Just at this time when all agencies within the Negro Racial Group should be cooperating one hundred per cent in pressing enforcement of the "Three V's"—"Victory Abroad, Victory at Home and Victory over Ourselves," as so righteously espoused by Editor Wendell Phillips Dabney and other thoughtful leaders throughout the nation, the minority racial group is confronted with an ugly, alarming struggle between Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute.

Friends of the two Negro leaders, as well as principals themselves, are hurling unkind and altogether unnecessary criticism that brings forth gleeful applause from enemies of the Negro while they view the situation as designed to impede the race's progress.

Verily it doth appear that both of these organizations that hold places of prominence in affairs of the Negro, might toss aside their apparently imaginary grievances until more grievous problems confronting the race and nation are successfully solved.

The individual who opined that the Negro is capable of destroying himself in a far more satisfactory fashion than any forces without the race could possibly do, had a thorough knowledge on Negro tendencies. — Editoriial East Tennessee News.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri
JUN 19 1943

Is Outstanding

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1943—Cecile Annette Hoover, who was a member of the Freshman Class at Tuskegee Institute during the Academic Year, 1942-1944, was among the highest ranking members of the class. She maintained a high scholarship record during the Fall and Winters Quarters. During the Spring Quarter she made a straight-A record.

Miss Hoover, who entered Tuskegee Institute at 15, enjoyed wide popularity on the campus. She was a member of the Y.W.C.A., the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the Hi-Y Club, the Little Theatre and the Campus Digest staff. Her course is Home Economics. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hoover, 1943 Bond Avenue., East St. Louis, Illinois. Mrs. Hoover is the former Annie Jordan, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute with the Class of 1917.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala
JUN 19 1943

$100,000 Voted To Tuskegee Institute

Montgomery,—Thursday afternoon, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill which is an appropriation for $100,000 to Tuskegee Institue. This is the first step which Gov. Sparks has taken in an effort to provide greater state aid to the school.

At the recent Founders Day program at Tuskegee, Gov. Sparks assured te people of Tuskegee that this bill would be presented to the Legislature for approval.

As a result of the bills passage, the Negro people should feeel very grateful to Gov. Sparks for the interest he is showing for promoting a higher educational scale for Negroes in Alabama.

The House also passed the "token" appropriation of $10,000 made to the school for several years.

Atlanta, Georgia
Daily World
JUN 1 1943

Award Coveted "T" To Tuskegee Athletes

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,—(S N S)—During the commencement season Tuskegee Institute honors were awarded to students who participated in inter-collegiate athletics. The recommendation for the Varsity "T" was made by the coaches of the respective teams, and the coveted athletic honors were awarded upon the approval of the Director of the Department of Physical Education and thereof Committee on the Regulation of Athletics.

For the academic year 1942-43 were awarded two letters in football; 13 in basketball; 12 in tennis; four, in track; four, in golf. Awards for proficiency in football were as follows: basketball, Cleve L. Abbott, Director, Physical Education, Head Coach, Tennis and Golf Coach for Men; Edward Hilton and Alva Tabor, Assistant Coach, Track for Women; Eliot Van Zandt, Student Assistant Basketball Coach for Men; Ross C. Owens, Track and Basketball and Baseball Men.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
JUN 1 1943

U. S. Government Seeks Girls As Student Nurses

Free Tuition, Uniforms And Allowance

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — The John A. Andrew Memorial hospital at Tuskegee Institute has been designated by the surgeon general of the United States army as a training center for nurses, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, was informed and immediate recruitment of young women for the accelerated course in nurse training is being undertaken.

Nurses who have enrolled in nurse training at Tuskegee since December, 1940, and those enrolling for the accelerated course and those eligible to participate, may become members of the United States cadet nurse corps, receiving tuition, fees, uniform and a monthly allowance for the next nine months. An additional allowance will be made for the next 15 or 20 months provided trainee agrees to make services available for the duration of war.

Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director, who is also in charge of the nurse training school at Tuskegee, said that under this arrangement a large number of young women interested in nurse training will have an opportunity to fulfill their ambition to become trained in the nursing profession, with government aid, and at the same time be preparing to render a vitally important and valuable service to the nation.

Persons interested may receive particulars and details by writing the registrar, Tuskegee Institute, President Patterson stated.

JUL 15 1943

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
REV. HARRY V. RICHARDSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Announcement was made here this week that Dr. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, will spend all of next year studying the life and work of the rural church. This project has been made possible by a grant from the General Education Board in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute. Most of the years' work will consist of travel and studies in the field, one research however, will be done at Drew University Madison, New Jersey, where he will study methods of improving rural populations in other countries as well as America.

Legislature Okeys Tuskegee's $100,000

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

JUL 3 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—The bill authorizing the State of Alabama to contribute $100,000 annually to the support of Tuskegee Institute for graduate work in home economics, agriculture and rural education, passed by both houses of the Alabama Legislature, becomes a law Thursday with the signature of Governor Sparks.

JUL 3 1943

Tuskegee has been a source of great services to the State, educating thousands of its youth for which inadequate provision had been made. The State has taken advantage of the availability of Tuskegee which has a sound foundation upon which to rear graduate education in the vocational fields and will make use of its facilities.

In addition to those mentioned above, future plans call for work in two engineering courses, mechanical and electrical.

State Colleges Get Boost

Some educational authorities have endorsed the proposed program, the General Education Board has committed itself to cooperate in the development of the proposed physical improvements which may cost some $475,000, and plans call for an annual expenditure of $250,000.

The legislature has also upped the appropriations of State Teachers' College, located here, and A. and M. College, Normal, Ala. These two institutions receive $114,000 more than ever appropriated in any given year for budgetary purposes and are expected to be built up to grade A institutions.

JUL 3 1943

"Equal Education"—Sparks

As he affixed his signature to the bill on Saturday, Governor Sparks said the measure was designed to "provide equal educational opportunities in Alabama."

"It marks a new era of service for Tuskegee Institute to the State of Alabama and to the nation," he said. He presented the pen with which he signed the act to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school.

THE MINISTERS' SHORT COURSE AT TUSKEGEE

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.
By REV. W. M. SMITH

A few days ago I waited patiently but anxiously for Dr. Ralph W. Riley, the minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church to drive by our parsonage to pick me up and he came by in his fine buick car, and we were off. After a few minutes we were parked in front of Old Ship Parsonage, where that hard hitting pastor, Rev. S. H. Marion joined us. And if you know any church team, whether local or general who needs a clean-up batter who can clean the bases, and come in himself, I wish to recommend S. H. Marion, who has just cleaned the bases at Old Ship Church. Because of the very fine driver who kept that car on the speed limit we pulled up on the campus of Tuskegee Institute which is a little city. There isn't but one Tuskegee Institute in this whole country. And the school that is talked about all over the world, had its beginning in one of our churches (viz) Butlers Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church. After carrying our baggage to our room which was in Rockefellow Hall, we started our class work and the following names were on the faculty: F. D. Patterson, president, H. V. Richardson, Chaplain, R. D. Crockett, Director of Religious Extension Work, Tuskegee, Dumont Clarke, Director of Religious Education, Asheville, N.C., J. E. Wright, Rural pastor, Middlesex County, Va., Clifford L. Samuelson, Director of Rural Work, New York, N.Y., Ralph A. Felton, professor of rural church, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J. The last four all (white.) The others were Rev. Ralph W. Riley, pastor of Dexter Ave. Baptist Church of Montgomery, Mrs. L. T. Daly, and Mr. N. Kellock, both from Tuskegee Institute. Forty ministers attended the session. This was indeed a great session. Some of the old timers said it was the best ever held. How to do pastoral work, and how to finance a church, working with young people, and a program for the rural fields were some of the best. The most of the ministers were from the State of Georgia and Alabama. This session is held annually in June and I would like to see more of our ministers, especially those in the rural section of Alabama attend this meeting next June, you would be better prepared to lead. And the inspiration you get at this meeting is more than I can express in words. "The Lord's Acre Plan" is one that any minister can use. Another plan was worked out there whereby any church or denomination can have an equalization of Pastor Salary, and I think really this plan would help this great church of ours. We had some recreation every afternoon, swimming, soft ball, etc. There were over three hundred school teachers on the campus attending summer school, Mrs. Eula Wingfield, the wife of Dr. J. R. Wingfield of Mt. Meigs was one of the teachers and the ministers and teachers had a get-to-gether meeting one evening and discussed the problems that confront each other and this was a great session. We were not blessed this year to have the presence of that great scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver in the flesh, but we feel like his spirit was hovering over us. Truly we missed him. President Roosevelt rightly said in a telegram after the death of Dr. Carver, "The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang, an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind is the beneficiary of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry."

JUL 5 1943

Dr. Lovell I want to say to you, the sermon you preached in that most beautiful Chapel on the campus several months ago is still living, because we heard some of the faculty members mention it, and that is just like you. We closed with a graduation service, and certificates were awarded those who stayed the week, and to those attending four consecutive years were awarded a special certificate. And our clean-up man at Old Ship A.M.E. Zion Church was one. "God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again," was sung and the benediction by Dr. Richardson, the chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, and this closed a very profitable meeting.

JUL 5 1943

Montgomery, Ala.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Seek To Change 'Force Vs. Tuskegee

JUL 3 1943

Classic To Detroit

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Members of one of Detroit's leading civic clubs conferred with officials of the Tuskegee Institute Athletic Committee here recently on the matter of transferring the annual Tuskegee-Wilberforce football game, which is played at Soldier Field in Chicago, to Detroit.

JUN 26 1943

This annual game is scheduled to be played at Soldier Field, in Chicago, Friday night, October 7.

Birmingham, Ala., News
October 1, 1943

Sparks Names Five Tuskegee Trustees

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Five commissioners to serve as members of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees in accordance with a new plan of state cooperation with the privately-endowed Negro school were named Friday by Gov. Chauncey Sparks.

The commissioners, who will serve with 19 other members of the board, are State Rep. W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette lawyer and education leader; State Sen. John H. Pinson, Geiger banker and business man; State Rep. Henry Neil Segrest, Tuskegee lawyer; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the State Negro Industrial School at Mt. Meigs and a Tuskegee Institute graduate.

The 1943 Legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to the school to be used for broadening the higher educational program for Negroes. Specifically, the appropriation act provided for establishment of graduate work in agriculture and home economics.

The state-appointed members will serve as regular members of the board, except that they will have no voice in filling vacancies.

The commissioners were described by the governor as "liaison men" between the institute and the state in administration of the $100,000 appropriation, which is in addition to the regular $10,000 allotment given the school for the past several years.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
October 12, 1943

Tuskegee Board To Attend Meeting

Alabama members of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees met here yesterday for a preliminary conference before attending a general board meeting in New York Oct. 21.

Dr. E. B. Norton, State education superintendent, who was appointed an ex-officio member by Gov. Chauncey Sparks this year, said several of the Alabama members would attend the New York meeting.

The 1943 Legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to Tuskegee in addition to its annual grant of $10,000, and provided for the appointment of the State education superintendent and five others to the trustees board.

Other Sparks appointees, all of whom were present today, are Representative W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette; Senator John H. Pinson, Geiger; Representative Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the State Negro Industrial School at Mt. Meigs and a Tuskegee Institute graduate.

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week for the Vulcan Bowl game at Birmingham New Year's Day against Clark College of Atlanta. The Panthers defeated the Golden Tigers earlier this season 7-0.

DEC 7 1943

Tuskegee Starts Rough Week

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 6.—(AP)—Tuskegee's Golden Ava... today before starting a rigorous workout later this...

DEC 7 1943

Advertiser

Practice

18y-1943

HOSPITAL EXPANDS TO MEET EMERGENCY NEED FOR MORE NURSES

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

AUG 21 1943

The John A. Andrew Memorial hospital helps to meet the emergency need of more nurses by admitting 35 freshmen students, the largest number in its history.

The John A. Andrew hospital at Tuskegee has been designated by the Surgeon General of the United States as a training center for nurses.

Nurses who have enrolled in nurse training at Tuskegee institute since December, 1940, and those enrolling for the accelerated course and those eligible to participate, may become members of the United States Cadet Nurses Corps, receiving tuition, fees, uniform and a monthly allowance for the next nine months. An additional allowance will be made for the next 15 months provided trainee agrees to make services available for the duration.

Persons interested may receive particulars and details by writing The Registrar, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

COMMUNITY GIVES $500 TO BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 1 1943

Picture shows Harold Webb, treasurer of the Tuskegee Institute Boy Scouts' Special Campaign Fund, presenting Cliff Green, treasurer, Montgomery Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, with a check for $500. This sum is the amount subscribed by the Tuskegee Institute community to apply on the salary of a colored Boy Scout executive who will serve the Boy Scouts of Montgomery and Tusk- ing Shown in the p from left to right: Capt. R. S. Darnaby, secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Boy Scout committee; Harold Webb, treasurer, Special Campaign Fund; Cliff Green, treasurer, Montgomery Area Council; I. J. Browder, president, Montgomery Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; Dr. D. L. Cannon, past president, Montgomery Area Council and National Council representative; R. C. Lindquist, Scout executive, Montgomery Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, and Cleve L. Abbott, who served as chairman of the Special Campaign Fund, William Wiley, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Boy Scout committee, and Charles G. Bevans, Scoutmaster, were not present when the picture was made.

Tabor's Passes Give Tuskegee 27 To 0 Win Over Wilberforce

Defender Chicago, Ill
NOV 6 - 1943

evened the number of games won mate. In the 14 series between the two mates' schools, six all. Two games ended in ties.

If Wilberforce university's football warriors from Ohio could have stopped Alva Tabor of Fort Valley, Ga., from hurling passes which developed into touchdowns for Tuskegee institute, Friday night's game might have ended some other way than a 27 to 0 victory for the cornbread-fed southerners.

Since Wilberforce couldn't bring up a defense for the successful passing of Tuskegee, the Ohioans went home disappointed and Tuskegee

Wilberforce couldn't do a thing on ground. The Ohioans would break through and spill the Tiger toters for big loss of yardage. thing, the tacklers seldom their man. The ball carcame down whether by a one- tackle or not. And when hit the turf, he was there to

The game was clean. In fact all the games between these two versus have been cleanly played. alties were for offside. A 15- fine was placed on Wilberforce

No team can win once the passing combinations click. Wilberforce was somewhat puzzled by Tuskegee's T formation. The Ohioans passes didn't click until in the two minutes of play in the game.

Tabor's Passes Are Poison

Alva Tabor, Tuskegee's 170-pound halfback from Fort Valley, Ga., who did the pass flinging was about as nifty as anything seen in these parts recently. He flipped them like a first class cook would do a pancake—and they went right into the hands of a waiting team-

Tuskegee Gets Going

Tabor flipped a pass from the Ohio 21 to Otis Head of Griffin, Ga., and brother of last year's Tiger star, Raymond Head. Head went over from the 7-yard line after taking the heave. On the last play of the first half, the Ohioans were

set to halt Charles Perry of Savannah, Ga., and Head. But this time, Tabor passed to Halfback Albert Crawford of Tuscumbia, Ala., who stepped off four yards for the second Tuskegee touchdown. The Tigers were unable to convert either time.

Between the halves, the 72-piece Great Lakes Naval Training station band and two companies of sailors paraded before the 15,000 fans, singing as they marched. The sailors were wildly applauded.

Pernell Miller, Tuskegee end, from Anniston, Ala., took another Tabor heave and although seemingly hemmed in by two Wilberforce tacklers, he got away for a 14-yard run and the third Tiger touchdown. Tuskegee counted again when Charles Perry took Tabor's pass in the fourth period. Tabor made good the conversion via a place kick.

NOV 6 1943

In the fourth period Tuskegee was presented with two points on a safety which resulted from a bad pass by Captain Clarence Armstrong of Morgan Park, Ill., center for Wilberforce. Richard James of Bryn Mawr, Pa., fell on the ball behind his own goal line.

Fumble Stops Tigers

Tuskegee was headed for a fifth touchdown but fumbled on the Ohio 2-yard stripe. From there Wilberforce started to pass but time was too short for them to prevent Tuskegee from handing them a whitewash.

For the Ohioans, Charlie Shields, the Xenia, Ohio halfback, and Richard James were the shining lights. Marvin Ray of Lansing, Mich.; Garland Parker of Columbus, O., and Ollie Milner also of Columbus played well. Albert Taborn, the 200-pound tackle from Cleveland, was in there on each play.

Tuskegee's line could be depended on and held when Tabor was passing. Playing against Captain Armstrong at center for Tuskegee was Carter Bowman, Tuskegee captain from Washington, D. C.

Tuskegee completed seven of its 12 pass attempts in the first half, two resulting in touchdowns and one was intercepted. Wilberforce tossed no passes in the first half. In the second half, Tuskegee completed three of nine aerial attempts. Wilberforce threw 16 passes in the second half, two were intercepted, five completed.

Tuskegee made 12 first downs, Wilberforce five.

Wilberforce lost 45 yards in penalties, Tuskegee 35.

Tuskegee kicked off 5 times for an average of 51 yards per kick. Wilberforce kicked off once—distance was 45 yards.

Tuskegee punted 12 times with an average of 43 yards per try. Wilberforce punted 11 times with an average of 39 yards.

Tuskegee's team is made up of all Southerners except Walter Potts of Lima, Ohio, and Frank Wade, a tackle from Chicago. Wade got into the game.

Head Coach McCreary of Wilberforce had no alibi to offer after the game. The Ohio team returned home Sunday. Head Coach Cleve A bott of the Tuskegee team took his boys to see the Northwestern vs. Minnesota game in Evanston on Saturday and the Chicago Bears vs. Detroit at Wrigley field Sunday. The squad entrained Wednesday for Detroit where the Tigers meet West Virginia State of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic association Saturday, Nov. 6.

Tuskegee (27)		Wilberforce (0)
Perry	LE	Jame
Benson	LT	Walter
Milland	LG	Shach
Bowman (C)	C	(C) Armstrong
Woods	RG	Bailey
Mayberry	RT	Milner
P. Miller	RE	Shields
Tabor	QB	White
Crawford	HB	Parker
Head	HB	McNeill
Burton	FB	Ray

Touchdowns—Head, Crawford, Miller, Perry.

Point after touchdown—Tabor.

Substitutions: Tuskegee—Smith, Augustus, Washington, Criggs, Wade.

Wilberforce—Walton, Lowry, Malloy, Lee, Hunter, Tyson, McKinney, Morton, Hardy, Davis, Tyson.

Officials: Mel Whedbee, Louisville, referee; Henry A. Kean, Frankfort, Ky., umpire; Virgil Blueitt, Chicago, headlinesman; Fay Young, Chicago, field judge.

GETS AWARD

AUG 14 1943

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Mabel Rivers of Charleston, S. C., has been awarded scholarships to study in the Child Development and Health Education departments of Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala. She holds an outstanding record as an educational leader, is now principal of Liberty Hill school, having taught for 20 years in Cooper River School district. Prominent in religious, civic and social circles, she is the wife of Cosela Rivers, veteran of World War No. 1, who is at present a machinist at the Charleston Navy Yard. They reside on Norman street.

'Skegee Victor Before 8,000

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

By WENDELL SMITH,
Sports Editor

DETROIT, Mich. — Tuskegee's victory - mad pigskin powerhouse smashed and battered a punchless, defenseless West Virginia State team to smithereens in spacious U. of D. Stadium here last Saturday afternoon before 8,000 Motor City grid fanatics, who cheered lustily as the team from sunny Alabam' rolled to an impressive 42 to 6 victory.

Although it took 'em almost a half hour to really get up steam, after they did, there was no stopping the determined Rebels from below the Mason-Dixon line. Scoring two touchdowns in the first half, the Tigers came roaring back—a roar that was as bad as their bite—to score four more touchdowns and a safety, while the game Mountaineers from the hills of West Virginia fought with their backs to the wall.

TABOR STARS

Once again Alva Tabor, brilliant 170-pound quarterback from Fort Valley, Ga., generaled his band of mighty mates from the heart of Dixie to victory. The 18-year-old sharpshooter maneuvered his charges like a MacArthur trapped on a Pacific isle, and brought them home with colors flying high.

Although he failed to score any of the six touchdowns Tuskegee blasted across, Tabor chalked up three extra points and was the "brain" of the destructive mob from 'Bama.

NOV 13 1943

W. VA. FOLDS

After puting up a gallant fight in the first half, holding a powerful foe to two touchdowns and scoring one themselves, West Virginia folded in the second stanza and let four touchdowns flow through the dike that at one time seemed exceptionally strong.

Tuskegee took advantage of a West Virginia fumble to chalk up the first touchdown of the game. When Rex Pleasant, West Virginia's lanky fullback from Institute, W. Va., fumbled on his own 17, Otis Head, Tuskegee halfback, recovered and set the stage for the first score.

After Homer Griggs, Tulsa Oklahoma's explosive little halfback, churned his way from the 17 to the 5 for the first down, Head, who hails from Griffin, Ga., ripped between guard and tackle for the score. Tabor booted the extra point and Tuskegee led, 7-0.

JACKETS SCORE

Early in the second quarter the fighting Yellow Jackets from the banks of the historic Kanawha, scored and for a short time were in the thick of the ball game. With the ball on the Tuskegee 26, Quarterback Tabor tried to slip over a short pass and catch the West Virginia secondary napping. Fading to the 16 yard line, Tabor tried to pass while a pesky 'Jacket defender was hauling him to the turf. When he let the oval fly, Captain Bob Davis, West Virginia's cracker-jack terminal, grabbed it off his finger tips and galloped 16 yards for the Mountaineers' lone score of the game.

Although Pleasant's placement was wide, West Virginia was back in the game. Tuskegee's 7-6 lead wasn't much of a margin.

Late in the second period, the charging warriors of Tuskegee struck again. This time they started from the West Virginia 48. Jim Burton, 160-pounder from Fort Worth, Texas, made five yards on two tries, Griggs made three more at center, and then Tabor, on a quick opening thrust from his quarterback post, dashed to the West Virginia 29.

CRAWFORD STARS

On the next play, Tabor shot a bullet heave to Albert Crawford, the pride of Tuscumbia, Ala., on the 20 and he romped the remaining distance for the first of two touchdowns he made in the big game.

Tuskegee came back in the third quarter and scored their first of four touchdowns on a West Virginia miscue. A poor pass from center went over Madison's head and was recovered on the West Virginia 23. On the next play, Homer Griggs, a freshman speed merchant from Waco, Texas, took a lateral behind the line from Tabor and scampered past three defensive backs for a touchdown.

SCORE SAFETY

This time Tabor's talentad toe booted the ball squarely between the uprights and Tuskegee led 20 to 6. Less than three minutes later Tuskegee added two more points to their soaring total when Bowman, rugged center, broke through and blocked Waite Madison's punt on the 10. The ball rolled over the goal line and Waite didn't hesitate . . . he romped back over the chalked stripe and fell on the oval for a safety.

Tuskegee		W. Virgini
L.E.	Jones	Jeffries
L.T.	Augustus	Burthey
L.G.	Milland	Hurst
C.	Bowman	Houston
R.G.	Woods	Swanson
R.T.	Mayberry	Coles
R.E.	Miller	Davis
Q.B.	Tabor	Madison
L.H.	Griggs	Law
R.H.	Head	Green
F.B.	Burton	Pleasant

Touchdowns — Tuskegee: Head Crawford (2), Washington, Miller, Griggs. W. Va.: Davis.

Extra points: Tabor (3); Blakley.

Safety: Madison.

Officials: Whedby (Fisk), referee; Talefarro (Wooster) umpire; Kean (Ky. State), field judge; Ward (Michigan), headlinesman.

In the fourth quarter, Tuskegee scored a trio, all three of which were developed from the vicinity of the 20 yard line. After "Wee Willie" Smith, 6 foot, 2 inch, from Camden, Ala., had recovered James Scott's fumble on the West Virginia 30, Tuskegee moved to the 19 via line smashes by Lindorf Blakely and Al Crawford. After an incomplete pass, Tabor pitched a lateral behind the line to Crawford and he rang the bell on a 19-yard jaunt. Tabor added misery to same by booting the extra point up in the stands.

The fifth touchdown was made by Ulysses Washington, a terminal from Tuscalooca, Ala., who picked a eight yard pass from teammate Blakley out of the air on the 25 and raced it the rest of the way for the touchdown. A pass for conversion was incomplete and Tuskegee led, 35 to 6.

The sixth and last touchdown was made by Pernell Miller, Anniston, Alabama's aggressive end, who duplicated Washington's feat by plucking a 26 yard pass out of the air, making a sensational catch in the end zone. Blakley plunged over for the extra point and completed the scoring for the day.

W. VA. DETERMINED

With a 42 to 6 lead, Tuskegee was content to rest upon their laurels in the closing minutes. West Virginia, however, never gave up. The 'Jackets had taken plenty, but they were still determined to give a little.

So . . . the never-say-die kids from the hills of West Virginia made a drive that almost paid off. Starting on the 50, the Mountaineers moved 41 yards on the sling-shot passes of Waite Madison, who flung 'em in every imaginable direction. When they got to the nine yard line the 'Bama Bombers dug in and decided that the inspired foe had moved far enough. And they held.

NOV 13 1943

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

Many Women Train For War At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., — The following partial list of new appointments to the Tuskegee Institute Faculty for the Academic Year, 1943-44 was announced today by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration:

William Edward Belton, B. S., Johnson C. Smith University; M. S., Ph. D., State University of Iowa, Chemistry; Ernest A. Grant, B. S., Tuskegee Institute, M. S., Ph. D., Cornell University, transferred from State program, Agriculture Education; Caldwell McMillan, B. S., Cornell University, Animal Husbandry; Miss Helen Harris Bracey, A. B. Tugaloo College, Ph. B., M. A., University of Chicago, Child Development; Miss Mabel E. Evans, B. S., Indiana State College, Foods; Miss Frances Mills B. A. Livingstone College; M. A.

Dr. Derbigny announced; Cecil W. F. Oliver, B. A., College of the City of New York; three years graduate study, Harvard University, under Rosenwald grants,—economics and Farm Management; in addition to candicacy for Ph. D. degree, English; J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., B. S., M. S., Ph. D., University of Chicago, Mathematics.

Returning to the Institute after periods of research and study

Miss Emma Mills Clement, one

Clifford L. Dancy, candi-

Dr. Derbigny announced; Cecil W. Oliver, B. A., College of the City of New York; three years graduate study, Harvard University, Agricultural Economics and Farm Management; in addition to candicacy for Ph. D. degree, English; J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., B. S., M. S., Ph. D., University of Chicago, Mathematics.

Returning to the Institute after periods of research and study

Miss Emma Mills Clement, one

Clifford L. Dancy, candi-

The 63rd annual session of the Institute opened Monday, Sept. 27. Education, Commercial Dietetics, Agriculture, Home Economics, Industries and Physical Education, Enrollment in the Nurse Training Course is heavy, there was a decrease in the number of men students, Nurse Training Course is heavy, substantial increase was it was stated. Students who have registered for courses in nurse corps, cadet nurse corps, uniform tuition, uniform and a monthly allowance for the next nine months. have been enrolled in the number of women students have been enrolled since December 1940, and approximately 800 students are enrolled in the course, and those eligible to become members of the United States participate, may

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

18 y 1943
Bee [redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

Morris Brown Defeats 'Kegee Cagers, 41-39

FEB 21 1943

FEB 21 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 18.—Rallying during the second half, Morris Brown college of Atlanta, Ga., came from behind to defeat Tuskegee Institute, 41 to 39, in Logan hall here Thursday night, while 2000 wildly-cheering Tiger supporters looked on in amazement. At the half Tuskegee led, 19 to 12.

The score was locked several times during the second session and was tied at the close of the regular playing period, 38-all. During the overtime Morris Brown collected the necessary points to chalk up a victory.

Hapgood, Morris Brown forward, was particularly troublesome to the Golden quintmen. He scored 6 baskets and 3 gift shots for a total of 15 points. George topped the scoring list for the home team. He, too, scored 15 points. Other Tuskegee scorers were Brinkley, 2; George Robinson, 3; Babbs, 8; Perry, 7, and Bethel, 4.

Line-up and summary:

Morris Brown—(41)
Tuskegee Institute—(39)

Player	B.	F.	P.
Odent, f	1	0	3
Hapgood, f	6	3	15
B. Carter, f	0	0	0
Riffe, f	0	0	0
White, g	4	1	9
Pickney, g	0	0	0
W. Carter, g	3	4	10
Bryan, g	2	1	5
Totals	16	9	41

FEB 21 1943

Player	B.	F.	P.
George, f	6	3	15
Brinkley, f	1	0	2
G. Robinson, f	1	1	3
Babbs, f	2	4	8
Perry, f	3	1	7
White, g	0	0	0
Bethel, g	2	0	4
Van Cleve, g	0	0	0
Bowman, c	0	0	0
Totals	15	9	39

Officials: L. B. Easterly (Wilberforce) referee; C. J. Dunn (Morehouse) umpire.

FEB 21 19

Bee [redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

'KEGEE WINS EASY VICTORY OVER LANE

FEB 21 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 18.—Tuskegee chalked up an easy victory over Lane college of Jackson, Tenn., in Logan hall Friday night. Lane counted on Thomas, their ace player, to lead the scoring attack and he was able to break through the closely-guarded area to score four times with field goals and twice from the foul line, for a total of ten points.

Tuskegee used 15 men, some of whom saw relatively little action, but the constant flow of substitutes into the game probably accounted for the fact that Tuskegee score was not larger.

Line-up and summary:

FEB 21 1943

Tuskegee—(49)

Player	B.	F.	P.
Brinkley, f	0	0	0
G. Robinson, f	5	4	14
Miller, f	0	0	0
L. Robinson, f	3	4	10
George, f	4	0	8
Givens, g	1	1	3
Fixico, f	0	0	0
Babbs, f	2	0	4
Washington, g	1	2	4
Perry, f	0	0	0
White, g	0	0	0
Bowman, c	0	0	0
Van Cleve, g	1	0	2
Anderson, g	1	0	2
Bethel, g	1	0	2
Totals	19	11	49

FEB 21 1943

Lane — (20)

Player	B.	F.	P.
Thomas, f	4	2	10
Diggs, f	0	0	0
Hawkins, f	0	2	2
Folden, f	0	0	0
Anglin, c	0	0	0
McDawal, g	1	1	3
Green, g	0	1	1
Mayfield, g	1	0	2
Clark, g	1	0	2
Totals	7	6	20

Officials: Brackens, referee; Williams, umpire; timer, Cottrell.

Bee [redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

'KEGEE PROF DEVELOPS NEW CLAY UTENSILS

FEB 25 1943

FEB 25 1943

TUSKEGEE, April 22. (ANP)—With no other laboratory than his fingers, no assistant and a partially homemade firing oven, Isaac Hathaway, sculptor and teacher of art and ceramics at Tuskegee Institute, is developing a new art in clay cooking utensils. He thinks that clay can be substituted for steel to make stoves for heating and probably for cooking.

FEB 25 1943

One of these utensils is the exact outline, inside, of a half spring chicken lying on a dining-table platter. The purpose is to bake boneless, molded chicken.

FEB 25 1943

The sculptor pictures molded food as attractive additions to the dinner table. The chicken stripped from bones would be laid in the clay mold, pressed into place with dressing and closed in by the other half of the clay utensil to bake the chicken in the form of a fowl, which is all meat and dressing.

Neither Tuskegee nor Hathaway has the money to buy the special kind of clay that should be used in such an experiment, but there are plenty of crude, natural clays on and near the campus so the sculptor has developed the art of using these local clays to create fine pottery. The whole thing, the mixing, treatment and firing all had to be worked out by experiment.

So very successful was the clay biscuit pan that the cook to whom Hathaway loaned it to for a trial liked the heat-holding qualities so well that she didn't return it.

FEB 25 1943

The Ceramics journal reports that the war production board has a similar idea and has sponsored experiments on ceramic stoves in New Jersey. Hathaway's experiment with clay cooking utensils show satisfactory heat qualities.

FEB 25 1943

Hathaway is desirous of developing his art to the extent that southern Negroes may have a new line of jobs open to them. He describes his latest experiment as "fascinating," and adds, "Clay is chaos, and under your fingers you can see order come

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Tuskegee, Ala. News
July 8, 1943

The annual Parent-Teacher Short Course of Macon County was held this week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at the Childrens House. The general theme was- "Meeting the Demands of Living During the War Crisis." A panel discussion relation of the Church, School and the Home in Creating Better Living During the War," was engaged in by a selected group and participated in by the whole assembly. A symposium on the problem of health during the war was the program Tuesday. A folk music festival and choir contest brought in choir from the rural districts and a large and appreciative audience enjoyed the singing. Simmons Chapel and Coopers Chapel choire share first honors, while St. Narks choir and Franklin choir shared the second honors. The Franklin four and the Simmons quartet also received prizes. Wesnesday the subject of "Delinquency Among Youth During the War Period" engaged the morning hour and the afternoon 'The Problems of the Pre-School Child was the theme discussion. A picnic closed the Short Course Thursday evening. Dr. Max Bond, director of the School of Education, was chief Consultant and Mrs. Deborah Partridge was chairman of arrangements. The other members of the committee were Mr. L. A. Jones, Mrs. Laura Jones, Miss Minne E. Woods Mrs Hattie West, Miss Mildred Fisher, Mr. J. U. Mundy, Mrs. Letitia Carter, Mrs. Vivian Grant and Mrs. Hattie Flournoy.

A principal feature of the P. T. A. Short Course this year was the part played by the ministers. A large number of local and out of town ministers were present and took active part on the program.

The Queen Contest which has been under way for a month under the auspices of the Choir of the Greenwood Baptist Church came to a close Sunday night when Miss Willie E. Honeywood was crowned Queen. Miss Honeywood reported seventy five dollars. Over $125 was realized from the effort, which is to go towards the new church.

The Membership Campaign of the H. A. S. will be calling to see all familes in the various communities for dollar memberships. Please receive gladly and give your dollar to the representative in the most worthy cause.

Mrs. Annie Griffin is in the hospital after a very serious operation.

Mr. W. H. Robinson, representative of the O. P. A. headquarters, Washington D. C. was here this week in attendance upon the Short Course of the P. T. A.

Mrs. J. E. Wingfield, head of the girls at the Alabama Reform School is here attending the Summer School.

Miss Mollie Golden for many years an employee of the school and who has been away for some seven years is back for an indefinite period. Her many friends are happy to welcome her back home.

Rev. R. B. Ford in announcing his revival at the Shiloh Baptist Church is happy to tell lovers of great preaching that the Reverend J. C. Cook of Columbus, Ga. will conduct his evangelistic meeting the latter part of this month.

Rev. Julian Brown worshipped at the Ft. Lovely Baptist Church at Camp Hill Alabama last Sunday morning.

Among the happy worshippers at the Greenwood Baptist Church last Sunday morning was Miss Mildred Fisher, teacher in the department of Education at the

Miss Fisher is the daughter of the late Rev. Charleson Fisher who was an outstandingthe divine in the state, being pastorall for years of the famed Sixteenthter Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama.

Quite a tragedy occured inhis wife were the victims. Greenwood early Sunday morning when the Fire department answer

Mrs. W. E. Carson was called to her home in Mississippi because of the death of her mother. The many friends, with whom she has been extin the whole membership of the Institute and did graduate in the Church University of Chicago, and the sor-University of New York.

Harold Logan has been promoted to corporal at the Ordnance Unit Training Center, Flora, Miss. where he is assigned to the 646th Ordnance Company. Corp. Logan is the son of Mrs. Warren Logan and is a graduate of Tuskegee

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Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Institute News

MAY 6 194

The Macon County War Bond and Stamp Rally among Negroes was held in the City Park here with several thousand persons in attendance, including scores of farmers, teachers and leaders in various fields and several hundred school children. The activities were directed by Harry Sims, recently appointed chairman of the Colored Division of the Macon County War Savings Bond and Stamp Committee. Substantial sales were reported by Chairman Sims, who said that Macon County had exceeded its quota. The sale of bonds and stamps opened early Saturday morning and was still in progress late Saturday afternoon when the rally closed.

Considerable intensive work was done by Harry Simms and S. J. Phillips, who spent days going from house-to-house, school-to-school and church-to-church, acquainting grown-ups and children with the rally and encouraging participation.

MAY 6 1943

The afternoon program was preceded by a parade which formed on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. Led by the crack band from the Tuskegee Army Flying School under the direction of Lt. Frank L. Brye, the parade passed through the main thoroughfare of the campus to the Court House Square where the formal program was presented. Units in the parade were, in addition to the army band, the Tuskegee Band, Capt. Gilbert A. Baxter, leader; a squadron of pre-flight cadets, a company of R. O. T. C. cadets of Tuskegee Institute, hundreds of enthusiastic school children, many of whom rode in army jeeps, representing jeeps to be purchased with funds which they had helped to raise by purchasing stamps and bonds, a long line of army trucks, farmers and agricultural workers and several other marching organizations.

The War Bond Rally program opened at 2:00 p. m. on the Court House square, Harry Sims, presiding. Invocation was by Dr. Robert L. Bell, pastor of the Tuskegee Presbyterian Church. The welcome address was delivered by Hon Frank H. Carr, mayor of Tuskegee, T. M. Campbell, field agent, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, presented Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, and State Chairman of the Negro Division, State War Savings Staff. President Patterson praised the work done among Negroes in the war effort and urged that this fine support of the government be continued.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Manager, Veterans Administration Facility urged all-out support of the War Bond and Stamp sales. S. J. Phillips gave a summary of War Bond sales among Negroes of Macon County. He stated that while there was no division made as beween bonds bought by the two races in the county, the records at issuing points show that Negroes had invested heavily in War Savings. In closing his remarks Chairman Sims gratefully acknowledged the whole-hearted cooperation of Mr H. A. Vaughan, chairman of the Macon County War Saving Committee, and also extended thanks to Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, for the service of the post band and for the jeeps and trucks provided for the school children.

MAY 6 1943

Indications are that the tenth Anniversary of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1933 will be largely attended according to announcement made by official of the Tuskegee Alumni office and Mrs. Vivian Hyde Moseley, chairman of the local committee, who are working in interest in the reunion activities.

MAY 6 1943

Funds for the Class Gift to the Institution have already begun to come in. Mrs. Moseley, stated. With Mrs. Selna T. Richardson heading the list of donors to the Glass Fund.

MAY 6 1943

Emery C. Thomas, county farm agent, Dublin, Ga., will deliver the Alumni Address in the Institute Chapel at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, May 24, as the representative of the Class of 1933.

MAY 6 1943

A partial list of men and women who have been selected to serve as officials for the Seventeenth Annual Tuskegee Relay Carnival was announced by the Relay Games Committee. B. T. Harvey veterans Southern Conference football official and a nationally known sports authority, will serve as referee; Frank L. Forbes, Morehouse College, will be the Chief Starter; Dr. John W. Chenault, Tuskegee Institute serve as Chief Judge of Track Events; S. B. Taylor, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, will be the Chief Judge of Field Events; J. Julius Flood, Tuskegee Institute will serve as Clerk of Course.

MAY 6—1943

Several top-notch sports writers and commentators will cover the Seventeenth Annual Tuskegee Relay Carnival which will be held in the Alumni Bowl here on May 8, it was made known here by an official of the Institute Press Service.

Tuskegee, Ala. News
July 8, 1943

INSTITUTE TRAINS PLANE MECHANICS

Tuskegee's program for the training of aircraft maintenace experts is being rapidly improved and expanded to meet the needs of presnt requirements, according to William C. Curtis, acting director of the School of Mechanical Industries at the Institute.

"As is generally the case," Curtis said, 'publicity is given the pilots to such an extent that the patriotism and the very necessary work of the ground crew members is masked. One need not know a great deal about aviation to realize that no aircraft, especially combat ships, can fly without careful maintenance and repair by ground crew members, and for every pilot and plane in the air there are many highly trained technicians required for these services."

Several shops in the William G. Willcox Trades School have been converted into shops for training aircraft mecnanics. Such conversion, in many cases, has been rapid because the shops were well equipped and operated by competent personnel. The automobile paint spraying shop, with its large spraying booths and equipment has been converted into a shop for the painting of metal air-craft of the type used in combat.

Courses have been arranged for the training of specialists in propellers, carburetors and aircraft hydraulics. "At a very early date," Curtis said, training in all areas of aircraft maintenance will be available in the trade school of Tuskegee Institute."

Those who satisfactorily complete the course are placed immediately in profitable employment. In fact, the demand right now is far greater than the supply.

A great deal of credit for the successful operation of the program, Curtis revealed, should be given to W. S. Allen, former teacher-trainer of the Alabama State Department of Education who has been assigned full time duties here at Tuskegee Institute as local supervisor of the program by the State Department of Education.

Tuskegee is rapidly going forward with the sponsoring of this program which is going to be accelerated as the need arises.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JOURNAL
Circ. D. 13,601

JUL 1 1943

School Parity Bill Is Killed

Many Measures to Die in Legislature

Advocates of a constitutional amendment to place education on a parity with officially designated "essential" functions of the state government in the distribution of funds had their hopes dashed for another two years today when the proposal failed to gain sufficient votes in the House.

Sen. Bruce Henderson's bill which would have called a statewide vote on a constitutional "parity" amendment already having Senate approval, received 55 votes in the House to 22 "nays," but failed to muster the 64 votes required to submit an amendment to the people.

Rep. Mark Hodo, Jefferson, the bill's sponsor in the House, contended that it would lend security to the schools and to the teachers, and asked that the people as a whole be permitted to decide the question. Opponents, including Rep. E. C. Boswell, of Geneva, countered that such a constitutional change would be the "beginning of the end of earmarked funds" and result in "chaotic fiscal problems."

Matriculation Fees Killed

The House also killed by indefinite postponement a Senate-approved measure to abolish various matriculation and incidental fees in high schools, opponents saying that such fees enabled many schools to extend their terms. No record vote was taken. Sen. Vernon St. John, Lawrence, sponsored the bill successfully in the upper house.

The Senate passed a House bill by Rep. H. N. Segrest, of Macon, to continue an annual appropriation of $10,000 to Tuskegee Institute in addition to a special appropriation of $100,000 recently approved at the request of the governor.

Cancer Fund Approved

Sent to the governor by the House was a bill to enable the state to conduct a continuing fight on cancer. It carries a $30,000 appropriation for the year beginning Oct. 1, and $50,000 the following year, for maintaining clinics and cancer units in hospitals.

After considerable debate, the House also passed a Senate measure raising the fee for inoculation of dogs against rabies from 50 to 75 cents. No opposition was expressed as the representatives approved a law giving health authorities authority to incarcerate persons "suspected" of having venereal diseases and treat them. Under present law, only persons known to be infected may be jailed.

The Senate spent most of the morning debating a measure regulating branch banks. As finally passed, the bill provided that banks may remove their branches from one location to another within areas of 50 miles. It must go back to the House, which had restricted such transfers to within the county of the original location.

With only one more day remaining of the 60-day session, scores of bills were left today to die on House and Senate Calendars while hundreds of others were left in committe pigeonholes.

Only measures which already have been passed in either chamber faced any chance of final enactment before adjournment tomorrow.

During the depression era, when depleted funds were being pro-rated, the Supreme Court handed down a ruling that only the three branches of government—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—were "essential" functions.

Fingerprint Bill Passed

The Senate yesterday killed by postponement a bill requiring that all bodies sent out of Alabama be embalmed. Sen. Charles S. Bentley of Coosa, who attacked it as "the most pernicious bill introduce at this Legislature," charged that the measure was designed to "protect" Mobile undertakers. Rep. Joseph Sullivan of Mobile introduced the measure and Sen. Vincent Kilborn, also of Mobile, sponsored it in the upper chamber.

Approved by the Senate was a House bill requiring sheriffs to fingerprint all persons who came into their custody and to file one copy with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and another with the State Public Safety Department. The sheriffs would receive a fee for the work.

The House gave final approval to a bill allowing election officers in counties and cities where mechanical voting machines are used an extra $3 for attending schools of instruction. Another measure extending voting hours in such areas until 8 p.m. also passed.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Elks Sponsor Student Speaking Test

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 25. It is stated by Harold C. Saun-Elks district oratorical elimina- ruler of the Wash- to be held during July in Hous- that the Tuskegee ton, Texas. one of many con- The contest here will be under ks lodges through- the charge of Prof. J. T. William- during April lead- son, of Tuskegee Institute, Elks college scholarships educational director for the dis- ally by the order trict, and will be an open event to ions in eight Ala- which the public is invited. Musi- will place speakers cal features are included in the contest to be held special program arranged by the May, the winner of Elks committee of W. B. Wrenn, ompete with other Charles L. Turner, William P. in regional finals Mitchell, Gladstone Hodge, J. J. Selburn Clark and C. Bevans.

Washington Lodge No. 762, I. B. out the nation dur- P. O. E. W. This contest which ing to $1,000 colleg is open to high school students awarded annually in several East Alabama counties Local elminations will be held Tuesday night, April 27, 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of Booker T. ducted by Elks lo of Home Economics building on at Gadsden in May, the campus of Tuskegee Institute, which will compet

18y-1943

Sparks Picks Five Trustees For Tuskegee

Advertiser

They Are To Represent State On Institute Board

Montgomery, Ala.

Gov. Sparks yesterday appointed the five-member commission to represent the State on the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees provided for in the act of the present legislature appropriating $100,000 of State funds to the privately endowed college for negroes.

The commissioners, who will serve with 19 other members of the board, are State Representative W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette, lawyer and education leader; State Senator John H. Pinson, Geiger, banker and business man; State Representative Henry Neil Segrest, Tuskegee, lawyer; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham, industrialist; and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the State Negro Industrial School at Mt. Meigs and a Tuskegee Institute graduate.

The 1943 legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to the school, to be used for broadening the higher educational program for negroes. Specifically, the appropriation act provided for establishment of graduate work in agriculture and home economics, along with any other graduate courses the trustees might deem necessary.

Under the act, the State-appointed members will serve as regular members of the board of trustees, except that they will have no voice in filling vacancies. The Governor will fill vacancies other than among the 19 original members, a self-perpetuating group, Gov. Sparks explained.

The commissioners were described by the governor as "liaison men" between the institute and the State in administration of the $100,000 appropriation, which is in addition to the regular $10,000 allotment given the school for the past several years.

Dr. E. B. Norton, State superintendent of education, is ex-officio member of the board.

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
November 2, 1943

Appeal for Christmas

To The News and Courier:

For many years, Tuskegee institute has served as a medium through which friends in all sections of the country have, at the Christmas season, gladdened the hearts of children of low income rural families without these gifts many such homes would have had nothing to remind them of Christmas except the absence of gay-colored packages due to their destitution of disappointment over expected returns from crops.

Trained workers at Tuskegee institute who serve in these areas report this year many examples of real sacrifice among the children of such homes to help with the war effort. Children, frequently ill-clad have gathered scrap and otherwise earned a few pennies here and there with which to purchase war stamps.

It is to encourage such children that we again appeal to the public for discarded clothing, shoes and other material such as books and toys which may be re-packaged into gifts for distribution in homes and community assemblies. Some friends prefer to send money which we use to purchase fruit, candy and such other things as may be needed to complete the individual packages.

In a few exceptional instances, we have paid for urgently needed and long deferred hospital treatment of a deserving child or an adult as a very special Christmas gift.

Thanks to Victory gardens and the food preservation program there is less danger this winter of outright hunger, but the need for winter apparel is urgent and each such gift releases a few more pennies for further purchases of war stamps and at the same time reduces health hazards from exposure.

On account of the war emergency, fathers and older boys have left the farms either for labor in industry or for service in the armed forces. This leaves mothers, aged and dependent relatives and smaller children to carry on farming operations. Such family dislocations, together with scarcity and high prices of civilian goods, increase the need for gifts this fall.

We, therefore, make this earnest appeal for material donations and funds to continue Tuskegee's Christmas gift distribution for 1943.

Packages and letters may be addressed to

F. D. PATTERSON,
President.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Pittsburgh Senior Is President Of Club

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 2.—Ola Mae Norwood, Pittsburgh, Penn., a senior in the school of Education, assumed office this week as president of the Associated Women Students at Tuskegee Institute. She was elected last Spring. Miss Norwood's other campus interests are membership in the Little Theater, the Tuskegee Band, the Institute Orchestra, the Bond and Stamp Committee, and the Y. W. C. A.

Other officers of the A. W. S., elected who also began their official duties this week: Irene Parish, senior, home economics, Selma, vice-president; Clara Harrison, sophomore, home economics, Birmingham, secretary; Agnes Woodward, sophomore, commercial industries (printing), Portsmouth, Va., assistant secretary; Mable Henderson, sophomore, home economics, Kendleton, Texas, treasurer.

Committee chairmen chosen during the Spring election follow: Lovette Washington, senior, education, New York City, Women's Senate; Barbara Chappelle, senior, home economics, Thomasville, Ga., Julia Martin, sophomore, education, Malvern, Penn., scholarship; Dicy Thomas, senior, education, New York City, social; Elizabeth Brown, sophomore, education, Baxter Springs, Kan., forum; Ruth Roseberry, sophomore, education, Atlanta, Ga., publicity.

The presidents of Rockefeller Hall, Huntington Hall, Douglass Hall, White Hall and James Hall will be announced immediately following their election.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Back Runs 65 Yards

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Oct. 2.—Fleetfooted Purnell Miller, of Anniston, cut in behind a member of the Service Battalian, Third Student Training Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga., took Tabor's 20-yard pass and ran 65 yards, scoring the first of Tuskegee's pair of touchdowns in the season's opener for both teams in the Alumni Bowl here today.

Miller's spectacular performance was enacted in the second quarter after the volunteer Tigers and the Army had staged an initial period of lively interest. Tuskegee's second tally was chalked up in the 3rd stanza. Otis Head sparked the drive when he intercepted a Panther pass and raced to the armed forces 35. Four plays later Tabor threw to Brown for the score. Tabor's first attempt for the extra point was blocked and his second was wide.

The Army fought with all of its usual characteristics of resourcefulness and strategy, using Capt. Stillwell, Rosenburg, Williams and Powell in the punch plays, but the Tigers, alert in every instance, were able to outsmart their khaki-clad rivals holding them scoreless.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
October 20, 1943

Tuskegee Institute Board To Meet

Several Alabama members of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute will leave today to attend a general board meeting in New York Thursday.

Dr. E. B. Norton, State school superintendent, appointed an ex-officio board member by Gov. Sparks, said he and five of the eight other State members would attend.

Alabama's 1943 Legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to Tuskegee in addition to a $10,000 annual allotment from the State to enlarge graduate and professional studies.

Norton said other board members attending would be Representative W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette; Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee; Senator John H. Pinson, Geiger, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of a State negro correctional school.

Dr. F. D. Paterson, president of Tuskegee and a member of the board, also will attend, Dr. Norton said. Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor; Judge C. E. Thomas, of Prattville, and Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, would not be able to make the trip, he added.

The meeting will be held at the Chase National Bank, New York City.

Tuskegee Institute
Globe and Independent

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Sept. 15—Classes for the Academic Year, 1943-1944, in the departments of Agriculture, Home Economics, Education and Nurse Training will begin at 8:00 o'clock Monday morning September 13, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President Tuskegee Institute, announced this week.

In spite of the numerous opportunities for employment at attractive wages, applications indicate that there will be a full quota of students here on the opening day, Institute officials stated, except, of course, in the case of men students. Applications for admission to the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes for women students haev been accepted to capacity, it was stated.

A large number of young women have been admitted to the Cadet Nurse Corps for the accelerated 30-month course in nurse training. The orientation, health and entrace examination period will extend from September 7 through September 9. New students will arrive on September 6. Old students will register on September 9.

Nashville, Tenn.

First Lieutenant John D. Patton, farmerly of the ROTC staff at Tuskegee Institute, has been transferred from Camp Stewart, Ga., where he is serving in the capacity of Assistant Special Service Officer.

Lieutenant Patton earned a very creditable record while with the ROTC, both as Clerical and Technical Assistant to the PMS&T, and Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics over a period of six years. His transfer results in a distinct loss to the Institute and the community.

Lieutenant Patton was actively interested in the religious, civic and educational work to the community. The faculty and students of Tuskegee Institute, and his many friends in the community join in wishing him continued success in his Army career. Lieutenant Patton left the Institute Monday for his new station.

First Class Petty Officer Eristus Sams of the United States Coast Guard, who is stationed at Manhattan Beach Training Station, Brooklyn, New York, visited the Tuskegee campus this week. Sams was en route to Brownwood, Texas, to visit his parents, wives and friends, and was on his first leave since joining the Coast Guard Service in 1942.

Sams starred as a halfback on the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger football team in 1934, '35, '36 and '37, and was placed on the 1937 All-American football team by several sports writers. Sams had all the characteristics of an outstanding halfback. He was powerful and rugged on offense and defense, anaccurate passer and receiver and was fast and shifty on his feet; he had a willingness to learn and a desire to excell and he never seemed to tire.

In addition to his anility as a football player he was a middle distance runner on the track team, establishing a very fine record.

He is serving as an assistant to Lieut. Commander Jack Dempsey in the physical fitness program which is being carried on at Manhattan Beach.

He was with the Farm Security Administration before joining the Service.

Tigers Flooded With Bowl Bids

Weekly Review

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Several Bowl bids have been received by Tuskegee's Golden Tigers within the past ten days. The members of the team played their last game of the regular playing season with State Teachers College at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Alabama, Thanksgiving Day, winning by a score of 19 to 13.

Birmingham, Ala.

The Golden Tigers have received invitations to play from Savannah, Georgia; New Orleans, La.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo.; Tampa, Fla.; and Houston, Texas.

Tuskegee will compete with the First Truck Regiment of Fort Benning Georgia in Memorial Stadium, Columbus, Georgia, Friday night, December 3, the game being played in the interest of the Columbus, Georgia YMCA. All funds above the expense of transportation and equipment of the team will go to the Golden Ayalanche fund to the relief fund of Tuskegee's former All-American halfback, Eristus Sams, who is now serving with the Coast Guard.

Sams was injured in the Columbus Ninth Street Y all the way to the Foster Peabody, distinguished Georgian.

Tuskegee met Morehouse in the Stadium on October 22 and turn-ed back the Maroons by a score of 12 to 6. It was estimated that approximately two thousand spectators saw the game. The Crimson Pipers and the group of majorettes, rating a big hand for their performance during the intermission, while the Tuskegee Band and the corps of majorettes have been invited to appear with the team in Montgomery and give their highly entertaining performance during the interest of this wide-awake city and the sale of tickets that appeared to be worthwhile cause should appeal to the people of this community for charity. Last year Tuskegee's second game was a much needed rest.

The Tuskegee Band and the corps of majorettes, rating a big hand for their performance during the intermission, while both teams were taking a much needed rest.

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Lovely Classic Queens

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Shown above, left, is Miss Geraldine Barber, crowned "Sweetheart of the Teams," and right, Miss Neal McFadden, "Miss Tuskegee" who was recently chosen queen of the Institute by popular vote. The two charming lassies were snapped by photographers at the Tuskegee and Wilberforce game in Chicago, as they rose to cheer the huge Navy band that graced the illuminated field. Miss Barber was crowned at the Wilberforce-Tuskegee Alumni Dance which was held at the Parkway Ballroom on the eve of the game. She resides at 6043 St. Lawrence Avenue.—(Photo TAAF).

'Skegee Set For Clark

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

After Bowing To Army

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — After a rest period of several days the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute will begin preparation for their Vulcan Bowl game with Clark College of Atlanta, which will be played at Rickwood Field, in Birmingham, Jan. 1, 1944. Tuskegee represented the Southern Conference in the Bowl game last year, playing Texas College of Tyler. On the basis of their record during the current season the Tigers have again been invited to play in the Vulcan Bowl game.

DEC 7 1943

The Panthers of Clark College played the Tigers in an early season game in Birmingham and won 7-0, in the last few seconds of play. The game was one of those spectacular performances with excitement and uncertainty all the way. Incidentally, Clark is the only college team that has registered a victory over Tuskegee this year.

Tuskegee's impressive season record and the estimated attendance of those who saw the Tigers in action follow:

Tuskegee 12 — 1st Stu't Tr. Regt. 0 at Tuskegee Attendance 3,500.

Tuskegee [illegible] Morris Brown 0 At Atlanta Attendance 4,000.

DEC 7 1943

Tuskegee 0 — Clark 7 At Birmingham, Attendance 5,000.

Tuskegee 12 — Morehouse 6 At Columbus, Ga. Attendance 15,000.

Tuskegee 32 — Wilberforce 6 At Chicago Attendance 18,000.

Tuskegee 42 — West Virginia 6 At Detroit Attendance 12,000

Tuskegee 19 — Florida 6 At Jacksonville Attendance 2,500

Tuskegee 32 — Morris Brown 13 At Tuskegee Attendance 4,000

Tuskegee 19 — Alabama State 13 At Montgomery Attendance 10,000

Tuskegee [illegible] 1st Truck Regt. 19 At Columbus, Ga. Attendance 5,000

DEC 7 1943

In the approaching [illegible] of a grand and glorious season Cleve L. Abbott will depend upon the able arm of a youth named Tabor. This hard working Fort Valley, Georgia, lad has put in long hours of practice trying to reach the peak of perfection in placing his passes. Tabor rose to the heights in his game with Wilberforce University at Comiskey Park, in Chicago, with 18,000 spectators looking on, and again at the University of Detroit Stadium, in Detroit, with 10,000 cheering his marvelous performance. Tabor is also rated as a good punter. His kicking during the present season has been unexcelled.

There are other excellent chore men in the Tiger cast. Among them are Charles Perry, Savannah, Fernell Miller, Anniston, ends; Albert Crawford, Tuscumbia, Otis Head Griffin, halfbacks; Thomas Augustus, Laurinburg, N. C., tackle; Carter Bowman, captain, Washington, center; Millard Mitchell, Houston, Tex., and Walter Woods, Fort Worth, Tex. guards.

If these men function as they have on occasions during the current campaign they should give the Panthers plenty of worry on January 1 and enough memories to last a life time.

Coach [illegible] Robinson, on the other hand, will not only have the youthful Harper, highly regarded for his ball handling ab[illegible] but also Hatchett, Barbee and Tenfroe, who stand out in effectiveness while in the game. Harper is not only a runner of power but one of terrific speed. He is one of the most dangerous men in Southern intercollegiate circles, and if his teammates ever spring him into the open he will make several Tigers catch lots of fresh air trying to overtake him.

The Clark College Panthers, having defeated the Tigers 7-0 early this year, seem to be the logical choice to oppose the Golden Avalanche in the Vulcan Bowl game, this being too, in view of travel restrictions and other wartime emergencies.

Since the announcement was made by the Associated Press and other news gathering organizations stating that Tuskegee and Clark will play in the Vulcan Bowl game on January 1, the Vulcan Bowl Committee has received scores of congratulatory messages in commendation of the selec[illegible] The members of the committee are B. T. Harvey, Chairman, C. L. Abbott, Vice-Chairman; C. W. Askew, Secretary; H. C. Trenholm Treasurer; R. S. Darnaby, H. L. Mosely, W. J. Moore, S. J. Bennett and Ralph Robinson.

DEC 7 1943

New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Inaugurates Laboratory For Agricultural Advancement Supervised By Dr. M. F. Spaulding Of Langston U.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Agriculture, is one of the most enproject to serve as a laboratory thusiastic spokemen about the for the planting, cultivation and work in this laboratory. White is harvesting of crops so as to interested in all phases of agristrengthen the undergraduate culture and is taking additional training in technical agriculture training on this project in order has been started in the School of to compete with farm reared Agricultu[illegible] Tuskegee Institute boys.

This laboratory, [illegible] acres Tuskegee with its farms, shops of general farm crops, providesand classrooms is unsurpassed for unsurpassed opportunities forthe teaching of technical agri- students taking a course in ag-culture. Animal husbandry, riculture to gain information on ing. veterinary what to do and what not to do. gardening. On this fifteen acre testtube culture and are planted cotton sorghum, sweet are specific phases of potatoes, soy beans, corn, cow in which students peas, peanuts and melons. These crops afford the student the opportunity to develop skills in selecting seed, how to plant, what rate to plant, scientifically, the basic crops of the south.

What arouses unusually keen interest in this farm laboratory the number of young men the city who see an opportunity to acquire and develop basic skills.

DEC 7 1943

Baltimore, Md.
American

Million in Bonds, Names 2 Bombers

Dr. A. G. Gaston, Tuskegee graduate and wife of the director of the war bond campaign, christened "The Spirit of Tuskegee." Dedicating the bomber was a delegation from the school headed by President F. D. Patterson, State war bond committee chairman.

A parade and mammoth war bond rally at the city auditorium preceded the dedication. Participating in the parade were the Camp Tuskegee [illegible] Air Force Bands, and various civic groups.

DEC 7 1943

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The christening of two bombers, one honoring Tuskegee Institute, climaxed the two-week war bond campaign here in which over a million dollars worth of bonds were sold.

The other bomber, a B-24 Liberator, was christened by a [illegible] Patterson Present

This marked the first time a [illegible] has been christened by a [illegible] Julius Ellsberry.

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DEC 7 1943

New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Inaugurates Laboratory For Agricultural Advancement Supervised By Dr. M. F. Spaulding Of Langston U.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Agriculture, is one of the most enproject to serve as a laboratory thusiastic spokemen about the for the planting, cultivation and work in this laboratory. White is harvesting of crops so as to interested in all phases of agristrengthen the undergraduate culture and is taking additional training in technical agriculture training on this project in order has been started in the School of to compete with farm reared Agricultu[illegible] Tuskegee Institute boys.

This laboratory, [illegible] acres Tuskegee with its farms, shops of general farm crops, providesand classrooms is unsurpassed for unsurpassed opportunities forthe teaching of technical agri- students taking a course in ag-culture. Animal husbandry, riculture to gain information on ing. veterinary what to do and what not to do. gardening. On this fifteen acre testtube culture and are planted cotton sorghum, sweet are specific phases of potatoes, soy beans, corn, cow in which students peas, peanuts and melons. These crops afford the student the opportunity to develop skills in selecting seed, how to plant, what rate to plant, scientifically, the basic crops of the south.

What arouses unusually keen interest in this farm laboratory the number of young men the city who see an opportunity to acquire and develop basic skills.

DEC 7 1943

Baltimore, Md.
American

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DEC 7 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 82

18-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

As "Good Neighbors" Visit Tuskegee

JAN 18 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Following an educational program providing for the exchange of students between the United States, South America and the West Indies, seven specialists in hygiene, under the supervision of the Pan-American Bureau of Sanitation in Washington, D. C., were given an opportunity to study health and sanitation methods in this country.

The delegation was invited by Lt. Col. Richard C. Cumming, post surgeon, to inspect the malaria control project at this air base. Shown here are members of the Haitian delegation and medical technician of this base. Left to right, Dr. Georges Nicholas, Jeremie, Haiti; Dr. Carlos Boulos, Dept. of Hygiene, Port-au-Prince; Sgt. Edward E. Mitchell, Station Hospital, T. A. F. S.; Dr. Felix Buteau, Service of Hygiene, Los Cayes; Dr. A. Ph Argant, Service of Hygiene, Pacmel; Pvt. Robert Shields, Station Hospital, T. A. F. S.; Dr. J. B. Durand, National Service of Hygiene, Port-au-Prince; Dr. Gaston Jumelle, Saint Marc; and Dr. Charles Dambreville, Pettit Goave, W. I.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Army And Navy Select 281 Colleges To Train Personnel

FEB 7 - 1943

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—(AP)—The War Manpower Commission announced today approval of 281 non-Federal schools, colleges, and universities for utilization by the War and Navy Departments for specialized training of men and women needed in the armed forces.

Located throughout the country, the institutions were the first to be selected by a joint committee of the Army, Navy and Manpower Commission for the new war program. Many others will be designated later. Every institution in the country is being considered for possible use.

Some of the officers who will staff the army personnel assigned to various colleges were recently assembled at Maxwell Field to await assignment. While here they have been acquainted with their duties as commanding officers, each of a contingent at a college.

The commission emphasized that actual contracts will be let only to institutions whose facilities prove acceptable to the interested branch of the services.

Contracts for training made before creation of the committee remain in force. There are between 600 and 700 of these. Renewals will clear through the committee.

Among the 281 approved today are:

FEB 7 - 1943

To the War Department for training engineers: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Alabama.

To the War Department for training aviation cadets:

Alabama—Birmingham-Southern College, Tuskegee Institute, University of Alabama.

To the War Department for WAAC training centers: Tuskegee Institute.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Xavier Cagers Down Tuskegee "5", 50-31

FEB 17 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The Xavier University precision like basketball team turned back the Golden Quint of Tuskegee Institute, 50 to 31, in Logan Hall here Friday night in one of the season's most exciting games. Wright, Ward and Clifton of the Gold Rush team used their height to advantage in sinking their shots and in taking the ball off the backboards which they did with consistent regularity. Wright led the scoring for Xavier with 13 points; Ward followed with 12 and Clifton accounted for 11.

George, Tuskegee's fine forward, tallied 10 points. Perry, who recently returned to the line-up, was viciferously cheered when he took the floor and he was again wildly cheered when he was relieved after tossing in three baskets and a charity chance for a total of 7 points. Brinkley, another fine player, who has been out since the Tuskegee-Morehouse football game, was warmly greeted when he went into the game. He turned in an evening of aggressive play. The

XAVIER (50)	B	F	P
Wright, forward	6	1	13
Ward, forward	5	2	12
Clifton, center	5	1	11
Savery, guard	3	0	6
Spinn, guard	2	0	4
Henderson	0	0	0
Van Vrekent, guard	0	0	0
Blanek, guard	0	0	0
McBee, guard	0	0	0
TOTAL	23	4	50

TUSKEGEE (31)	B	F	P
Brinkley, forward	0	0	0
G. Robinson, forward	1	1	3
Bethel	1	0	2
George, forward	4	2	10
L. Robinson	1	2	4
Babbs, center	1	0	2
Bowman, center	0	0	0
Washington, center	1	0	2
Perry, guard	3	1	7
Anderson, guard	0	0	0
Van Cleve, guard	0	1	1
White, guard	0	0	0

Norfolk, Virginia
JAN 16 1943

Many Tuskegee Athletes Win Honors In Past Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In the list of major championships in all sports for 1942, athletes from Tuskegee Institute have won many honors. They are listed as follows:

National A. A. U. Outdoor Men's Championship: 100 Meter Dash—Alice Coachman; 80 Meter Hurdles—Lillie Purifoy; 400 Meter Relay—Tuskegee Institute. (Lillie Purifoy, Rowena Harrison, Leilanis Perry, Alice Coachman)

The Women's National Championships were held on July 4, 1942 at Ocean City, N. J. The members of the Tuskegee Women's Track and Field Team participated in this meet and for the sixth consecutive year won the national title. They won their first championship in 1937 at Trenton, N. J.

In 1936 at Providence Rhode Island, the team tied for second place with 15 points.

JAN 16 1943

Several members of the team would have represented the United States in the Pan American games which were scheduled to

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE 'CAPS' 35 NEW NURSES

FEB 16 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 15—(AP)—Thirty-five freshmen nurses—the largest class in history and representing 13 states—were "capped" at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. John A. Kenny, medical director of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, said Tuskegee was answering the nation's call for more trained nurses.

FEB 16 1943

Total enrollment at the school of nursing is 64, and many of the seniors already have registered with the American Red Cross, Dr. Kenny said. The school is directed by Nurse Louise Creamon, who last year was deferred from the U. S. Army Nursing Service to conduct training here.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

McMath High Scorer With Sixteen Points

FEB 7 1943

By JOEL W. SMITH

The Morehouse Maroon Tigers dropped another heart-breaker when the Tuskegee Golden Tigers nosed out, 45-43, in a thrilling game played Saturday night at Morehouse gymnasium before an overflow crowd.

The Maroon Tigers, led by Samuel McMath, made a determined effort to over-haul the Tuskegee cagers late in the last half, but the visitors, paced by George Robinson and Junius Babbs, were able to cling to their slim margin until the timer's bell ended the game.

FEB 7 1943

45-39. With less than three minutes left to play McMath found the net twice in succession and the game ended, 45-43.

Babbs, Tuskegee center made the initial score of the game, when he sank a field goal early in the first half. Two more baskets, one made by Charles Perry and another by Babbs gave Tuskegee a 6-0 lead.

Jerome Harris, Maroon guard cashed-in on the first Morehouse score with a neat one-hand shot. Leo Brinkley increased the margin to, 8-2, only to have Albert Williams come thru with a field goal for a, 9-4 count, Perry having made good his foul shot for Tuskegee.

The Golden Tigers continued to stay out in front, with the Maroon Tigers decreasing the margin gradually. McMath and Williams combined their efforts to even the count, 13-13, and Williams' gratus toss reversed the order, 14-13 in favor of Morehouse.

The two teams fought on even terms, knotting the count 14-14, and 15-15 until late in the first half when Perry and Lloyd Robinson went on a scoring spree to give Tuskegee a 25-22 advantage as the half ended.

As the second half got underway, Oliver Brooks tossed in a field goal to make the score, 25-24, but Claude George, Atlanta youngster found the net three times in succession and the Golden Tigers were out in front again, 31-24.

McMath, Harris and Wilcox put Morehouse back in the game with three field goals and a foul shot, with the Golden Tigers still maintaining a three-point advantage. Babbs, Perry and George Robinson went into action, and Tuskegee led, 34-31.

The Maroon quintet made one more strong bid to even the count. McMath made two straight field goals and Wilcox found his range for a, 44-37 count. A foul shot by George made the score, 45-37, after which Wilcox dropped a shot thru the loop to cut the lead to

Morehouse (43)		Tuskegee (45)
McMath (16)—Brinkley (2)	F	
Brooks (2)—George (9)	F	
Wilcox (8)—Babbs (12)	C	
Harris (8)—Perry (13)	G	
Williams (7)—Van Cleve (1)	G	
Lewis (2)—G. Robinson (4)		
Jett—L. Robinson (4)		
Pierce—Bethel		
Simmons—Anderson		
Kennon.		

Officials: Referee: Joe Johnson, (Clark); Umpire: J. H. Robinson, (Morris Brown).

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

19-Year-Old Ph.D. To Tuskegee Faculty

CHICAGO.--(ANP)--Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins Jr., who at the age of 19 became the youngest holder of a doctor of philosophy degree ever to be graduated by the University of Chicago, will become a member of the faculty at Tuskegee institute.

Dr. Wilkins, whose field is mathematics and who has lately been studying at Princeton university on advanced problems in that subjects, will fit into the rapidly expanding school of mechanical industries where mathematics play an important part.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

SIAC Teams To Battle For '43 Championship

FEB 10 1943

Plans have been completed for the annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, which will be staged at the Tuskegee Institute Gymnasium (Logan Hall), March 4, 5, and 6. This elimination tournament will determine the 1943 hardwood championship in the conference and only members in good standing may enter.

The tournament will be conducted by the Southern Conference Basketball Committee, which was appointed at the annual meeting, held in Montgomery in December. The personnel of the committee includes Cleve L. Abbott, chairman, Tuskegee; C. Johnson Dunn, Alabama State; J. B. Bragg, Florida A and M; Theodore Wright, Xavier; and R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee.

Reasonable lodging rates have been set up for contestants, who will be available in the school Cafeteria at a nominal cost. Teams will be limited to ten actual contestants and the coach.

The drawing for tournament play will be made at 7 oclock, March 3 and teams will be assigned practice periods at the gymnasium by the Tournament Committee. The Trophy will be replaced by a certificate to designate the winner of the championship and the individual players of winning teams will receive balls.

FEB 10 1943

Previous tournament winners are as follows: Tuskegee Institute, 1934; Alabama State, 1936; Morehouse College, 1936; Alabama State, 1935; Alabama 1927; Xavier University, 1938; Xavier University, 1939; Clark College, 1940; Xavier University, 1941; and Florida A and M College, 1942.

XAVIER GOLD RUSH CAGERS LEAD PRE-TOURNAMENT PLAY

The Xavier University Gold Rush cagers are undefeated in the pre-tournament play and have chalked up top-heavy victories over two strong conference teams. If the Xavierites can maintain their brilliant pace, they will enter the tournament as the odds-on favorites.

The "fast-breaking" South Carolina State Bulldogs loom as the other strong contender for championship honors. Coach Ollie Dawson has one of the best balanced combinations in the loop and the Bulldogs will bear watching when the conference meet gets underway.

Fisk Bulldogs, Tuskegee Golden Tigers, Florida Rattlers, Morehouse Maroon Tigers and Clark Panthers will be loaded with "TNT" and may rock SIAC cage circles by blasting Xavier and South Carolina out of their one-two positions.

The Other teams expected to enter the meet include: Alabama State Hornets, Benedict Tigers, Lane Dragons and Knoxville Bulldogs.

Tournament officials include: B. Harvey, (Colgate); G. H. Lennon; (Bluefield); and L. R. Easterly, (Wilberforce).

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

39 Nurses Given Their First Caps

FEB 1 2 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS) — Thirty-nine members of the Freshman Class in Nurse Training at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital received their caps, symbol of the profession, at the annual capping exercises held in the Auditorium of the Institute Hospital here Sunday night, before a large gathering of students, members of the faculty and townspeople.

FEB 1 2 1943

Miss Queen Esther Knight, St. Petersburg, Fla., spoke on "The Nurse's Place in Medicine;" "The Cap, Its Meaning," was delivered by Miss Marsella Lawrence. The cap was accepted by Miss Ethel Culver. Following the Pledge by the members of the class of 1945, the candidates were presented by Miss Addie M. Thorn. The senior nurses placed the caps.

The class was received by Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, who spoke of the dignity of the nursing profession and of the high character of service rendered humanity by these angels of mercy.

FEB 1 2 1943

Miss Ernestine Gipson, honor student, El Campo, Texas, presided.

Nurses who received their caps were: Opal Anderson, Alexandria, La.; Lizzie M. Banks, Midway, Ala.; Ernestine L. Bernard, Monroe, La.; Amarion Boggs, Detroit, Mich.; Ernestine Brown, Bessemer, Ala.; Martha Citizen, New Orleans, La.; Inez V. Colbert, Sapulpa, Okla.; Ethel M. Culver, Kewanee, Ill.; Lillian V. Damie, Miami, Fla.; Jes-

Southern M
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MAR 2 —
TUSKEGEE, AL
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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
10th Annual Cage
Meet At Tuskegee
Twelve Teams Entered In

sie Fluellen, Selma, Ala.; Ernestine Y. Gipson, El Campo, Texas.; Sylbena Graham, Woodville, Ohio; Mattie R. Kidd, Benham, Ky.; Lucile V. King, Thomaston, La.; Bette Jean Kinner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Marjorie Kurtz, Albion

Golden Tigers Ready For Chicago Battle

Weekly R

Birmingham, Ala.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct, 1943—R. S. Darnaby, veteran Tuskegee Institute publicity director, arrived in Chicago this week and began immed iately to stir up interest in the annual Tuskegee-Wilberforce football game which will be played at Comiskey Park, Thirt fifth Street and Shields Avenue, 8:00 o' clock, Friday night, October 29. Darnaby, who served with the American Army in France during World War I, punched out considerable copy for the overseas newspapers. In the capacity of advance man for the Golden Tigers and other Tuskegee organizations through the years he has furnished interesting and informative copy for the press. Of the 1943 Edition of the Tuskegee Tigers he said. "I think Coach Abbott has assembled one of the fastest and most promis ng group of youngsters that I have seen in many seasons of football. The boys are fast, resourceful, capable and are as hard as nails." "Early season sucess has not spoiled them," he said, "and it would appear that by the time they reach Chicago for the fourteenth annual game with Wilberforce they will be going strong."

Alva Tabor, quarterback usually found on the throwing end of the Tuskegee passes gets better with each succeeding game. He is cool under the stress and strain of gridiron warfare, spots his man and then hurls directly to him. Southern writers have called Tabor 'the machine gun passer." Per-nell Miller and Carter Bowman are usually on the receiving end of Tabor's heaves. Frank Benson's weight operates in the center of the Tuskegee line. There is impressive power in the guards and tackles and plenty of punch and smart play in the men who do the backfield chores.

The T gers turned back the strong Army team from Fort Benning, Ga., in their opening game at the Institute, Oct. 2, twelve to 0; held the powerful Wolverines of Morris Brown Colege of Atlanta a week later, to a scoreless tie and on Oct. 15, at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, were defeated by the Panthers of Clark Colege of Atlanta, 7 to 0. The menu for the Golden Tigers on Oct. 22, will be the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College, of Atlnta. This game will be played under the lights at Memorial Stadium in Columbus Ga., and the next engagement for the Golden Avalanche will be with the Bulldogs of Wilberforce University which will attract thousands of sports lovers who willl come to the White Sox Baseball Park from every section of Chicago for one of the most colorful games of the season.

To Raise $500 For Scout Executive

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Public exercises were conducted by Troop 70 Boy Scouts of America at the Chambliss Children's House on the Tuskegee Institute campus Friday night. Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of the Institute, sent greetings and expressed deep interest in the activities of the Local Troop.

The program as arranged and carried out by members of the Troop follows: Prayer; Remarks by the Scoutmaster, Charles G. Bevans; Oath, Frederick Smith; Laws, Floyd Binder; Motto, Robert Binder; Badge, Theodore Trabue; Uniform, Cornelius Polk History of the Flag, Joseph Fuller; Respect Due the Flag, Theodore Polk; First Aid, Charles G. Bevans, Jr., Semaphore, Thomas Edwards and Harold Trabue.

Malachi Morse, Jr., Treasurer of the Local Troop Committee, a former Scout, and a veteran of World War I, who has assisted in the development of the Scout program at teh Institute, spoke briefly, pointing out that honesty, politeness, promptness, courtesy, leadership tra ning and personal safety are among the valuable lessons learned by affiliat on with a Scout Troop.

Charles G. Bevans, Scoutmaster, presented the following candidates who were awarded badges by Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association: Candidates for the Tenderfoot Badge: Floyd Bunder, Robert Binder, Theodore Polk, Joe Harris, Cornelius Polk, Clarence Dunn, Edward W. Ramsey, Jr., Lewis Garrett, Frederick Smith and Joseph Fuller.

Candidates for Second Class Badges: Theodore Trabue, Charles G. Bevans, Jr., Harold Trabue and Thomas Edwards.

Residents of the institute community interested in Scouting have started a cmapaign to raise $500.00 to supplement the salary of colored Boy Scout Executive who will devote h's time to the development of Scouting in the Montgomery and Tuskegee areas.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Alabama Governor Names State's Tuskegee Trustees

Montgomery, Ala., Oct.— (ANP) Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama announced this week his nomination of six trustees to be added to the board of Tuskegee institute. Those named by the governor are Atty. W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette, Ala., lawyer, leader in education and the state representative who fathered the bill appropriating $100,000 annually for Tuskegee institute, through the legislature; John H. Pinson, Geiger, Ala., banker and business man, a member of the State Senate; Atty. Henry Neil Segrest, uskegee, Ala., a member of the House of Representatives; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham, one of the State's largest industrialists and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the State Negro industrial school at Mt. Meigs, Ala. Wingfield is a graduate of Tuskegee institute. The State Superintendent of Education, Dr. E. B. Morton, is an ex-officio member. The nominations are subject to ratification by the Board of Trustees at its meeting in New York this month.

Tuskegee is to undertake graduate work in the fields of Home Economics, Agriculture and Vocational subjects in return for the increased appropriation which it is to receive from the state. The State Trustees have been named to overset the expenditure of the taxpayers' money. In the future no governor can appoint more than two trustees in a given year. The State Trustees have no voice in the election of the regular trustees. The regular board of trustees which is a self perpetuating body consists of 19 members. With the new additions there will be a board of 25.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Daughter of R. R. Moton Now Member of WACs

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. —Miss Jennie Moton, daughter of the late Russa R. Moton and Mrs. Moton, left Hampton for Richmond, last Tuesday following her recent induction into the WAC.

Miss Moton, who is a Hampton Institute graduate, was scheduel to report at the WAC induction center in Richmond, after which she expected to travel to Fort Des Moines, Ia., for basic training.

Tuskegee Scholarship To Be Offered Winner Of Oratorical Contest

Age-Herald

Event Is Again Sponsored By News And Age-Herald For Negro High Schools

Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute, which this year as last, is offering a $100 tuition scholarship in connection with the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald for students of Negro high schools of Jefferson County, has issued a brief review which gives a clear insight into the workings of the institution.

This review, by Dean I. A. Derbigny, shows how Tuskegee Institute "prepares teachers and skilled workers in agriculture, the technical trades, home economics and commercial dieti . In addition, the Institute prepares nurses, supervisors of music and teachers of elementary education and physical education. In all of its educational programs the effort is made to make the instruction as realistic and as practical as possible without neglect of all of those necessary factors which contribute to intelligent living and effective working. . ."

* * *

IN COMMENTING ON THE INSTITUTE'S "INTERNE PLAN," Dean Derbigny says in part: "This plan was inaugurated in 1936 as part of the commercial dietetics program and his since been adapted with necessary modifications to the needs in technical trades and teacher-training curricula. The essential fcatures of this plan as it is applied to the commercial dietetics program are: (1) Alternate periods of class and laboratory instruction with practical experience on an actual job; (2) instructions based upon the needs revealed through job experience; (3) selection of interne jobs in keeping with the development level of the student; (4) self-help through earning during the interne period; (5) placement based upon proven ability.

* * *

"UNDER THIS PLAN, THE STUDENT IS ENROLLED for the full year of 12 months. Theoretical and laboratory instruction is given for three months; then the student is farmed out to a hotel, restaurant or other food-serving establishment for practical experience. At first, in the simpler tasks, then in the later periods when his training is more advanced, he is gradually initiated into the larger responsibilities leading to the full duties of chef and steward. Meanwhile, every effort is made to round out his training through theory, laboratory and supervised practice. For four years this cyclical process is repeated so that at the end of his period of training the student has had two years (12 months) of work in school and two years experience on the job.

* * *

"THE STUDENT IS PAID BY HIS EMPLOYERS during his interne period and his wages increase as he acquires experience and skill. This modest compensation enables the student to defray some of his expenses while in school."

Training for other trades or professions is also explained.

Tuskegee Head Tells Plans Of Stamp Sale To Assist Foundation

News
Birmingham, Ala.

1,000,000 Will Carry Picture Of G. W. Carver, Bring In Penny Each

NEW YORK—(AP)—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Sunday announced plans for a nationwide campaign to sell 1,000,000 1-cent stamps to aid the George Washington Carver Foundation, named for the famed Negro scientist.

Dr. Patterson made the announcement at a conference here of Tuskegee Institute alumni of the northeastern region of the Abyssinian Baptist Church. He said the stamps, bearing a likeness of Dr. Carver, were scheduled to go on sale in a few weeks.

After telling of Tuskegee Institute's part in training aviators and others for the armed services, Dr. Patterson declared that the school stood ready to cooperate with the government in rehabilitating returning soldiers.

The conference presented the Institute president with $1,160 in War Bonds for the benefit of the foundation.

Carver One-Cent Stamp Is Planned

Mobile, Ala. Register
October 25, 1943

New Issue Expected To Be Ready Soon, Tuskegee President Says

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—(AP)—Plans for a nation-wide campaign to sell 1,000,000 one-cent stamps to aid the George Washington Carver Foundation, named for the late negro scientist, at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., were announced Sunday.

The announcement was made at a conference of Tuskegee Institute alumni of the northeastern region

tractor; Judge C. E. Thomas, of Prattville, and Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, will not be able to make the trip, he added.

The meeting will be held at the Chase National Bank, New York City.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Board To Attend Meeting

Alabama members of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees met here yesterday for a preliminary conference before attending a general board meeting in New York Oct. 21.

Dr. E. B. Norton, State education superintendent, who was appointed an ex-officio member by Gov. Chauncey Sparks this year, said several of the Alabama members would attend the New York meeting.

The 1943 Legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to Tuskegee in addition to its annual grant of $10,000, and provided for appointment of the State education superintendent and five others to the trustees board.

Other Sparks appointees, all of whom were present today, are Representative W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette; Senator John H. Pinson, Geiger; Representative Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of Mt. Meigs Training School for Negro Boys.

Two Alabamians, who already were board members, also attended. They are Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor, and former Judge C. E. Thomas of Prattville.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

TUSKEGEE TRUSTEES TO MEET IN NEW YORK

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 20.—Five Alabamaians, recently made members of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, left today for New York to attend the first meeting of the governing body of the noted higher institution for Negroes since the State of Alabama went into virtual partnership with the school and started contributing heavily to its financial support.

The meeting will be held tomorrow at the Chase National Bank.

In the past, the Legislature had given only $10,000 annually as a "token" appropriation to the institution. This year, at the behest of Governor Sparks and by agreement with the board of trustees, another annual appropriation of $100,000 was voted to the hereto-fore privately endowed institution.

New trustees leaving today were Norton, Rep. W. C. Beebe, Baldwin County; Rep. Henry Neill Segrest, Macon County; Sen. John H. Pinson, Sumter County, and J. R. Wingfield, president of the Alabama Reform School for (Negro) Juvenile Law Breakers, located at Mt. Meigs.

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala., News
October 7 1943

In order that the general public might become better acquainted with projects the students participate in, the Division of Agronomy at Tuskegee Institute has arranged a display of some of its products. This display will be held in the Milbank Agriculture Building, basement floor in the Farm Crops laboratory, Friday, Oct. 8, from 1 to 7 p.m. The public is invited.

The success of the Summer work has been due chiefly to the financial backing of the administration and a favorable season.

The Division of Agronomy is under the supervision of Dr. M. F. Spaulding and Prof. C. W. Clift.

Fleetfooted Purnell Miller, a product of the Cobb High School, Anniston, Ala., cut in behind a member of the Service Battalion, Third Student Training Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga., took Alva Tabor's 20 yard pass and ran 65 yards, scoring the first of Tuskegee's pair of touchtowns in the season's opener for both teams in the Alumni Bowl here last Friday. Miller's spectacular performance was enacted in the second quarter after the youthful Tigers and the Army had staged an initial period of lively interest.

Tuskegee's second tally was chalked up in the third stanza. Otis Head, brother of Raymond Head, a daring halfback of the 1942 Tiger team, sparked the drive when he intercepted a Panther pass and raced to the Armed Forces' 35. In three plays the ball was placed on the Soldiers' 9. Tabor passed to Brown for the score. Tabor's first attempt for the extra point was blocked and his second was wide. The final score: Tuskegee 12, Service Battalion, Third Student Training Regiment, 0.

Hundreds interested in the 1943 edition of the Tuskegee football team turned out to the game and saw a group of youngsters possessing possibilities and desirous of carrying on the glorious gridiron traditions of the Golden Tigers of past years.

Ola Mae Norwood, Pittsburgh, Penn., a senior in the School of Education, assumed office this week as president of the Associated Women Students at Tuskegee Institute, to which she was elected during the Spring. Miss Norwood's other campus interests are membership in the Little Theatre, the Tuskegee Band, the Institute Orchestra, the Bond and Stamp Committee, and the Y. W. C. A.

Other officers of the A. W. S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Curl, Dallas, and is a graduate of Lincoln High School in that city. Her other campus affiliations are exchange editor of the Campus Digest, member of the Little Theatre, the Tuskegee Choir and the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Other officers elected were Priscilla James, junior, Oklahoma City, Okla., vice-president; Minnie Irby, junior, Laurens, S. C., secretary; Herthal Osborn, sophomore, Port Arthur, Tex., assistant secretary, Alice Baker, senior, Pittsburgh, Penn., treasurer, and Lois Hicks, elected at the Spring meeting who began their official duties this week: Irene Parish, senior, Selma, Ala., vice president; Clara Harrison, sophomore, Birmingham, secretary; Agnes Woodard, sophomore, Portsmouth, Va., assistant secretary; Mable Henderson, sophomore, Kendleton, Tex., treasurer.

Rosiland Curl, senior of Dallas, Tex., was elected president of the Young Women's Christian Association at the organization meeting for the Academic Year, 1943-44, which was held here this week. The newly elected president is the junior, Oxford, N. C., pianist.

Mrs. Ola Christine Collins, Tuskegee Institute, was one of 310 students upon whom degrees were conferred by President Herbert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago at the University's 214th Convocation Rockefeller Memorial Chapel recently.

Because of the war, 131 of the degrees were awarded in absentia. Sixty percent of the candidates of the bachelor's degree already were in uniform and another 20 per cent expected to enter military service immediately after graduation, it was stated.

Dr. John Wilson, director of the University's Oriental Institute and a member of the State Department's Division of Cultural Relations, delivered the Convocation address.

TUSKEGEE BOARD TO HOLD MEETING

Age-Herald—

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 19—(AP)—Several Alabama members of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute will leave Wednesday to attend a general board meeting in New York Thursday.

Dr. E. B. Norton, state school superintendent, appointed an ex-officio board member by Gov. Chauncey Sparks, said Tuesday he and five of the eight other state members will attend.

Alabama's 1943 Legislature appropriate $100,000 annually to Tuskegee in addition to a $10,000 annual allotment from the state to enlarge graduate and professional studies.

Birmingham, Ala.

Norton said other board members who will leave Wednesday are Rep. W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette; Rep. Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee; Sen. John H. Pinson, Geiger, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of a state Negro correctional school.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee and a member of the board, also will attend, Norton said.

Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor; Judge C. E. Thomas, of Prattville, and Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, will not be able to make the trip, he added.

The meeting will be held at the Chase National Bank, New York City.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Governor Sparks Names Trustees To Tuskegee Board

J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the State Negro Industrial School at Mt. Meigs, Ala., was among the five commissioners named by Governor Sparks to serve on the 24-member board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Other mmebers are: Herbert Stockham, industrialist of Birmingham, State Representative W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette lawyer and educational leader; State Senator John A. Pinson, Geiger banker and business man; State Representative Henry Neil Segrest, Tuskegee lawyer. Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, is ex-official member of the board.

The five board appointments were made in accordance with the cooperative plan by which privately-endowed Tuskegee will get an annual appropriation of $100,000 from the state.

4,000 See Clark Down 'Skegee, 7-0

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—With three minutes to play, Harper rifled a 23-yard pass to Captain Barbee who scored the touchdown that gave Clark a 7 to 0 victory over Tuskegee at Rickwood here Friday night. Harper converted.

A Clark touchdown was called back early in the fourth period, because of a faculty double lateral pass. Wade Thomas, sub halfback, took a second lateral and crossed the goal.

The goal. Officials ruled that the intended play was illegal.

Tuskegee, sparked by quarterback Tabor, threatened often. In the second period, Clark held the tigers on their two-yard line. Harper then booted for 56 yards to push Tuskegee back.

Both teams opened frantic aerial attacks in the period in which there was a see-saw of interceptions. Harper intercepted one of Tabor's haves to set up his own touchdown thrust.

Punters had to kick against a strong current which favored Tuskegee the first half and Clark the second half.

About 4,000 fans watched the game.

Prep For Tuskegee, Wilberforce Game In Chicago Friday Nite

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

CHICAGO, Ill. —(ANP)— R. S. Darnaby, veteran Tuskegee Institute publicity director, arrived in Chicago last week and began immediately to stir up interest in the annual Tuskegee-Wilberforce football game, which will be played at omiskey park, 8 o'clock, Friday night, October 29.

Darnaby, who served with the American Army in France during World War I, punched out considerable copy for the overseas newspapers. In the capacity of advance man for the Golden Tigers and other Tuskegee organizations through the years he has furnished interesting and informative copy to the press.

Of the 1942 edition of the Tuskegee Tigers he said: "I think Coach Abbott has assembled one of the fastest and the most promising group of youngsters that I have seen in many seasons of football. The boys are fast, resourceful, capable and as hard as nails

Early season success has not spoiled them and it would appear that by the time they reach Chicago for the 14th annual game with Wilberforce they will be going strong.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

8 Added to Staff at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The appointment of eight persons to the staff of Tuskegee Institute was announced last week by Dean I. A. Derbigny. The new teachers are: Dr. William E. Belton, chemistry; Dr. Ernest A. Grant, agricultural education; Caldwell McMillan, animal husbandry; Dr. Helen H. Bracey, child development; Miss Mable E. Evans, foods; Miss Frances Mills, nursery school; Clinton F. Oliver, English; Dr. J.

Ernest Wilkins, Jr., mathematics. A unit of the U.S. Army Cadet Corps of Nurses has been established at the school and enrollment in the nurse training course is said to be heavy. Approximately 100 women are taking special courses in sheet metal painting, machine shop practice, welding.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

Tuskegee Stars On Track All-Stars

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 5.— For the first time, the women's track and field committee selected an All-America team, the following winning places: Frances Gorn, Cleveland, discus throw, and eight-pound shot. Elaine Grothe, Chicago, baseball throw, 100-meter dash and running high jump. Eleanor Coachman, Tuskegee Institute, 50-meter dashes, and broad jump. Jeanette Jones, Harrisburg (Penn.) A. C. 440-meter relay: Stella Walsh, Nancy Cowperthwaite, German-American A. C., New York. 80-meter hurdles.

18y-1943
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Only One Track Meet In SIAC For This Year

APR 3 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—At the special meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference which was held here during the tenth annual conference basketball tournament, officials of that body decided to streamline their spring program. The conference-sponsored track meet, held annually for the past several years on the Atlanta University athletic field, will be merged with the annual Tuskegee Relay Carnival, which will be held this year in the Alumni Bowl at Tuskegee Institute, May 7 and 8.

APR 3 1943

The conference voted that drastic action would be taken against any conference school failing to send contestants to the relay carnival.

APR 3 1943

Repesentatives from Xavier University, New Orleans, and Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, announced that their annual relays would not be held this year.

Tuskegee Private Is Honored For Valor

Age-Herald

WASHINGTON, June 3.—(AP)—The Army's Legion of Merit has been awarded to four negro enlisted men for exceptionally meritorious services on Guadalcanal, Secretary Stimson announced today. They were:

Private First Class Ben W. Pettus, Senatobia, Miss., Private Jessie Harris, Tuskegee, Ala., Private Verna O. Neal, Ruleville, Miss., and Private Henry Smith, Jr., Good Pine, La.

The identical citations for the four infantry men read:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service on March 27th, 1943, at Guadalcanal, by leaving the comparative safety afforded by a slit trench and advancing some 250 yards over open terrain, exposed to bombing from an enemy air raid in order to assist in evacuating casualties."

Tuskegee Students Learn Air Mechanics Hard Way

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 10.—Starting with nothing but one old broken-engined airplane, negro students of Tuskegee institute have learned aviation mechanics the hard way.

They took the old engine down and set it up again 25 times. They dismantled and rebuilt the old plane 12 times.

Their enthusiasm has opened a new sector of manpower, a pool of Southern negroes suited to skilled war craftsmanship. With the aid of the state of Alabama, Tuskegee begins this spring to turn out 30 aircraft maintenance artisans a month, to go directly into warplane servicing.

This course, which started with the old plane and two instructors in an unfloored shed has grown to 15 instructors and occupancy of several well-equipped shops. The boys still have only one plane and still tear it down and build it up. Some still are figuring on how to patch a hole the size of a book in the old engine to see her turn over.

LAST TO WIN

But they now have a lot of parts from a lot of old planes. As they were the last of the aviation mechanics schools to win recognition, even old parts are hard to pick up. Heading the school is W. S. Allen, teacher-trainer of the Alabama state department of vocational training. He is a negro, a graduate of Wooster college and of Ohio State university.

The old plane, a Douglas observation ship, was allotted to Tuskegee two years ago. It was supposed to remain intact.

Allen noticed small parts missing. Each time he would find that piece in possession of a student who was taking it apart to see how it worked. He described the situation to the state N.Y.A. supervisor. The supervisor agreed that the regulations would be satisfied if Tuskegee always could account for one complete Douglas, regardless whether it was in one piece.

The state department of education made federal funds available and 82 men and eight women demonstrated that in spite of obstacles they had the ability. But they didn't get many jobs. There wasn't much market for a negro's services.

Now, however, all graduates of the school will be taken by the Tuskegee Army flying school, about 10 miles from here, where the Army Air Forces are training negro military aviators. They are a large group of pursuit pilots.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Institute Conducts Aquatic School

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,—An Aquatic School, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, will be conducted at Tuskegee Institute from June 28 through July 8, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced here today, to train carefully selected candidates as First Aid and Accident Prevention Instructors and Water Safety Instructors.

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A corps of specialists will come from Red Cross Headquarters to conduct the school. They will be assisted by members of the Department of Physical Education and other Institute instructors.

Brown High Point Man With Eighteen Points

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

By JOEL W. SMITH

The Cardinal and Black Panthers of Clark College chalked up their second straight victory over the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute, with a topheavy, 67-34 score. The game was played at Sunset Casino, before an overflow crowd.

With exception of Babbs, center, Tuskegee had a completely new line-up, with the regulars remaining at home so as not to lose too much time out of their classes. Even so, the Panthers were "hot" and would have given the varsity a sound spanking.

During the first three minutes of play, neither team was able to break into the scoring column. Brown made the initial score of the game when he sank his two foul shots to give Clark a 2-0 lead. From this point, Brown and Swiggins went into action to increase the margin to, 10-4 midway the first half.

Babbs, Fixico and Givens found the loop, but Clark maintained a comfortable, 16-8 margin. Continuing their first pace, Brown, Owens, Baker, Swiggins and Jacox ran the lead to, 28-21 at half time.

As the second half go underway, the smooth-clicking Panthers put on a dazzling passing exhibition, which enable them to break thru the Tiger defense at will. Brown, Baker, Owens and company sent a barrage of shots thru the loop to increase the margin to, 49-28 in the first ten minutes of play.

Coach Robinson sent in his reserves, who continued to pile up the score, with Thomas, Elliott, Hambrickt, Jones and Stokes combining their efforts to put the game on ice, 67-34.

Brown posted 18 points for individual scoring honors, followed by Babbs, who scored 13 points. The entire Clark combination was outstanding, while Babbs and Fixico played well for Tuskegee.

LINEUP

Pos.	Clark (67)	Tuskegee (34)
F	Jacox (6)	Givens (2)
F	Baker (7)	Washington (2)
C	Owens (8)	Babbs (13)
G	Swiggins (10)	Eccleston (3)
G	Brown (18)	Tabor (4)

SUBSTITUTES: Clark—Jones, 6; Stokes, 3; Elliott, 4; Hambrickt, 3; Thomas, 2; Tuskegee—White, 2. Fixico, (8).

OFFICIALS: B. T. Harvey, (Colgate) referee; Joe Johnson, (Clark) umpire.

Fete Women Of Tuskegee

At Gay Prom

Chicago Defender

Spring Promenade First Of Series

Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The first of a series of entertainments honoring the senior women was the spring promenade which was held on Friday evening on White Hall.

Clusters of varicolored lights were artistically arranged around the lawn, adding a touch of sparkling color to the green of the grass, trees and shrubbery; chairs and rustic benches were grouped about small tables here and there, making the already beautiful White Hall lawn even more beautiful, offering a most inviting and attractive spot for the promenade which ha been carefully arranged by members of the Associated Women Students, whose guests the seniors were.

On the program were several selections by members of the Tuskegee Institute orchestra, Capt. Gilbert A. Baxter, directing.

Miss Louise Sims, senior, Hempstead, New York, president of the A.W.S., gave the welcome. In her remarks, "Why We Are Here," she told of "years of happy associations which are about to be brought to a close." "We shall always cherish these friendships and as the years grow into mellowness, as they shall, they will, nevertheless, always bring many fond associations of a happy past spent on the campus of Tuskegee institute, dear to all of us."

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The trumpet solo by Miss Alexeuia Young, junior, Birmingham, Ala., and the saxophone solo by James Hughes, senior, of French Lick, Ind., were well received as was also the dance number by the Modern Dance group, Miss Elizabeth Anne Raye, instructor.

Miss Ola Mae Norwood, junior Pittsburgh, Pa., presented ninety-eight senior women, representing the departments of education, home economics, physical education, agriculture, commercial dietetics and nurse training, who took bows when their names were called. On behalf of the Associated Women Students Miss Sims presented a handsome plaque of Booker T. Washington to Miss Dorothy E. Walker, senior, South Sioux City, Nebraska, as the most outstanding senior woman. Following the presentation were remarks by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

Chaplain Richardson Speaks In Cleveland

Pittsburgh Courier
Chicago, Ill.
Bee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 25—Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, left the campus this week to deliver the principal address at the George Washington Carver memorial service sponsored by the NAACP Cleveland branch, of which C. L. Sharpe is president.

DETROIT EYES ANNUAL TUSKEGEE-FORCE GAME

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. June 17—Members of one of Detroit's leading civic clubs conferred with officials of the Tuskegee Institute Athletic committee on the regulation game to be played at Soldier Field in Chicago, Friday night, July 7. This annual game is scheduled of transferring the annual Tuskegee-Wilberforce football game, which is played at Soldier Field in Chicago, to Detroit.

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Capt. R. S. Darnaby, secretary of the committee on the regulation

St. Petersburg, Fla. Times
May 30, 1943

SOUTHERN FRIED CHICKEN

Is It a Specific Food or Just A Symbol of Plenty?

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Southern fried chicken, instead of being the name for a special quality in cooking, israther a symbol of plenty, meaning lots of chicken, well fried.

That is the finding of Robert A. Spicely, director of commercia dietetics at Tuskegee institute. Both as a negro cook himself, and as a director of supplying great hotels with negro cooks, he traveled all over the south and the northeast—looking among other things for a specific recipe for southern fried chicken.

There isn't any that he can find. But he has concluded that the name and fame probably originated in Virginia. There a southern fried chicken was extra large. It might not be tastier than a small chicken, but everyone always had all he wanted of the kind of meat he liked best.

As the story has been gathered through the haze of tradition, nobody had to take a leg or wing, or even to eat dark meat.

Tuskegee's commercial dietetics course is an idea of its president, Dr. F. D. Patterson. Primarily its purpose is to open new jobs for negroes. It is also an attempt to salvage some of the vanishing prestige of the negro cooks. And it aims at establishing a larger number of decent places for negroes to eat.

Commercial dietetics is a four-year course of 12 months. The students alternate in three-months periods between classes and working in hotel kitchens. One of spiceley's jobs has been to arrange this liason. It was easy, especially in the south. A few of some famous hotels and the American Hotel association have aided.

All the graduates, Spiceley says, have made outstanding successes. There haven't been many graduates, because the course is new, many got cooking jobs before finishing, and the war has taken more than two-thirds of Tuskegee's boys.

Spiceley, who should know by experience, says the rigors of the kitchen are exacting. Kitchen temperatures of 115 are common, he explains, and it doesn't help to have to make repeated trips into large refrigerators. The prospective cooks receive a stiff examination, not all of which is physical. Is he temperamentally suited for work at top speed where tempers flare? Is he resourceful?

The Tuskegee students are instructed in dietetics and in economical handling to reduce waste under large hotel conditions. They are also instructed in diplomacy toward other hotel employes, particularly the waiters.

In the Tuskegee director's rough and ready experience in large northern and southern establishments, the cook is the man in the kitchen with the most interest in keeping down the waste. The waiter who wants a good tip may clash with the cooks.

These trainees, while at Tuskegee, cook for upwards of 2,000 students, and now also for training groups from the nearby Army Air forces flying fields. There is hardly a male cook left. Girls are filling about all the training jobs. And they are getting younger and younger.

"Look at them," Spiceley says of a new group," they are just babies."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Retiring Chief Presented Gifts

TUSKEGEE, June 23. — Two farewell gestures of esteem for C. H. Trasher, chief of the Tuskegee police and fire departments for the past 23 years, who is leaving his position July 1, were made this week.

Chief Thrasher was presented with a handsome gold wrist watch by members of the fire department. The presentation was made by Virgil Glass and Dave Whatley on behalf of the whole department.

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The other gesture was made by Dr. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who wrote a cordial letter expressing "sincere appreciation for the fine service which you have rendered to the community."

As a small token of esteem, Dr. Patterson asked the privilege of presenting the retiring chief with a cash gift of $100.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier

SPORTS

MERMAIDS OF TUSKEGEE

The women's swimming team of Tuskegee Institute is well-fortified with high ranking water maids, and charm as well. The young ladies above are discussing some of their experiences in various [illegible] they have participated.

MAR 20 1943

Left to right: Edith Jeter, New York City, a student instructor and holder of a number of AAU medals; Catherine Bolden of Pittsburgh, Pa., who in 1940 won high point honors at the AAU meet in Washington, D.C.; Elizabeth Campbell, who is a life guard in the summer months and a star on the Tuskegee team in the winter, and Martha Driver, a junior whose record compares favorably with her swimming mates.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Barnett, Patterson Appointed

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, both special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture, have been named special assistants by the War Food Administrator C. Davis for the development of reports and recommendations for the improvement of War Food Administration procedures in bringing the assistance of the Extension Services, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and the Soil Conservation Service to Negro farmers.

Mr. Davis also appointed a committee of three agricultural officials to cooperate with Messrs. Patterson and Barnett. They are J. S. Russell, assistant to the Administrator; Ivy Duggan, director of the Southern Division of AAA; and M. L. Wilson, director of the Extension Service. These three are white.

The appointments of the committee and of Messrs. Patterson and Barnett as special assistants was made on May 20. There have been no reports or recommendations made by them as yet.

Tuskegeeans Meet July 25

July 25, 5:30 p.m., at Y.W.C.A., 4559 South Parkway.

Daniel J. Faulkner, president of the Chicago-Tuskegee club, has just returned from a visit to the Alabama school and will relate some experiences of [illegible] to address the Pitts-

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burgh assembly on August 7, according to Sylvester S. Davis, early Cleveland, Ohio, president of the graduate North Central division of the alumni body.

Preparatory to the third annual session of the North Central Division of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association to be held next month in Pittsburgh, Pa., graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute in Chicago will hold a preliminary convention Sunday.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

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Southern Viewpoint

BY DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENTRENCHED ATTITUDES ON RACE, MONEY, POLITICS RETARD WAR EFFORT

THE nation's press editorializes on the confusion in the war effort which extends all the way from the small hamlet to the nation's capital. At a period of great national peril selfish interests, both political and monetary, continue to assert themselves. If the Allies win and America's share in that winning is large it will be the greatest possible tribute to the democratic form of government. It will mean that in spite of bickering and chicanery there is still sufficient unity for strength. The present weakness of democracy lies in its inability to come to heel at a time of national peril. Obviously, the need of the moment is for the subjugation of differences with the curbing of speech whose only merit is freeness in order that all efforts may be bent in the direction of developing and equipping the greatest army and navy on earth.

Dr. Patterson

WE are not doing this with anything like the facility which is possible because we are trying to move along encumbered with politics, money interests, sectional-ism and racial superiority complexes thwarting every effort to cut through to the core of preparedness problems and expeditiously solve them.

UNWISE HANDLING OF NEGRO TROOPS WIDESPREAD

The stupid blundering in the handling of Negro soldiers seems typical of the lengths to which inanity leads. Negro troops are failing to function effectively because the conditions under which they must train are in too many instances the opposite of what they should be to develop either morale or method. The failure to provide or wisely use Negro leadership in the handling of Negro troops is to ignore every practical and sound theory of leadership. It fails to have even the trite and antiquated "social equality" bugbear to sustain it.

With the Negro's record of loyalty unquestioned and his record of performance superior to the circumstances under which that performance has been possible, it is to wonder how long and what sort of evidence will be required before this country will make full use of this eager and available asset.

I AM for the idea of not rocking the boat on a stormy sea. If, however, the boat is filling with water, I insist upon the right to bail out. To say to Negroes that they should not insist upon the right or to deny them the right to serve the war effort in terms of their abilities and aptitudes is to deny them the right to bail water out of a ship in which they are riding on a stormy and dangerous sea.

We might, with great logic, view such a statement as too obvious. The simple fact is that it is but typical of the obstinacy holding up the war effort. The tragic need for skilled labor, for instance, is not so tragic but what skilled Negroes trained for the purpose are yet denied the right to work at their trade. In many instances their training was received at government expense too, by the way.

DEPARTURE FROM PRESENT PRACTICES A NECESSITY

The tragically amusing part of this situation is the possibility that the delay in our efforts which this folly causes will force, under the pressure of dire necessity, the granting of these bits of elemental justice. The extent to which these delaying omissions are typical of the delays, holdups and "bottlenecks" in other areas gives credence to the thought we may possibly win the war and lose the victory. We may not be wise in assuming that this war means an end to all that makes up the way of life we have known. There can be little doubt, however, that a lasting peace must find a radical departure from the race and class exploitation which thus far has periodically led to economic chaos and bloody international strife. Whatever the form of civilization we have left, this must be so or our peace shall truly be an intermission before the next war.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Alumni Present Tuskegee Bonds

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The North Central Regional Tuskegee Alumni Association held its third annual conference here August 7 and 8 in the Centre avenue YMCA. The feature of the occasion was an address by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, at the closing session Sunday afternoon.

$900 IN WAR BONDS

Following his address, the large group of representative Tuskegee graduates presented Dr. Patterson with a gift of $900 worth of War Bonds for the work of the school. The Tuskegee Clubs and the amount of War Bonds each purchased are: Detroit, $400; Chicago, $200; Cleveland, $100; Pittsburgh, $50; and New York, $25. Individuals present contributed $125 in War Bonds.

Southern Viewpoint

BY DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arrests, Low Wages, Inter-Regional Disparity, Threat to National Unity

THE labor situation in this country is growing increasingly acute. This is extending to all areas including those of agricultural labor and domestic and personal service in the home. Numerous reports are coming in of wholesale arrests being made in the case of Negroes and of their being forced to work in these and other areas. Many of these arrests are made on the slightest provocation and stories also indicate that many other relationships involved are not of the most pleasant sort.

Dr. Patterson

There are many reasons involved in this situation — probably one of them is, certainly so far as women are concerned, the fact that those who have soldier husbands, brothers, or sons in the Army are receiving income which makes it possible for them to refuse to accept low wages customarily paid in many occupations.

NO TIME FOR IDLENESS

It is not difficult to sympathize with the point of view of people who heretofore have known only the lowest salaries and longest working hours. On the other hand, all people should realize that this is not a time to sit around holding their hands in idleness even though they may have income sufficient to take care of the necessities of life. Few people can afford to be anything less than busily engaged at some form of work at this time and all the better if this work has to do with the success of the war effort.

ONE RURAL worker, in describing the situation to me, said he felt that a good many of those who insist upon coming to town on Saturday at sunrise and sitting around in idleness until the late hours of night, are doing much to give the impression of indifference and disloyalty on the part of the Negro group and are making it difficult for those who otherwise do not deserve to be arrested and accused of vagrancy.

SOUTHERN PATTERN ONE OF EXPLOITATION

Work or fight laws play right into the hands of local sheriffs and land owners who team up to use this as a method of forcing labor situations. They are aided and abetted however, by all Negroes and others who sit around in idleness and thus give them a chance to point to these examples as reasons for the force which they find it necessary to use.

IN MANY instances, however, we must point out that miserably low wages are at the bottom of the whole problem. These low wages make it possible for those who receive any kind of decent income to feel that their sudden wealth makes work for them no longer necessary and these same low wages cause employers paying them to take offense and the federal government or any agency passes out check to those of low income. They take exception because it disturbs the pattern that they have known for years—a pattern which is little less than plain exploitation.

SOUTH SHOULD BALANCE INCOME

We sympathize with those employers, whether they be farmers or factory owners, who find themselves very much handicapped by the fact that they must pay high prices for all of their raw materials and find labor both scarce and demanding a figure which to them seems exhorbitant. It is necessary to keep constantly in mind, however, that the South has been in this predicament for a long number of years. The time has come when it must stop trying to turn upon itself to drain a satisfactory income from both its human and material resources.

ANY SOUND program of economics is one which adopts a plan of conservation practices which will preserve its implements of production. In the case of farming, the soil, and the people who till the soil, constitute these implements. Unless wages and practices are adopted which tend to preserve both the land and the worker, the process becomes one of impoverishment with the necessity year after year of resorting to even more drastic and unreasonable measures to get the income received the previous year.

NATION IN DEBT TO SOUTH

When the nation places the burden of production on the South or on any other section, this production has national value and as such the nation should be prepared to erase any inequities based on regional circumstances beyond the control of its inhabitants. The responsibility of the South then, is to look to the nation for the adjustment of its inequities rather than to attempt these adjustments at the expense of its resources.

UNTIL THIS happens we may expect a continuation of the present pattern of vigorous and vicious exploitation which is breeding ill will and is bringing trouble in a situation which probably isn't to the liking of either race. As we look for tender spots in our national situation, this is one that should not be overlooked.

Parade To Precede Vulcan Bowl Game

Birmingham, Ala.

Saturday Morning

Clark, Tuskegee Teams Arrive Friday; Meet Saturday At Rickwood

Two of the greatest athletes in Negro football will oppose each other in the Vulcan Bowl classic in David T. Harper, of Clark College, and Alva Tabor, of Tuskegee Institute, Saturday afternoon at Rickwood Park. Both Harper and Tabor are of the variety and will be the main cogs in both teams' offense in the greatest game ever staged here New Year's Day.

Along with Harper and Tabor, as the two ace threats on the opposing elevens, Tuskegee boasts such outstanding athletes as Carter Bowman, Pernell Miller, of Anniston, Ala., lad at the flank position, and Charles Perry, another fine end from Savannah, Ga. These three men form the nucleus of the powerful Tuskegee offensive which will be sprung against Clark College in the Vulcan Bowl.

A parade, two miles long, will be held Saturday through the downtown district. Nearly all the bands which will take part in the classic will be seen. Many outstanding Negro businesses and organizations and his official party and team are to arrive in Birmingham Friday about the same time as the Clark team. They, too, will make their headquarters at the Rush Hotel. Tuskegee is bringing 33 players, team physician and coaching staff. The huge Birmingham alumni of Tuskegee has planned all kinds of affairs for their entertainment during their stay.

Coaches Robinson and McPherson will bring a squad of 30 men, physician and manager to Birmingham. Tapering off practices be held in Atlanta Thursday noon and Atlanta alumni and ents of Clark College will give team a huge sendoff Thursday ing parkation

Coach Robinson, of Clark College, son will be announced Sunday that the team phy team will leave Atlanta mingham.

They will be headquarters at the Rush Hotel during their short stay students of Clark College in and its party will arrive early Friday morning.

Coach Abbott, of Tuskegee, and the visitors for this game.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Voice Of The People

Letters are invited and welcomed. Writing should be on one side of the paper and should not exceed 300 words. Anonymous communications will not be printed and letters unaccompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelope will not be returned. The News reserves the right to shorten letters of excessive length.

JUL 1 1943

ALABAMA'S HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

To the Editor of The News:

The newspapers have recently announced the gift of all of the Booker T. Washington papers, consisting of 180,000 pieces, covering a wide variety of subjects, to the Library of Congress in Washington.

News

Booker Washington, the greatest of all Negroes, whose outstanding work in the education and advancement of his race was done here in Alabama, by this act almost overnight became a Washington figure rather than an Alabama product.

Birmingham, Ala

It seems to me these papers should have been kept on the campus of the Tuskegee Institute, probably in a building constructed for the purpose. The friends of President Roosevelt are not letting his official papers and correspondence go to Washington, but are placing them in a new archives building near his home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

JUL 1 1943

If it was not desirable to keep the Washington papers at Tuskegee, why not have placed them in the Department of Archives in Montgomery, or the Gorgas Library at the University, or the Birmingham Public Library? All of these institutions are housed in fireproof buildings, and care for historic papers just as well as the Library of Congress.

For many years Alabama has been the happy hunting ground for scouts from out-of-state libraries, seeking and getting valuable historical papers. The correspondence and unofficial state papers of at least one of Alabama's governors is now buried, so far as Alabamians are concerned, in the library of a state university many miles away from Alabama.

JUL 1 1 1943

Until the last 10 or 15 years, Alabama has been poorly equipped to take care of books or archives of any kind. The burning of Birmingham's library in the City Hall fire trap in 1925 is a tragic example of our unpreparedness. However, this error has been rectified and Alabama has at least three libraries that will compare favorably with those of any other state.

Then again, it has been a question of financial support. While out-of-state libraries, with their heavy endowments and liberal support, are sending highly trained and persuasive agents into Alabama, hunting for choice historical documents, our governmental officials, who control the pursestrings of the libraries, have been forced to cut down appropriations to the bare necessities of operating expenses and the acquisition of a minimum number of new books. The Tutwiler and Sims endowments to the Public Library of Birmingham have been very useful in providing some funds for the purchase of historical books and documents, but not nearly enough to pay salaries for solicitors and field m

JUL 1 1 1943

Mrs. Marie Bankhead [illegible], of the state Department of Archives; Miss Lila May Chapman, of the Birmingham Public Library, and the late Dr. James A. Anderson, of the University, have done excellent work in collecting historical books and documents, but these institutions need the individual help of men and women who appreciate what constitutes current history, and that of the recent past.

On June 23, 1943, a handsome bust of Governor Thomas G. Jones was presented to the Department of Archives. Why not start an inquiry as to the whereabouts of the papers and documents of Governors Jones, Oates, Johnston, Jelks and all the other governors?

There have been many other men and women in the political, professional, educational, business, labor, welfare and other walks of life whose records should go into the archives of some Alabama library.

HILL FERGUSON.

Cafe Man Gives

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee $1,000

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Frank O. Sherrill, president of the S and W Cafeterias, made a contribution of $1000 to the Commercial Dietetics program of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced here. Mr. Sherrill, who is a past president of the American Restaurant Association, highly endorsed Tuskegee's application to the American Restaurant Association when the Institute sought more avenues of placement for students trained in the field of foods and services.

The S and W Cafeterias, located in various sections of the country, have employed students who have received training in the Commercial Dietetics departments at Tuskegee Institute and over a long period of time members of the S and W highly trained staff have been helpful in furnishing to the Institute information and have given suggestions whereby the scops of the program in the field of foods and services might be strengthened and improved.

"Cafeteria management has become an important phase of the training of our Commercial Dietetics students," said R. A. Spicely, manager of the Boarding Department and Head of the training program in Commercial Dietetics.

"Since the inauguration of the Army Training program at the Institute, which calls for the serving of approximately 300 meals per day to the army trainees, students and teachers, in our spacious dining hall, we have had unusual opportunity to give students taking this course a wide variety of useful skills and techniques which should aid them in rendering efficient service [illegible] hotel and restaurant busi

DEC 30 1943

"The demand for qualified workers in all phases of the hotel and restaurant business seems to justify Tuskegee's use of one of the most modern plants as a laboratory for the training of students in this field," said Spicely.

Kansas City Call

Former Tuskegee Track Man Stars At Ft. Knox Meet

Kansas City, Mo

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A news release received by the President of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, from the Special Service Bureau, 375th General Service Regiment, Fort Knox, Kentucky, states that "Pvt. Arnold Lewis of Galveston, Texas a former track captain of Tuskegee Institute took third place in the Fort Knox track meet on August 19. Competing in the three-mile run for the 375th Engineers, General Service Regiment, Pvt. Lewis ran a great race in GI shoes. His time was 19 minutes, 27 seconds. He has been appointed a member of the Fort Knox cross country team which will compete in Louisville, Ky., on Turkey Day. Pvt. Lewis will soon be a noncommissioned officer in the engineering department of the 375th Engineer General Service Regiment."

SEP 7 1943

Lewis was widely known and highly regarded by both students and teachers while enrolled at Tuskegee Institute and they will be glad to learn that he is carrying on his track activities in such a satisfactory manner for the Army.

Philadelphia Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa.

75,000 Fans Drawn By Tuskegee 9

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—When the Golden Tigers take the first against the Clark College Panthers in the Vulcan Bowl game at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, January , 1944, it will be Tuskegee's second appearance in the New Year's Day attraction. In a ten-game schedule Tuskegee has played before more than 75,000 persons. Should the Vulcan Bowl Classic reach its expected 25,000 attendance the Tigers will have played in eleven games this season, witnessed by more than 100,000 persons.

DEC 25 1943

The Tiger record for the season of 1943 follows:

DEC 25 1943

Tuskegee 12—[illegible] Student Training Detachment 0

Tuskegee 0—Morris Brown College 0

Tuskegee 0—Clark College 7

Tuskegee 12—Morehouse College...6

Tuskegee 32 — Wilberforce University 6

Tuskegee 42—West Virginia State College 6

Tuskegee 19—Florida A. and M. College 6

Tuskegee 32—Morris [illegible] College 13

DEC 25 1943

Tuskegee 19—[illegible]ma State Teachers College 13

Tuskegee 13—First Truck Regiment 19

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

GETS "KEGEE" DEGREE

Miss Dorothy O. Stallworth, daughter of Mrs. Martha J. Stallworth, both former Tuskegeeans, received her Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute last month and now has joined the secretarial staff of Tuskegee Army Flying Field in Tuskegee, Ala.—(Press Photo Service, Inc.)

DEC 25 1943

DEC 25 1943

DEC 25 1943

18y-1943

'Skegee Claws 'Force Into Submission

Weekly Review-

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29, 1943 — Tuskegee's Golden Tigers sparkled brilliantly in the crisp October air here Friday night under Comiskey Park's lights before 15,000 fans and clawed a fighting, but weak Wilberforce eleven into submission by a 27 to 0 score.

There has been a lot of good pitching in this big ball park during past baseball season, but none of it excelled the job turned in Friday night by Alba Tabor, classy quarterback of the 'Bama aggregation, who hit the bulls-eye four times with bullet-like heaves as the gallant defenders of Wilberforce tried to bat them down in vain.

It was the "big-league" pitching of Alva and the catching of Head, Crawford, Miller and Perry that spelled doom for Wilberforce.

Birmingham, Ala.

After an uneventful first quarter, Tuskegee started rolling as soon as the second period got under way. A fumble by Buddy Gregory, Wilberforce halfback, was recovered by Tuskegee on the Ohioans 27, setting the stage for the first score. Tabor's aerial pass was good to Crawford for 11 yards. Jimmy Burton then plowed through the Green Wave's line for 6 and 4 yards, respectively. Tabor then switched back to the air and threw a touchdown heave to Head for the first marker of the game.

In the waning moments of the second quarter, Tabor opened up again with his accurate tosses. Alva moved his team from their own 48 to the Wilberforce 11 by mixing an effective air attack with a good drive via the ground. On the 11 yard line, with but 10 seconds to play, Tabor threw Charley Perry a short pass which was good for another score. The heave was smack in Perry's hands and on the right side of the field.

Five minutes of play had elapsed in the third period when Tuskegee chalked up touchdown No. 3. Starting on the 'Force 49, Tabor threw successful passes to Head, Crawford, and Pernell and moved the oval to the 27 yard line. From this point he chucked one down the middle to Miller for the touchdown.

Midway in the final period, Tabor connected with a quick pass off the famous 'T' to Miller who was down on the Wilberforce 9. Here the Ohioans' line came to life and smeared two running plays for a total loss of 10 yards. Tabor wound up again, then, and threw a perfect pass to Miller down the middle for a touchdown. The placement by Tabor was good and the Southerners held a 25 to 0 lead.

Two more points were added on a safety in the closing minutes of the game when James, attempting to punt Wilberforce out of trouble, was trapped behind the goal line by a charging Tiger line.

Tuskegee		Wilberforce
L. E.—Perry		James
L. T.—Benson		N Walton
L. G.—Milland		Shack
C.— Bowman		Armstrong
R. G.—Woods		Bailey
R. T.—Mayberry		Milner
R. G.—Miller		Shields
Q. B.—Tabor		White
L. H. —Crawford		Parker
R. H.—Head		McNeill
F. B.—Burton		Ray

Touchdowns: Head, Crawford, Miller and Perry.

Conversions: Tabor.

Safety: James

Substitutions: Wilberforce — Walton, Lowery, Malloy, Lee, Hunter, Tyson, McKinney, Morton, Hardy, Davis, Tyson.

Tuskegee — Smith, Augustus, Washington, Griggs, Wade.

Officials: Mel Whedbee, Fisk; Henry A. Keen, Fisk, Umpire; Virgil Bluett, Lane Tech, Head Linesman; Frank A. Young, Chicago, Field Judge.

Tuskegee Will Miss Grid Aces

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

Sawyer, Brown, Van Cleve Gone From 1943 Eleven

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., — There seems to be little left of Tuskegee's excellent 1942 football team except Coach Cleve L. Abbott, the water boy and two wig-wag boys, but the coach said he is hopeful and that he will try to build a good team out of the several promising prospects now on the campus.

Serious practice sessions will be held as soon as the men have completed their examinations and data sheets. Equipment will be issued this week and the usual pre-football experience records will be made out and placed in each player's personal jacket for reference.

Among those who will be missed from the line-up are Arthur Sawyer, the Little Terror, one of the most outstanding halfbacks in the Southern Conference last year;. Joshua Brown, tackle; Whitney Van Cleve, halfback; Ernest O'Rourke, guard, and Herman Wells, guard. . . . . .

Teams on the Tiger schedule are Xavier University of New Orleans, at Tuskegee; Morehouse College, Atlanta, at Memorial Stadium, Columbus, Ga., Morris Brown College, Atlanta, at Tuskegee; Clark College, Atlanta, in Birmingham; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, in Chicago, and Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery. Other games will be announced upon completion of the usual arrangements.

Those assisting Coach Abbott this year in the development of the team are Edward H. Adams, Tuskegee, '34; Ross C. Owen, South Dakota State College, '25; Guy R. Trammell, Tuskegee, '36; R. A. Munday, Hampton, '27, and Ernest T. Bailey, Tuskegee, '27.

Philadelphia Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa.

Appointments Made To Tuskegee Faculty

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The following partial list of new appointments to the Tuskegee Institute Faculty for the Academic Year, 1943-1944 was announced by Dr. J. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration:

Willaim Edward Belton, B. S., Johnson C. Smith University; M. S., Pr. D., State University of Iowa, Chemistry; Ernest A. Grant, B. S., Tuskegee Institute, M. S., Ph. D., Cornell University, transferred from State program, Agriculturel Education; Caldwell McMillan, B. S., Cornell University, Animal Hurbandry; Miss Helen Harris Bracey, A., B., Tougaloo College, Ph. B., M. A., University of Chicago, Child Development; Miss Mable E. Evans, B. S., Indiana State College, Food; Miss Frances Mills, B. A., Livingstone College; M. A., University of Iowa, Nursery School; Clinton F. Oliver, B. A., College of the City of New York; three years graduate study, Harvard University, under Rosenwald grants, admitted to candidacy for Ph. D. degree, English; J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., B. S., M. S., Ph. D., University of Chicago, Mathematics.

Returning to the Institute after periods of research and study, Dr. Derbigny announced: Cecil W. Cliff, M. M., University of Illinois, Soils; Emile N. Hooker, Ph. D., Cornell University, Agricultural Economics and Farm Management; Miss Queen E. Shootes, one year, University of Wisconsin, candidate for doctorate, Home Management; Miss Emma Mills Clement, one year, Ohio State University, candidate for doctorate.

Topeka Church Sends $25 Bond to Tuskegee

Kansas City Call

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala. — A War Savings bond the maturity value of which is $25, sent as a gift to the George Washington Carver Foundation, was received here by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute. Dr. Patterson is also president of the George Washington Carver Foundation which is seeking an endowment fund of $1,500 to be used to expand and perpetuate the research work of Dr. Carver, Tuskegee's distinguished scientist who died in January of this year after more than 40 years of devoted service to the institute, the South and the nation.

The bond which President Patterson received was sent by the Rev. Powell W. Hill and members of the Shiloh Baptist church of Topeka, Kas. Accompanying the bond was a letter from Rev. Hill, who made the significant statement: "In presenting this bond it is our hope that others might be encouraged to extend the same aid to so noble a cause.

It is significant that contributions taking the form of war bonds serve two purposes: they build up the Foundation's power for good and at the same time strengthen the country's power for defense. It is hoped that more and more contributions to the Foundation may take this form.

Kansas City, Mo

Dr. Carver made an initial gift of $33,000 to the Foundation in February, 1940, and upon his death bequeathed his entire estate to the work, making a total of approximately $60,000 toward the perpetuation of a service to which he devoted his life, and from which he hoped benefits would be derived which would make possible better living conditions for the rural people of the Southland.

President Patterson, with Austin W. Curtis, chosen by Dr. Carver to succeed him, conveyed to Rev. Hill and members of the Shiloh Baptist church sincere appreciation of the Foundation for the gift, which represents a growing interest in this research work, by both races in all sections of the country.

Mrs. T. N. Montgomery assisted: Wednesday night, guest artists December 15. After the ceremony the bride and groom left for New Orleans, where they spent a week with friends. Rev. and Mrs. Crockett will reside in Tuskegee Institute, where Rev. Crockett is acting chaplain.

Mr. Charles Gomillion is home from Ohio University where he has been studying. He returned before completing his work for his doctorate due to the continued illness of Mr. Ralph N. Davis whom he succeeds as head of the department of sociology at the Institute.

"Yuletide Memories," a Christmas Cantata, was presented by the Greenwood Baptist Church Senior Choir to a large audience Sunday evening. In addition to the regular choir, the following served as medical field officer: Lieut. "Bill," formerly stationed somewhere in Italy with the 99th Fighter Squadron, will report for duty after the holidays at Selfridge Field, Michigan: Captain

Dr. J. R. E. Lee and his daughter, Mrs. Birdie Lee Jones were here at the bedside of their son and brother, Dr. Edwin H. Lee who is ill in the Veterans Facility.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell whose family of five children are so well represented in the armed forces, are happy to have four children here for the holidays. Capt. T. M. Campbell, Jr., is here from Camp Hood, Texas, where he serves as medical field officer.

Dean I. A. Derbigny his just issued a report of the National War Fund Drive of which he was the local chairman. The report shows that $3286.24 was contributed. The Tuskegee Army Air Field gave $1219.14; the Veterans Facility $433.39, Tuskegee Institute, local schools, business organizations and community gave $1624.96.

A program of Christmas music sponsored by the Music Department of Tuskegee Institute was rendered at the Institute Chapel Sunday evening to the delight of a large audience and appreciative audi-

Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Ford, after being united in marriage in Montgomery Thursday evening were honored by the members and friends of the Macedonia Baptist Church. Welcome messages and felicitations from associate churches and pastors and friends were given to Pastor Ford and his new bride. The church served a delightful turkey dinner to the guests present.

Miss Effie Lee Bell were united in marriage at the home of Presidence. Mr. William Dawson was the director.

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

News Among The Colored People

Tuskegee Ala., News
December 28, 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Abbie Noel, who is serving as commanding officer, at Camp Forest Tenn., and Rose Elizabeth, who is attending the graduate school at the University of Wisconsin all are here for Xmas.

The Greenwood Baptist Church under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society is sponsoring the giving of baskets to the poor in the community. Members of the church and friends are asked to see that their donations to this cause get to the church by Sunday morning coming at the latest. The members of the College Army Detachment donoated $40 for this purpose.

Lt. W. H. Waddell is here on furlough. He is stationed with the Ninth Cavalary on the borders of Mexico, where, as veterinarian, he guards the health of 800 of Uncle Sam's horses. Lt. Waddell is looking fine, and his numerous friends here are happy to see him.

The Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.s on the campus will sponsor the distribution of baskets and Christmas cheer to the poor in the community this year as usual. Many local organizations contribute clothing and food through these religious agencies. Any donations must be at White or Rockefeller Hall by Saturday morning when distributions will begin. Young men and women take pleasure in personally visiting the needy homes each Christmas and disseminating Christmas cheer.

On Wednesday afternoon from five to six at the residence of Rev. and Mrs. H. V. Richardson Rev. and Mrs. Chas. W. Kelly and Mrs. Roxy White, the mother of Mrs. Richardson, had a few friends honoring the newly-weds, Rev. and Mrs. Roosevelt Crockett, upon their arrival from their honeymoon in New Orleans.

Among the many people to return home for the Christmas season, there are Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kenney, Miss Hortense Tilton, Miss Helen Dibble, Miss Welhemena Clark, Miss Francis Drye Misses Arnold, daughters of Mrs. Roberta Arnold.

Miss Thomasine Flood entertained with a gala pre-Christmas party visiting friends and their house guests at her home in Pine-

hurst Cottage Saturday evening.

U.S.O. News

Director E. B. Williams is confined to his room because of illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thomas of Durham, N. C., are here visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Alba. Mr. Alba is the assistant director of the U.S.O.

The movie on Thursday night "This Above All," was enjoyed by a large number of enlisted men.

Plans are being worked out to entertain as many of the enlisted men as possible in the homes of the community during Christmas.

Lt. Wm. (Bill) Campbell will speak at the USO Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Christmas carols will be sung at the club Friday night, beginning at 9 o'clock.

The Christmas spirit is indicated by the beautiful Christmas tree that greets you as you enter the club.

The enlisted men enjoyed a dance at Logan Hall Tuesday night.

8,000 SEE 'KEGEE TIGERS TROUNCE W. VA. STATE

See (Magazine Section

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—Playing brilliantly before 8,000 fans here today at the University of Detroit stadium, Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, sparked by Alva Tabor, Otis Head, James Burton, Homer Griggs and Albert Crawford, defeated West Virginia State college, 42 to 6.

Tuskegee roared over two touchdowns in the first half and four in the second for a total of six markers, which was more than enough to wallop the boys from the institute.

Although Alva Tabor, Tuskegee's great passing quarterback, did not score a touchdown, he did score three extra points and was generally responsible for the rout that left the Yellow Jackets hanging on the ropes by the end of the third quarter.

While the Tigers were pounding away at West Virginia's goal line throughout the first half, the Mountaineers were putting up a gallant, but vain fight. They held the Alabama team to two scores in the first half, which was a feat in itself, but they couldn't maintain the pace and Tuskegee smashed through for four more and a safety in the second stanza.

Tuskegee scored early in the first quarter after Rex Pleasant had romped 6 yards around end from his own 11 and fumbled. The Tigers recovered and converted the West Virginia error into a touchdown. Homer Griggs ployed through the line on the first play from the 17 to the West Virginia 5-yard line. On the next play Otis went over for the initial touchdown and Tabor booted the extra point.

West Virginia's lone score came in the second quarter when Capt. Bob Davis, the Mountaineers' flashy end, broke through and intercepted Tabor's pass on the Tuskegee 18-yard line and romped across the goal line untouched.

Although Pleasant's extra point place-kick was wide, West Virginia was really in the ball game. It looked at that time as though the Jackets might give Tuskegee a tough battle.

Holding a narrow 7 to 6 margin, Tuskegee struck back again near the end of the first half. Starting on the West Virginia 48, Tuskegee's back, running from the famed "T" formation, moved the ball to the West Virginia 29 in five plays. After he had galloped from the 38 to the 29 on a quick-opening play through tackle, Tabor cocked his trusty right arm and heaved a 10-yard pass to Al Crawford, who galloped the remaining distance for the score. Tabor's pass for conversion was incomplete and Tuskegee held a 13 to 6 lead.

That touchdown put Tuskegee well out in front. They really did not need another score, but the Tigers were not satisfied and struck back again for four more in the second half.

Early in the third period, Tuskegee scored again after recovering a fumble on West Virginia's 23. Homer Griggs, shot through tackle on the first play and ran the distance for the score. Tabor booted his second place-kick and the Tigers led 20 to 6.

Tuskegee scored a safety not long after the kick-off when Madison of West Virginia tried to kick from the 8-yard line and the boot was blocked. He recovered the ball over the goal line, but Tuskegee got credit for the effort and led 22 to 6.

In the fourth period Tuskegee recovered a West Virginia fumble on the Jacket's 30 and six plays later, Crawford took a lateral from Tabor and ran 18 yards for the score. Tabor booted the extra point to make it 29 to 6.

In the final five minutes, Tuskegee scored twice. Lindorf Chicago, Ill.

Blakely threw a 33-yard pass to Ulysses Washington for the fifth touchdown and later Blakeley heaved a 26-yard pass to Pernell Miller, lanky terminal, for the sixth and final touchdown of the game. Blakeley plunged for the extra point to give Tuskegee a well-earned 42 to 6 victory.

Although the Jackets were only in the ball game once, they tried to come back time and again. With Waite Madison, Rex Pleasant, and Bob Davis in high gear, the West Virginia team looked stronger than it actually was. With the exception of the touchdown scored by Captain Davis, the Jackets lacked offensive punch. They were only able to get within the 10-yard stripe once, late in the final quarter and they were stopped then.

The game was played before a colorful crowd under overcoast skies and the Alabama team left quite an impression when they left Detroit with another pigskin scalp tied to their gold and green belts.

'KEGEE	Pos.	W. VIRGINIA
Jones	L.E.	Jefferies
Augustus	L.T.	Burthey
Milland	L.G.	Hurst
Bowman	C.	Houston
Woods	R.G.	Swanson
Mayberry	R.T.	Coles
Miller	R.E.	Davis
Tabor	Q.B.	Madison
Girggs	L.H.	Law
Head	R.H.	Green
Burton	F.B.	Pleasant

'Kegee	**7**	**6**	**9**	**20**	**—42**
W Va..	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**— 6**

Touchdowns:

Tuskegee: Crawford (2), Miller, Head, Griggs, Washington.

West Virginia: Davis.

Extra points—Tabor (3), Blakeley; safety—Madison (W. Virginia).

Officials: Mel Weedbee, Fisk, referee; Tallaferro, Worcester, umpire; Willia Ward, Michigan, head linesman; Henry A. Kean, Fisk, field judge.

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala.
December 23, 1943

Fourteen members of Troop 70 were ad-vanced to the grade of second class Scouts and received their badges at the Court of Honor exercises which were held in the auditorium at the Chambliss Children's House last Friday night.

Twenty-four Scouts successfully passed the tenderfoot initiation and received their badges.

R. C. Lundquist, executive, Montgomery Area Council, conducted the candle light ceremony, following which he addressed the Scouts pointing out to them the value of such organization to the youth of the world. He awarded the badges and personally congratulated each successful candidate. James A. Johnson, postmaster, Tuskegee Institute, and commander of tre Britton G. McKenzie Post, American Legion, also addressed the Scouts.

Those awarded second class badges were: Robert Binder, Theodore Polk, Victor Turner, Floyd Binder, Lewis Garrett, William Turner, Emmett L. McKee, Cornelius Polk, Robert Simms, Joseph Fuller, Jerome Howze, Frederick Smith, Edward Ramsey and Joe Harris.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18y-1943

MBC-Tuskegee In Scoreless Tie

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By J. C. CHUNN

Two great lines met at Ponce de Leon park Saturday in the Morris Brown and Tuskegee game and neither would move an inch with the game ending in a 0-0 deadlock. It was a great moment for Morris Brown College when the final gun eree's whistle ended this first conference encounter.

Coach A. J. Lockhart of the Wolverines, who had only about fourteen days to build the framework to the Morris Brown team can give a sigh of relief. He did not have an offense that could have brought victory when he was on the Tuskegee nineteen yard line. He did not have a single threat in the pbackfield that could break loose behind any kind of interference.

ABBOTT'S OFFENSE FAILED TO CLICK

Coach Cleve Abbott had built an offense of Tabor, Head, Homer and Burton, four backfield men who flooded the air with passes, with a running attack that could never get started. It appeared to the average spectator that the Golden Tiger's running attack was in reverse rather than going forward. Several of the Tuskegee passes were completed, putting the ball in scoring position time after time. The Morris Brown secondary defense tightened at crucial moments to hold them at bay. In this Morris Brown showed a definite weakness against passes, but exonerated themselves whenever their goal was threatened.

BOTH TEAMS SHOW PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE

Both Morris Brown and Tuskegee showed a great deal of promise.

There were no individual stars in this game. It must be said however that the two lines were the outstanding feature. For both teams it must be said that they showed the making of a great eleven before many weeks pass. Both coaches promise more as time passes and the fans will expect them to keep their promise.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SPARKS SELECTS TUSKEGEE GROUP

OCT 2 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1—(AP)—Five commissioners to serve as members of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees in accordance with a new plan of state cooperation with the big privately-endowed Negro school were named Friday by Gov. Chauncey Sparks.

The commissioners who will serve with 19 other members of the board are State Rep. W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette lawyer and education leader; State Sen. John A. Pinson, Geiger banker and business man; State Rep. Henry Neil Segrest, Tuskegee lawyer; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the State Negro Industrial School at Mt. Meigs, and a Tuskegee Institute graduate.

OCT 3 1943

The 1943 legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to the school, to be used for broadening the higher education program for Negroes. Specifically, the appropriation act provided for establishment of graduate work in agriculture and home economics, along with any other graduate courses the trustees deem necessary.

Under the act, the state appointed members will serve as regular members of the trustees board, except that they will have no voice in filling vacancies. The governor will fill vacancies other than among the 19 original members, a self-perpetuating group, Sparks explained.

OCT 4 1943

The commissioners were described by the governor as "liaison men" between the institute and the state in administration of the $100,000 appropriation, which is in addition to the regular $10,000 allotment given the school for the past several years.

Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, is exofficio member of the board.

State Teachers Play Tuskegee In Homecoming Day Game

Thursday is homecoming day at the State Teachers College and all eyes are centered on that 20th Cramton Bowl game to be played between the State Teachers Hornets and the Tuskegee Institute Tigers at Cramton Bowl on Thursday afternoon as the renewal of a series which started back in 1924 and has grown in popularity through the years until now it is recognized as the Dixie Classic.

Preparations for making the day a red letter day in the history of the college are well underway. The welcome signs are already out on the campus and many of the people of the neighborhood have caught the spirit and are decorating their homes in the colors of their favorite of the two teams. And that is one of the reasons why the game never loses its attraction—there are so many alumni of both schools living side by side here in Montgomery that the game is literally "played" the year around. Talk of the results of one game has scarcely died down before wagers on the next are laid.

The Hornets visited the Tuskegee homecoming over at the Institute yesterday but they did not let that interrupt the intense training period which they are going through in anticipation of upsetting the Macon County aggregation here Thursday. Coach Brown put them through a stiff two-hour practice grind Saturday morning before they left for Tuskegee and informed them that there is plenty of work in store for them all next week until the game day.

Local Tuskegee supporters do not concede the scrappy little band of stingers a chance against the Tuskegee team which has run up an impressive string of wins against teams all over the country this season, but the Hornets think different. They are a well-knit band and despite their lack of weight have roughly used every opponent, yielding only 26 points in 4 games while scoring 57. Their local record shows a tie and a win for a clean slate and they have visions of keeping it clean by taking the Tiger measure here Thursday in order to get a side dish of Tiger soup along with their Thanksgiving turkey.

Tuskegee Will Meet Clark University At Rickwood Field Friday

Golden Tigers Given Edge Over Atlanta Outfit, Kickoff Set For 8:15

Boasting of one of the strongest aggregations in years, Tuskegee Institute was given a slight edge over Clark University of Atlanta Friday night at Legion Field when the teams clash in the headline Negro football game of the South. The kickoff is set for 8:15.

Coach Ralph C. Robinson, of Clark, has a problem on his hands preparing a defense that will hold Otis Head, Burton, Tabor and Miller in check. He watched a great army team from Ft. Benning wear his reserves down a week ago and does not want a repetition of this in Friday's battle. Knowing the gruelling running attack and great aerial game of Cleve Abbott's team, Coach Robinson is working desperately in polishing up both his forward wall and secondary defense to halt the Golden Tigers. He and his scouts watched the Abbottmen fight to a deadlock with Morris Brown and saw them complete pass after pass, but could not penetrate a great Wolverine line when in scoring territory. Robinson has a world of respect for the Wolves' line and their great playing of Saturday and is planning to put a strong forward wall on the field that will be capable of playing 60 full minutes against the Tuskegee team in his quest for victory in this important conference encounter.

Tuskegee, led by Quarterback Tabor, of Birmingham, handed a strong Ft. Benning Infantry team a 14-to-0 defeat last Saturday. Tabor had a hand in both touchdowns. The first counter came when Tabor heaved a 65-yard pass to Head and again in the third quarter Tabor connected with a 35-yard aerial. Tabor made both conversions.

Coach Cleve Abbott is expected to start the same Tiger lineup that worked against the Ft. Benning team. Boman and Miller at ends; Augustus and Wade at tackles; Woods and Mitchell, guards, and Benson at center will probably make up the forward wall. In the backfield Tabor, Head, Griggs and Brown will be used in the attack.

Coach Ralph Robinson, of Clark, will start Barbee and Owens at ends. Scott and Russell at tackles, Bolton and McAver at guards, and Renfro at center. In the backfield he will have Colquitt, Haines, Weather and Harper.

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Tuskegee, Ala., News
October 14, 1943

The fortieth anual sesison of the Auburn District Women's Convention is being held this week at the Bethlehem Baptist Church, Riverview, Ala., Rev. B. Z. Jordan, pastor. The principal object of the convention this year is the liquidation of the bonded debt of Selma University which is $15,000. The various societies in the nearly 60 churches in the district wil have this in mind in making their reports for the year. Mrs. Amanda Yarborough is the president of the Convention.

People of Tuskegee were greatly shocked over the passing of Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, famous musician, who died recently of heart attack in Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. Dett was connected with the United Service Organizations, carying music to the boys in service over the country. His visit to Tuskegee only last year is pleasantly remembered when he conducted choruses at the Institute and in the communities about as well as at the Air base. His most popular compositions are; "Go Down Moses," "Listen to the Lambs" and "Juba Dance."

Some 25 people representing the various societies and organizations including the churches of the community met Monday evening at the Children's House in a community council. The object of this council is to center attention upon the various needs and problems in our adjacent rural communities. It is thought by bringing to bear the joint effect of the many local welfare organizations much more effective work can be done in relieving very stressing conditions in many rural areas. The meeting was called by Dr. Max Pond, and was presided over by Mr. Lee Jones.

Mr. T. M. Campbell addressed the Veterans at the Facility in their usual evening services last Sunday.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Lt. Lionel Brachman Ritchie to Miss Alberta Foster Monday, Aug. 13, in the Holy Trinity Church, Nashvile, Tenn. Mrs. Ritchie is the daughter of Mrs. Adelaide M. Foster, of Tuskegee Institute.

The Gamma Sigma Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity held its regular meeting at the home of Dr. Joshua Williams Thursday evening, Oct. 7. Dr. Joshua Williams is the president of the fra. ternity and Mr. T. H. McCormick, Corp. Brooks Hagins, Jr., left Tuesday for his station in Texas after a furlough of two weeks spent with his father, J. B. Hagins.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Lt. Lionel Brachman Ritchie to Miss Alberta Foster Monday, Aug. 13, in the Holy Trinity Church, Nashvile, Tenn. Mrs. Ritchie is the daughter of Mrs. Adelaide M. Foster, of Tuskegee Institute.

The many friends of Sgt. Naniel Whitlow were glad to see him in the city recently on a furlough from Fort Huachuca. He says he still enjoys The Tuskegee News sent each week by his wife, Mrs. L. B. Whitlow.

After spending two delightful weeks with his father and sister, Mr. John Hughes and Mrs. Laura Williams Thursday White, Corp. Milton Hughes left

A mammoth bomber was christened in Birmingham at a bomber plant last Wednesday, Oct. 6. The giant airship was christened "The Spirit of Tuskegee Institute," as Mrs. Minnie G. Gaston broke the conventioal bot-

Rev. R. D. Crockette occupied the pulpit at the Greenwood Baptist Church Sunday morning while the pastor of Greenwood preached at the usual morning service at the Institute Chapel.

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ecretary.

A large number of ladies attended the opening meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Women's Club in the assembly room of the Home Economics Building Friday evening. The meeting was presided over by the president, Mrs. F. D. Patterson. After devotional exercises led by Mrs. C. G. Campfield, Mrs. Campfield was asked to take the chair. Mrs. A. P. Mack read the report of the nominating committee. The following ladies were reelected for the year: Mrs. F. D. Patterson, president; Mrs. J. A. Kenny, vice president; Mrs. Harriet Braye, secretary; Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston, treasurer; Mrs. B B. Walcott, parliamentarian; Mrs Edyth Washington, historian; Mrs C. H. Evans, chaplain; Mrs. W. L. Dawson, program chairman; Mrs. Chas. W. Kelly, publicity. Mrs. Ruth C. Bond, chairman of public affairs committee, made an excellent report. Mrs. Ophelia W. Pearson presented and introduced the new faculty ladies of the community to the club. The club was entertained with esthetic dancing by the Curl twins, new students in the school, after which light refreshments were served.

Mrs. Dorothy Watkins James, wife of Lt. Daniel James, Jr., is the proud mother of a fine girl born Oct. 2. The father, Lt. James, is located at Selfridge Field, Mich.

The Booker T. Washington Lodge of Elks will hold its annual informal Fall social session next Thursday, Oct. 21. This affair, which is restricted to Elks and individual guests, will also compliment several members of the Lodge scheduled for early military induction.

According to Larry Robinson, secretary, the session wil be the first of a series of social entertainments planned this season as an addition to the Lodge's Fall and Winter program of activities. Bills and Daughters not members of the local lodge and temporarily resident in the community may secure tickets upon presentation of their visiting cards to Harold C. Saunders, exalted ruler, Larry Robinson at the Institute postoffice, or G. H. Lewis, of Lewis barber shop on Montgomery highway at Franklin road.

MT. OLIVE CHURCH NEWS

Regular services were held at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church on Sunday, Oct. 10. Visitors who worshipped with us were Mr. Preston Johnson, of Slocumb, Ala.; Mrs. Jessie Carroll, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Beatrice Anderson, Greenville, Tenn.; Mr. Arthur Tolliver, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. William Bradford, Mobile, Ala.; and Pvt. and Mrs. Harold Lowe, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Lowe, nee Miss Myrtle Huguley is spending a few days in the home town.

Mr. J. E. Whitfield, of Tuskegee Institute, made a very inspriing talk to the congregation at the Sunday morning services. Visitors are always welcome at the Mt. Olive Church.

We are glad to report that Deacon S. M. Davis is improving from a recent operation.

News came this week from Sister Alberta Bell, who is visiting relatives in Indianapolis, Ind. She reports a very pleasant visit.

The Mt. Olive Baptist Sunday School purchased a $25 Bond during the recent drive. This is the second bond for the Sunday School. It is very gratifying to note the interest and enthusiasm of the children in the purchase of bonds.

The Mt. Olive Baptist Church purchased a $100 Bond in the drive.

The Auburn District Women's Convention, of which Mrs. Amanda C. Yarbrough is president, is convening this week with the Bethlehem Baptist church, Riverview, Ala. Little Misses Betty Ruth Mathews and Velma Hoffman are to appear on program as representatives of the Junior Department.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 14, 1943

TUSKEGEE MANNERS

To the Editor of The News:

I read with interest your recent editorial entitled "An Incident on a Bus," which was later reprinted in The Montgomery Advertiser.

Yesterday's mail brought us a letter from one of our donors, who resides in one of Chicago's suburban towns. We thought you would be interested in reading the following paragraphs from her letter.

"Some weeks ago I received a request from your institution for a contribution, and in answer thereto sent a very small check, for which I received a most gracious letter of thanks. I was sorry that my contribution was small, but my budget for charity is what you might call 'over depleted' now, and I find I must turn down many worthy requests. However, I feel strongly that one of the most important problems in our country is the education of the Negro, and I felt that however small my contribution I must register my interest in some way.

"Last Saturday I felt that my judgment was sound; my husband and I were coming from the Northwestern-Minnesota football game, and were waiting on the elevated platform with a large delegation of very fine-looking Negro lads. When the train pulled in, these boys with a courtesy rarely found in our modern times, waited until the older people had boarded the train, and then came quietly in and took their places. My husband questioned one of them as to the insignia on his cap, and I was delighted when he told us that they were from Tuskegee. I have never seen a finer group of young men; they were full of fun, and laughed joyously over their own jokes, but were never boisterous; they had a quiet dignity and pride, and were neither servile nor arrogant. Somehow the incident gave me a 'lift' for the rest of the day, and I have since thought many times of this fine group of young men."

The group of Tuskegee students to whom her letter refers are members of our football team. While we deeply appreciate the encouraging comments of this good friend, we fully recognize the significant implications of your editorial, and constantly keep before our student body the importance of restrained and thoughtful public behavior and courtesy in all relations with other people.

F. D. PATTERSON,
President, Tuskegee Institute.

Skegee Trips Fort Benning '11', 13-0

OCT 5 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Fleetfooted Purnell Miller, a product of the Cobb High School, Anniston, Alabama, cut in behind a member of the Service Battalion, Third Student Training Regiment, Fort Benning, Georgia, took Alva Tabor's 20-yard pass and ran 65 yards, scoring the first of Tuskegee's pair of touchdowns in the season's opener for both teams in the Alumni Bowl here today. Miller's spectacular performance was enacted in the second quarter after the youthful Tigers and the Army has staged a initial period of lively interest.

Tuskegee's second tally was chalked up in the third stanza. Otis Head, a brother of Raymond Head, a daring halfback of the 1942 Tiger team, sparked the drive when he intercepted a Panther pass and raced to the Armed Forces' 35. In three plays the ball was placed on the Soldiers' 9. Tabor passed to Brown for the score. Tabor's first attempt for the extra point was blocked and his second was wide.

The Army fought with all of its usual characteristic vigor, resourcefulness and strategy, using Captain Still, Mosenburg, Williams and Powell for the punch plays, but the Tigers, alert in every instance, were able to outsmart, their khaki clad rivals, holding them scoreless. The final score; Tuskegee 12, Service Battalion, Third Student Training Regiment, O.

The intermission feature lacked none of its traditional color and spectator interest. The streamlined Tuskegee Band, Capt. Gilbert A. Baxter, directing, presenting an array of feminine talent, marched down the field and halted in front of the Tuskegee stands. Miss Neal J. McFadden, recently elected (Miss Tuskegee) was escorted to the front and formally presented. The Band played The Tuskegee Song in tribute to the hundreds of Tuskegee men and women now serving in the Armed Forces of the Nation, then there was enthusiastic applause. Miss McFadden, a campus favorite, dignified, charming and gracious, wore a blushing pink dress with black accessories and carried a large bouquet of Autum Carver Roses (Old Gold and Crimson) named in honor of the famous Tuskegee scientist. Her aides were Miss Ann Jordan, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Miss Lillie Crawford, of Birmingham, Alabama.

Added as the ensemble of majorettes were the Curl sisters (twins) Jean and Joan, of Dallas, Texas, who captivated the spectators with their extraordinary performance of baton twirling. The youthful Adair brothers, also twins, Augustus and Andrew, turned in their usual excellent act. Nellie Stafford, of Columbus, Georgia, led the band and Gussie Ware, of Shreveport, Louisiana, will head the corps of majorettes. A group of feminine cheer leaders carried on magnificently.

OCT 5 1943

Hundreds interested in the 1943 edition of the Tuskegee football team turned out to the game and saw a group of youngsters possessing possibilities and desirous of carrying on the glorius gridiron traditions of the Golden Bears of past years.

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala., News
October 21, 1943

R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute publicity director, arrived in Chicago this week and began immediately to stir up interest in the annual Tuskegee - Wilberforce football game, which will be played at Comiskey Park, Friday night., Oct. 29. Darnaby, who served with the American Army in France during World War I, punched out consderable copy for the overseas newspapers. In the capacity of advance man for the Golden Tigers and other Tuskegee organizations through the years he has furnished interesting and informative copy to the press. Of the 1943 edition of the Tuskegee Tigers he said: "I think Coach Abbott has assembled one of the fastest and the most promising group of youngsters that I have seen in many seasons of football. The boys are fast, resourceful, capable and as hard as nails. Early season success has not spoiled them," he said, "and it would appear that by the time they reach Chicago for the fourteenth annual game with Wilberforce they will be going strong."

The Tigers turned back the strong Army team from Fort Benning, Ga., in their opening game at the Institute Oct. 2, 12 to 0; held the powerful Wolverines of Morris Brown College of Atlanta at Atlanta Memorial Stadium in Columbus, Ga., and the next engagement, a week later, to a scoreless tie; to a scoreless tie, bus, Ga., and the next engage-participating in and on Oct. 15, at Rickwood Fieldment for the Golden Avalanche tensive and in Birmingham, were defeated bywill be with the Bulldogs of Wil-played could not the Panthers of Clark College otberforce University which will at-carrying some Atlanta, 7 to 0. The menu for thetract thousands of sports lovers volved in the Golden Tigers on Oct. 22, will bewho will come to the White Sox produces back the Maroon Tigers of MorehouseBaseball Park from every section College, of Atlanta. This gameof Chicago for one of the most will be played under the lightscolorful games of the season.

stance, were able to outsmart, their khaki clad rivals, holding them scoreless. The final score; Tuskegee 12, Service Battalion, Third Student Training Regiment, O.

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The Division of Farm Crops and Soils recently brought to a close an array of varieties of corn. The yield and plant specimen and the farm crops of corn varied from 31.8 to 55.3 Milbank Agricultural Laboratory in the specimens exhibited in Dr. Patterson, of home grown grains with, an average yield of 40 bushels per acre, or more than three of the Council, crops laboratory in the times the state average. Seven vaably impressed rieties of sorghum, of which three great possibilities of poor upland soil. They felt that any student Among the miscellaneous specimens were dual purpose and four were felt not easily help from chufas, and artichokes. Dr. Patterson and the members were very favor-grain sorghums, were shown. Thirteen of the practices in- As an interest-promoting activiing in a program as ex- ties, flax, millet, buckwheat, volved in the production of such a guessing contest and seed and educational as dis- castor bean, tobacco, broom corn, ty and friends and a similar back to his home com- identification contest were conducted. Prizes were offered for munity. The display consisted of some faculty products for students. 76 numbered catalogued

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 82

18v-1943

THE MAN WITH THE MONEY

We still have with us as advocates of federal aid to education those Southern men who insist that we can accept money from the United States treasury for our schools without having our schools tied in any manner to the federal government.

Forget the point that, in asking federal aid for its schools, the South is descending to the level of a public and common beggar, and consider only that other point: Can we escape federal dictation if we accept such aid?

There has been a lot of discussion of that point in the past few years, but we think that nothing quite illustrates the position of those who have opposed such aid as the current controversy over financial assistance to Tuskegee Institute by the State of Alabama.

Chauncey Sparks, as governor of Alabama, has suggested that the state will increase its appropriation to Tuskegee from $10,000 a year to $100,000 a year, if Tuskegee agrees to let Alabama name six new trustees—there already being seventeen trustees, only two of whom are white Southern men.

A hue and cry has gone up throughout the country against this proposal. The Tuskegee board has voted to accept the Alabama offer, but the negro press is frothing at the mouth. Dr. Patterson, the Tuskegee president, has been accused of "selling out" Tuskegee to the State of Alabama. The negro press accuses Alabama of trying to "buy" rich Tuskegee for a mere $100,000; Governor Sparks has been denounced for his attempt as a "segregationist" to dominate the school; Tuskegee alumni all over the country have risen up in violent protest.

Mind you, that Alabama, for its appropriation of $100,000 a year, merely desires the privileges of naming six trustees, and even if all of these were in a "conspiracy" as "segregationists", they would still have only one-fourth of the board's total. Mind you too, that in all probability even some of these Alabama trustees would be negroes, as they properly should be—and you have a general idea of how absurd are the protests against Governor Sparks, Dr. Patterson and other advocates of the plan.

Consider, however, the thought that if the negroes of America are rising in arms against this innocent plan, what should the whites of the South do when they are confronted with a similar educational scheme of financial aid which everybody with an ounce of brains can see if far more apt to lead to outside control?

We pointed out previously that, if you have any doubts about the real aims of this federal aid to schools in the South, consider its friends. We pointed out that PM, the violent anti-Southern sheet of New York, has gone all out for such assistance, and that virtually all of the left-wing newspapers and the left-wing leaders feel the same way abut it. They know, as well as we do, that the man with the purse strings is the man with the power.

We had a pretty good personal illustration a few days ago from a thrifty negro farmer of our acquaintance. This negro, utterly unlettered, has a great deal of the sagacity acquired from struggle with the soil, and inasmuch as he has been able to do what so many others of his race have been unable to do—that is, to look beyond today—he has made a real financial success. He is a tenant farmer—one of those tenant farmers about whom Mrs. Roosevelt weeps—but like a lot of other tenant farmers in the South, he has found it more profitable to rent land than to own it. He rents a large farm, and he would be a "planter," inasmuch as he has other families which he advances, were he not dark of skin.

We were discussing a family which had been with him the previous year, but had gone elsewhere this spring. The head of this family was known to us as a good worker, and we asked our negro friend why he let him get away.

"Well, boss, it's like this. That nigger would go out amongst some of these folks around here, and talk mighty big. He would tell them as how he was advancing hisself as how he didn't need nobody to help him—and all the time, every cent he got was coming from me.

"Well, I didn't pay no attention to that. I figured all he wanted was to make the women think he was a big shot, and I kept my mouth shut.

"But when he come back here, and begun telling ME what to do, instead of me tellin HIM, that was sumpin else; that was too much.

"You see, boss, ain't nobody who eats out of MY pocket going to tell ME what to do."

Those who advocate federal aid to education might take time out from their theorizing to consider the fact that ain't nobody who eats out of a man's pocket going to tell that man what to do—and ain't nobody going to eat of the federal treasury, and tell the federal government what to do.

PM was brazen in revealing why it wanted federal aid to the schools. Even more brazen is the negro writer, Langston Hughes. Not so many weeks ago, Hughes publicly advocated a system of missionary schools in the South for the "education of the white people." Just a few days ago, he was picketed in Michigan, where he was to speak, as a Communist sympathizer.

In the winter issue of Common Ground, a New York magazine and another left-wing apostle of mongrelization, Langston Hughes wrote the leading article entitled "What Shall We Do About The South?"

In this article, Hughes offered a four-point program. "In his first point, he suggested "an immediate an intensive federally directed program of pro-democratic education, to be put into all schools of the South from the first grade to the universities."

"The Spanish Loyalist Government," continued this negro, "had trench schools for its soldiers and night schools for civilians even in Madrid under siege. We are not yet under siege. We still have time (but not too much) to teach our people what we are fighting for, and to begin to apply these teachings to race relations at home." And you Southerners who have boys in all parts of the world, fighting and dying, ponder particularly upon this sentence from this mulatto troublemaker: "Education as to the real meaning of this war might help the South a little in this respect."

As the third point in this program, he offered: "Since most people learn a little through education, albeit slowly x x x I would suggest that the government draft all the leading negro intellectuals, sociologists, writers, and concert singers, from Alain Locke of Oxford W. E. B. DuBois of Harvard to Dorothy Maynor and Paul Robeson of Carnegie Hall, carrying messages of culture and democracy, thus offsetting the old stereotypes of the Southern mind and the Hollywood movie, and explaining to the people, without dialect, what the war aims are about."

The South, which has played the leading part in this war from the very outset, doesn't like the contemptuous remarks which this mullato is making about its people—but it can dismiss him on that score with the knowledge that, whatever it is fighting for, it certainly isn't fighting for the bastard civilization which this negro is advocating. As for his remarks about education, the South might learn a bit more as to the real aims of those who would shower us with federal money. Especially might our own Southern men, who have been sucked in on the deal, learn a bit from the brazen utterances of people like this Hughes negro. The left-wingers and the negroes know that federal aid to education in the South would mean federal control of our schools just as they suspect Alabama aid would mean Alabama control of Tuskegee; our own Southern people ought to have enough intelligence to grasp the same thing.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa
MAY 15 1943

Hampton and Tuskegee

By DR. HERBERT DAVIDSON

BARBERTON, Ohio—Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes have contributed much to the advancement of our race, but it seems that somebody is going to have to prevent their sabotage by a few selfish Uncle Toms and race-baiting whites.

A new low in Uucle Tomism was reach when a few self-styled Hampton Alumni patriots went on record as opposing a colored man for the presidency of that school. These persons should be reminded that Howard University, under the presidency of Mordecai Johnson, has made more progress than it made under all of the preceding white presidents.

Urges Mass Protest

Tuskegee alumni and the whole colored race should protest against the attempt to turn Tuskegee Institute over to the race-hating officials of Alabama.

If President F. D. Patterson is the originator of this attempt to wreck the school, the trustees of Tuskegee should look for another leader. If he is being forced into this action by pressure from State officials, the facts should be known.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The trustees voted 9 to 1 last week to give the State of Alabama the right to appoint six trustees in exchange for a $100,000 a year appropriation.]

MAY 15 1943

Louisianans And Texans Share Awards At Tuskegee

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Boy Scouts' Aide
Visits Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Approximately fifty students who excelled in scholarship, various campus activities, including high attainment in shop and field work, public speaking, creative writing, athletics and other recognition will apply on awards announced by President F. D. Patterson in Logan Hall Thursday evening, commemorating the birthday of Dorothy Hall scout executive of Tuskegee Institute.

The awards as announced by President Patterson:

Louisianans and Texans who received prizes were: Edith Roberts, New Orleans; Styano Turner, Homer, La.; Junius Batiste, Houston, Texas; James Roberts, Waxahachie, Texas; Barnes Beulah Bosh, Dallas, Texas; Barnes Gipson, El Campo, Texas, and Archie McClinton, Monroe, La.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, June 13.—A. J. Taylor, assistant to the national director of the Inter-Racial Activities Boy Scouts of America, is spending several days at Tuskegee Institute stirring up interest in the local Scout troop and serve Tuskegee Institute as an executive. The Tuskegee Institute became affiliated with the Scout movement back in 1910 when a troop was organized here with Maj. J. B. Ramsey, who was then commandant of cadets and Scoutmaster. The troop was composed of Tuskegee cadets and boys of the community and is credited with rendering a wide variety of public services, winning commendation from national headquarters.

MAY 15 1943

Hampton and Tuskegee are both in grave danger. They need real friends as never before.

MAY 15 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Tuskegee O.K's. Dollar Swap

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
MAY 1 1943

Trustees Vote 9 to 1 to Accept Offer of Governor Sparks to Add 6 State Members to the Tuskegee Board of Trustees

By DAVIS LEE

MAY 1 1943

NEW YORK

The Tuskegee Trustee Board voted 9 to 1 after a sizzling meeting in New York Monday to give the State of Alabama the right to appoint six members on the trustee board in exchange for a $100,000 a year appropriation.

Of the seventeen trustees, ten were present, three colored and seven white.

President F. D. Patterson, Claude Barnett and A. A. Alexander of Des Moines, the three colored trustees, fought bitterly in behalf of the measure.

Dr. Crump Opposes

On the opposite side was Dr. Walter Crump, white trustee, who said it was unfortunate that this movement had been developed by Claude Barnett and President Patterson.

MAY 1 1943

This is a surrender of moral leadership and will throw the school back 50 years, was the position Dr. Crump took. Northern philanthropists will not be inclined to give it additional funds if the Southerners take it over.

"If Governor Sparks wants to do so much for colored education, let him improving existing State schools," he said.

Dr. Johnson Speaks

Others who opposed the move to have the South step into virtual control of this school, founded and made famous by Booker T. Washington, were Dr. Charles Houston of the legal staff of the NAACP; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Isaac Webb, president of the New York Tuskegee Alumni, and Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, daughter of a former president of Tuskegee.

Leadership at Stake

Dr. Houston, in a strong appeal, declared that the State, in taking over Tuskegee, sought to evade the compulsion of admitting colored students to the State University in Alabama.

Dr. Johnson urged the preservation of spiritual leadership at Tuskegee, declaring the South is not equipped to direct the Tuskegee program.

Committee Named

A committee was appointed to see if Alabama wouldn't lessen its demands on Tuskegee. Under the proposed legislative program the State of Alabama would appoint six trustees to supervise the expenditure of the State's $100,000 on the Tuskegee campus.

Trustees Present

White trustees present besides Dr. Crump included Dr. William J. Schieffelin, Basil O'Conor, President Roosevelt's former law partner; William Rosenwald, son of the late Julius Rosenwald; Winthrop W. Aldrich, Henry S. Bowers, and Charles Mason.

Heretofore, Alabama has had the right to appoint three members on the trustee board but has not used it.

The present State appropriation for Tuskegee is $10,000.

The budget calls for $131,000 for State Teachers' College and $81,000 for Alabama A. and M. College.

Needs the Money

In a public statement President Patterson said:

"This is not a time for the hysterical rejuvenation of the emotions of the Civil War. Private colleges for colored must realistically face a completely new day so far as support is concerned. It sounds heroic to say that it is better that we maintain our freedom and let the buildings crumble to ashes in the dust beneath our feet."

How It Happened

MAY 1 1943

Dr. Patterson said he called on the new governor, who volunteered to get Tuskegee a $100,000 appropriation. He said he was so elated that he invited him to deliver the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee which surprised him (Patterson) as much as the audience.

Alabama Governor Seeks State Control of Tuskegee Institute

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
APR 24 1943

Proposes $100,000 Graduate School Appropriation for Privilege of Naming Six Trustee Board Members

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The State Legislature, at the direction of Governor (Segregationist) Sparks, may offer Tuskegee Institute a $100,000 appropriation for graduate work in exchange for six members on the trustee board.

APR 24 1943

William J. Schieffelin, white, chairman of the Tuskegee trustee board, is said to favor this proposal, according to information given the AFRO.

Some members vote no, fearful lest the naming of even six white Alabama trustees to the Tuskegee board would give them control.

Majority Now Northerners

The Tuskegee board at present has sixteen members, all from outside of the State except two. Most reside as far north as New York and Massachusetts, so that appointment of six local persons might easily give Alabama control of some of the trustee meetings.

APR 24 1943

"It's equivalent," one of the trustees said, "to turning over a $10,000,000 educational plant at Tuskegee to the State of Alabama for $100,000 because Governor Sparks can not guarantee a continuing $100,000 appropriation by the legislature.

APR 24 1943

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala. News
July 1, 1943

Miss Mildred R. Cooper, librarian of the Roosevelt School of Gary, Ind., has been secured by Tuskegee Institute to serve as War Information Center consultant. Miss Cooper's job will be to demonstrate to the students enrolled in the summer school how to utilize the publications in Tuskegee's War Information Center, both in their classrooms and in their communities.

The summer school students will be shown how to secure war materials, how to use them and how to make them accessible. Miss Cooper is working on such themes as recreation, day nurseries, post-war planning and so forth. Her methods of publicizing them will include attractive displays, exhibits, lectures, conferences, seminars, and the publication of bibliographies. Communities which learn through this program how to use effectively war information materials will be better able to gear themselves to America's war efort and to play a useful part in the post-war adjustments.

Miss Cooper is a graduate of the Hampton Institute School of Library Science and is the daughter of Mr. William Cooper of Hampton, well known as an educator and for his work in the field of adult education.

A. S. Huff, of the American Red Cross, who will conduct the Leadership School in First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention has informed Institute officials that he will reach the campus this week and will complete arrangements for the opening of the Leadership School. The school will continue in session until July 8. Mr. Samuel Jones, also a member of the Red Cross staff, will arrive soon, Mr. Huff stated. Members of the staff of the department o Physical Education and other Institute instructors will assist Mr. Huff and Mr. Jones.

Present enrollment indicates that the school will be largely attended, said Mrs. B. B. Walcott Executive Secretary of the American Red Cross, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., to whom candidates for admission may address their inquiries.

Cleve L. Abbott, head of the department of Physical Education and chairman of the First Aid Water Safety and Accident Prevention Committee, stated that he expected a heavy enrollment of servicemen from nearby Army posts and camps.

Dorothy E. Walker, who was graduated with honors from Tuskegee Institute in May, receiving the bachelor of science degree in education has informed Institute officials that she had completed her examinations for admision to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and was awaiting orders to report for training. Prior to her graduation she was voted a handsome plaque of Booker T. Washington by the Associated Women Students as the young woman who had most constructively influenced the life of the women students at the Institute. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Walker, of South Sioux City, Neb.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Leadership School Proves Popular

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, June 15.—Candidates are enrolling daily in the Leadership Training School, which will be conducted at Tuskegee Institute by the American Red Cross from June 28, to July 8. Cleve L. Abbott, chairman of the Committee on First Aid and Water Safety, stated here Saturday.

No attempt will be made to mail descriptive folders or applications blanks Mr. Abbott said, but persons interested should write Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary, American Red Cross, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., stating sex and time of arrival at the Institute.

A. S. Huff and Samuel Jones, who will conduct the school, are specialists with long years of service in their distinctive fields. They will be assisted by members of the staff of the Department of Physical Education and other Institute instructors.

JUN 6 1943

—In its second war fund campaign the American Red Cross is asking the American people for contributions to the War Fund to enable the organization to continue to meet its war-time obligations, particularly those to the armed forces of the United States as prescribed in its Congressional Charter and in the Army and Navy Regulations.

The total sought by the Tuskegee Institute Chapter in this campaign is $4,000, of which $1,700 will go to the national organization as this chapter's share of the sum required for the national and international activities deems advisable.

Washington Post
JUN 28 1943

Tuskegee Fund Act Signed in Ala.

Montgomery, Ala., June 27 (AP).—Gov. Chouncey Sparks signed an act yesterday appropriating $100,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute, large privately-endowed Negro college in Macon County.

JUN 28 1943

Tuskegee's Red Cross Goal Is Set At $4,000

Tuskegee Institute, era of service to the State of Alabama, and to the Nation," the Governor said.

The bill provides that the fund be used for teaching graduate and home economics, and such other subjects as

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

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Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala., News
December 30, 1943

When the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute meet the Panthers of Clark College in the Vulcan Bowl classic at Rickwood Field in Birmingham Saturday afternoon they will face an aggressive eleven, well-balanced and fully determined. The Panthers will endeavor to topple the Tigers from their exalted position as leaders of the Southern Conference circuit for the current season and there by gain for themselves the right to the coveted position. The Tigers have no desire nor disposition to give up their present status and the Panthers will not wrest the title without considerable difficulty.

Immediately after being informed that Clark had been selected to oppose the Tuskegee team in the Vulcan Bowl classic Coach Ralph Robinson began to prepare the Panthers for the Bowl bid. The coach of the Red and Black will lean heavily on David T. Harper, his great running back, and Capt. Selma Barbee, who has exhibited much ability in snaching passes and getting away for good gains.

It is believed that Coach Robinson plans to use crashing guards and tackles and elastic ends as a major part of his defense against Tuskegee's "T" formation, which has been an integral part of the Tigers' offense off and on since 1916. If the Atlantans succeed in stopping the sweeping ends runs and the bullet passes which the Tigers use advantageously they will slow down the Golden Avalanche considerably.

Among the outstanding Tuskegee alumni who will be in Birmingham for the Vulcan Bowl football game at Rickwood Field Saturday afternoon, will be First Lieut. William A. Campbell, a native of Tuskegee Institute, Lieut. Campbell, a member of the Ninety-Ninth Fighter Squadron, saw action all through the North African campaign and the campaign in Sicily, and has just returned to the United States on leave from his outfit which has been in action with Gen. Clark's Fifth Army in Italy. While overseas Lieut. Campbell successfully accomplished 36 combat missions. He is credited with dropping the first bomb on Pantelleria as a part of the great air umbrella which covered the landings.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell, Sr., and all of their children are graduates of Tuskegee Institute. The chi'dren were born on the Institute campus and received their elementary and college training here.

Members of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion, James A. Johnson, commander, have purchased 25 tickets to the New Year's Day football game which will be played at Rickwood Field in Birmingham between Tuskegee Institute and Clark College.

These tickets will be given to the first 25 service men and women who call on B. T. Harvey, chairman of the Vulcan Bowl committee, at the Little Savoy Cafe, Birmingham, the morning of the game.

If individuals and organizations who desire to have tickets to the Vulcan Bowl game given to service men and women will send cost of the number of tickets desired (each ticket costs 75 cents) to B. T. Harvey, care Bob Williams, Little Savoy Cafe, Fourth Avenue, Birmingham, he will distribute the tickets to a service man or woman along with the name of the person who made the gift possible so that the donor may receive a card of thanks from the recipient.

More than three hundred Tuskegee alumni and friends of Mrs. Celia E. Watkins joined in honoring her at a surprise birthday party which was given at the Alumni Hut Tuesday night.

The affair had been planned by Mrs. Birdie Thompson Pompey, Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, Miss Doris Scott and Lieut. John T. Bracken, and caught the honoree completely by surprise, as it was intended. When Nathaniel R. McCome, ostensibly for Alumni Chaptr invited those who had come, ostensibly for for Alumni Association, to join in singing "Happy Birthday to You," it was sometime before Mrs. Watkins "caught on" that this song was being sung in compliment to her on her birthday anniversary.

Mr. McCray, who presided, invited attention to the fact that Mrs. Watkins and her two children are graduates of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala.- News
Dec. 15 '43.

INSTITUTE ALUMNI SELECT OFFICERS

Officers elected at the recent meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association (Southern Region) held in the Alumni Headquarters on the campus of the institute, follow: Edward Q. Adams, Louisville, Ky., president (re-elected); Charles E. Trout, Tuscaloosa, Ala., vice-president; Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, Tuskegee Institute, recording secretary; Mrs. Thomas N. Roberts, Tuskegee Institute, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Laura Crayton Buck, Tuskegee Institute, financial secretary; William A. Berry, Birmingham, treasurer; Capt. Conrad Hutchinson, Tuskegee Institute, chaplain. The next meeting will be held in Birmingham, the date to be announced after the date for the annual Tuskegee-Clark football game is set.

Mrs. Sara Owsley Stivers, who left the campus early in September to join the music faculty of Spelman College in Atlanta, appeared on the annual program of Christmas music given by the students of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College which was held in Sisters Chapel on the Spelman campus.

The concert was under the direction of Kemper Harreld, who directed the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman chorus of 75 voices. The Spelman Glee Club of 100 singers was conducted by Willi James, accompanied by Mrs. Stivers.

Student Leaders Conference At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The annual Student Leaders Conference held each year at Tuskegee Institute under the auspices of the Staff of the Women's Department, Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Dean of Women, will be held this year on December 11 in the Recreation Center of Douglass Hall, on the Tuskegee campus.

The conference has for its theme, "The Role of the College Women in the Post War World." Its objectives will be, first, to help the Tuskegee woman student become cognizant of her responsibility in the post war reconstruction; second, to indicate ways in which the influence of the college woman may be felt during the post war period; and third, to promote friendship and understanding between students, faculty and community by informally convening together on a subject of mutual interest and importance.

Panel Discussions

A panel on the topic, "Some Problems of Home and Marriage in the Post War Period," will be conducted by Mrs. J. Max Bond, Mrs. T. M. Campbell, Milterine Sherney, Morgan City, La., Senior in the School of Home Economics, and Alice Baker, Pittsburgh, Pa., Senior Cadet in Nurse Training.

The panel on "Techniques that College Women May Employ in Our American Democracy to Promote Better Race Relations During the Post War period," will be conducted by Mrs. Reuben A. Munday, Acting Director of the School of Agriculture; Mrs. Elva Howell, Instructor in the School of Education; Minnie Irby, Laurens, S. C., Junior in the School of Education, and Mary Hatchett, Evansville, Ind., Junior in the School of Home Economics.

"The Educational Preparation for Post War Reconstruction" panel will beconducted by Mrs. Frank West, Principal of the Chambliss Children's House; Miss Mildred I. Fisher, Supervisor, Rural Education; Lovette Washington, New York City, Senior in the School of Education, and Christina [illegible], Oklahoma City, Okla., Junior in the School of Home Economics.

Chaplain H. V. Richardson of Tuskegee, who will spend a year in special study of the life and work of the rural church.

DEC 11 1943

Tuskegee Chaplain To Study Rural Church, On Grant

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
DEC 23 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain of Tuskegee institute, will spend next year studying the life and work of the rural church. This project has been made possible by a grant from the General Education Board in co-operation with Tuskegee Institute. Most of the year's work will consist of travel and studies in the field. Some research, however, will be done at Drew university, Madison, N. J., where he will study methods of improving rural populations in other countries as well as America.

According to a statement issued by Dr. Richardson this morning such a study at this time is important. "Negroes as well as all other peoples must be established on the basic source of all wealth and production. This is especially important in the light of the adjustments that will follow the war.

The struggle for betterment in the country is just as severe as in the city or anywhere else. Natural difficulties must be overcome, misunderstandings and oppositions must be removed. Opportunities must be opened for the production and marketing of crops. New relations must be established in rural communities.

In the struggle to achieve these ends, the rural church can be more helpful than any other single instrument. At the present time, however, the rural church is poorly led, poorly maintained, and has little if any program for the improvement of rural life." For a number of years Dr. Richardson has been vitally interested in the problems of the rural church. He has spoken and written widely in an effort to arouse interest in its needs. He has served freely as a consultant to church bodies and other groups interested in securing a better life for the people in the South for the country.

TUSKEGEE Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala.-News
Dec. 15, '43

A War Savings Bond, the maturity value of which is $25.00 sent as a gift to the George Washington Carver Foundation, has been received by President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Patterson is also president of the George W. Carver Foundation which is seeking an endowment fund of $1,500,000 to be used to expand and perpetuate the research work of Dr. Carver, Tuskegee's distinguished scientist who died last January after more than 40 years of service to the institute, the South and the nation.

The bond which President Patterson received was sent by Rev. Powell W. Hill and members of the Shiloh Baptist Church of Topeka, Kan. Accompanying the bond was a letter from Rev. Hill who made the significant statement: "In presenting this bond it is our hope that others might be encouraged to extend the same aid to so noble a cause.

Dr. Carver made an initial gift of $33,000 to the Foundation in February, 1940, and upon his death bequeathed his entire estate to the work, making a total of approximately $60,000 toward the perpetuation of a service to which he devoted his life, and from which he hoped benefits would be derived which would make possible better living conditions for the rural people of the Southland

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Sixteen members of the Tuskegee R.O.T.C., have been selected to serve as chapel ushers for the acadmic year, 1943-1944. The selection of the ushers was made by Rev. R. D. Crockett, acting chaplain, with the approval of the professor of military science and tactics and the dean of men. The cadets selected will be on duty at all public exercises which are held in the chapel and will be subject to call for assignment and duty at other public functions.

Cadets selected for this important assignment are: Charles Walker, junior, painting, Aiken S. C.; Roscoe Williams, sophomore, electricity, Montgomery; Oliver Dillard, sophomore, tailoring, Birmingham; Ulysses Washington, sophomore, electricity Tuscaloosa; Lindorf Blakeley, sophomore, aero-mechanics, Asheville, N. C.; Victor Morris, sophomore, electricity, Monroe, La.; Vernon Smith, sophomore, auto mechanics, New Orleans; Newton Woods, Jr., physical education, Paris, Texas; William Craig, senior, architecture, Birmingham, Wilbur Galleaud, sophomore, auto mechanics, New Orleans; Charles Hendricks, sophomore, education, Chattanooga; Eliot Battle, senior, agriculture, Mobile; Carter Bowman, senior, printing, Washington, D. C.; George Thomas, sophomore, agriculture, Selma; Jewell McNair, sophomore, agriculture, Fordyce, Ark., and Charles Smith, senior, education, Camden, Ala.

News Among The Colored People

Tuskegee, Ala., News
December 30, 1943

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Among those who realized the most of Christmas joy were several boys and girls representing the religious organizations on the campus and in the community of Greenwood who during the hard downpour of rain Christmas day delivered presents to the poor, who doubtless would not have been remembered otherwise. Christmas carols were sung as Christmas joy was dispensed and several were heard to remark, "I have never spent such a delightful Christmas."

Miss Hortense Tildon is at home with her parents for the holidays.

Miss Jessie Ellen Abbott is here with her parents, Coach and Mrs. Cleve Abbott for the holidays from Evansville, Ind., where she is teaching physical education in the city school. Miss Patience Hayden, of Evansville. Ind.. is visiting Tuskegee with her associate teacher, Miss Abbott, for the holidays.

Miss Letitia Woods, who is teaching at LeMoyne, College, Memphis, Tenn., is home for the holidays.

Miss Katherine Williams is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Frank L. Drye and family.

Miss Flora Chisholm from Washington, D. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Kelly.

Tuesday morning Mrs. I. A. Derbigny entertained friends at breakfast.

Mrs. B. J. Beard entertained at bridge Wednesday.

Mrs. K. R. Freeman entertained with luncheon on Thursday, honoring Miss Flora Chisholm from Washington.

The marriage of Miss Effie Lee Bell to Mr. Roosevelt Crockett, acting chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, was solemnized Wednesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of President and Mrs. H. C. Trenholm, of the State Teachers College, with the Rev. Ralph W. Riley, of Montgomery, and Charles W. Kelly officiating.

The decorations which centered of smilax and branched condelaof smilar and branched candelabra, holding slender waxed tapers with large floor baskets of white gladioli flanking either side. Mrs. Mildred G. Hall played the nuptial music. The soloists were Misses P. Sallier and Isabella Pollar. The wedding party entered to the strain of the wedding march by Mendelssohn, playd by Edwyna Trenholm who was gowned in rose taffeta. The matron of honor, Mrs. H. C. Trenholm wore salmon chiffon; Miss Sylvester Bell, the bride's sister, who was maid of honor was lovely in light blue chiffon. Both attendants carried boquets of talisman roses. J. O. Dixon, of Tuskegee, served as best man. The bride entered with her cousin, President Trenholm, by whom she was given in marriage. Her gown was fashioned of cream satin trimmed with lace with shirred basque and long train. Her veil was finger tip and she carried a bridal bouquet of white roses with split carnations surrounding a lovely white orchid. She wore a string of pearls, the gift of the groom. Little Miss Yvonne Thenholm gowned in aqua taffeta served as train bearer. A reception followed the ceremony. Assisting in the ceremony were Mesdames C. A. Johnson, N. N. Hurst, M. L. Goldsmith, Ruth M. Vines and G. H. Griffin. Mrs. C. J. Dunn presided at the bride's book.

The bride is the older daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Bell, her mother being a sister of the late George W. Trenholm. She received her elementary training in Montgomery, is a graduate of A. and M. Institute, Noraml, Ala., with subsequent study in home economics at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute. For the past seven years she has served as home demonstration agent in Tallapoosa County. The groom's native home is Forest City, Ark. He is a graduate of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., and of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., and is serving now as acting chaplain of Tuskegee Institute. Following a wedding trip to New Orleans, the couple is residing in Tuskegee Institute

Alumni Gives 'Skegee Bonds

Inquirer
Houston, Texas

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute accepted war bonds in the amount of $1,050 at the northeastern tri-state regional meeting of the Tuskegee alumni association at Abbsysinian Baptist church Sunday, October 24. The session closed a two-day conference called to study ways and means for establishing a foundation to the memory of the late Tuskegee scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver.

NOV 20 1943

R. R. Clemons, vice president of the regional district, presented the war bonds to Dr. Patterson who accepted them with the remark that the gifts was another expression of the loyalty and devotion Tuskegee graduates held for their alma mater. Witnessing the ceremony besides members from New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and other cities were Rackham Holt, Dr. Carver's biographer, a representative from Double Day Doran and Co. which published the best seller, "Dr. George Washington Carver" and Frank Chisholm, field secretary of Tuskegee. Isaac Webb, president of the region presided.

NOV 20 1943

One report at the meeting that drew special attention was the one that told of plans for national holiday seal bearing the likeness of Dr. Carver. The report said that Vice President Henry A. Wallace, who studied agriculture under Dr. Carver when he was an instructor on the Iowa State college faculty some years ago had requested the honor of officially opening the seal. Wallace, it was related, is interested in establishment of the foundation and has offered himself as a publicity aid.

Tuskegee Band Director Given Army Captaincy

Defender Chicago, Ill

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala.—For 28 years while heading the Tuskegee Institute band and orchestra, the [illegible] officer of the 313th Army Air Forces band and post band director at TAAF was known as "captain." Recently First Lieut. Frank L. Drye was promoted to the rank of captain in the army of the United States. The brilliant success of the tuneful Tuskegee Army Air Field band, which was rated by the Atlanta Journal as one of the greatest marching bands since John Phillip Sousa, is due largely to this veteran army musician's leadership.

DEC 25 1943

The chromatic development of this full 60-piece army band from only 12 GI wind-jammers is a story of patience and hard work. But it didn't take long for the "captain" to change these former cats from Harlem, Cleveland and Alabama State college into soldiers who were to salute as well as "toot." After only seven months, beside doubling in the role of swingsters in the post orchestra, they were ready to tour in the first Bond Sales Campaign. They aided in selling over one million dollars in war bonds and stamps, throughout Alabama and Georgia.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Alumni Elect New Officers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Officers elected at the recent meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association (Southern Region) held in the Alumni Headquarters on the campus of the Institute, follow: Edward O. Adams, Louisville, Ky., President (re-elected); Charles E. Trout, Tuscaloosa, Bucks, Tuskegee Institute, Chaplain, Alabama; Vice-president; Mrs. Financial Secretary; William A. Bettye Steele Turner, Tuskegee Berry, Birmingham, Alabama. Institute, Recording Secretary-Treasurer; Capt. Conrad Hutchinson, Corresponding Mrs. Thomas N. Roberts, Tuskegee Institute, Chaplain. The next meeting will be held in Tuskegee Institute, Secretary; Laura Crayton Field in Birmingham.

DEC 25 1943

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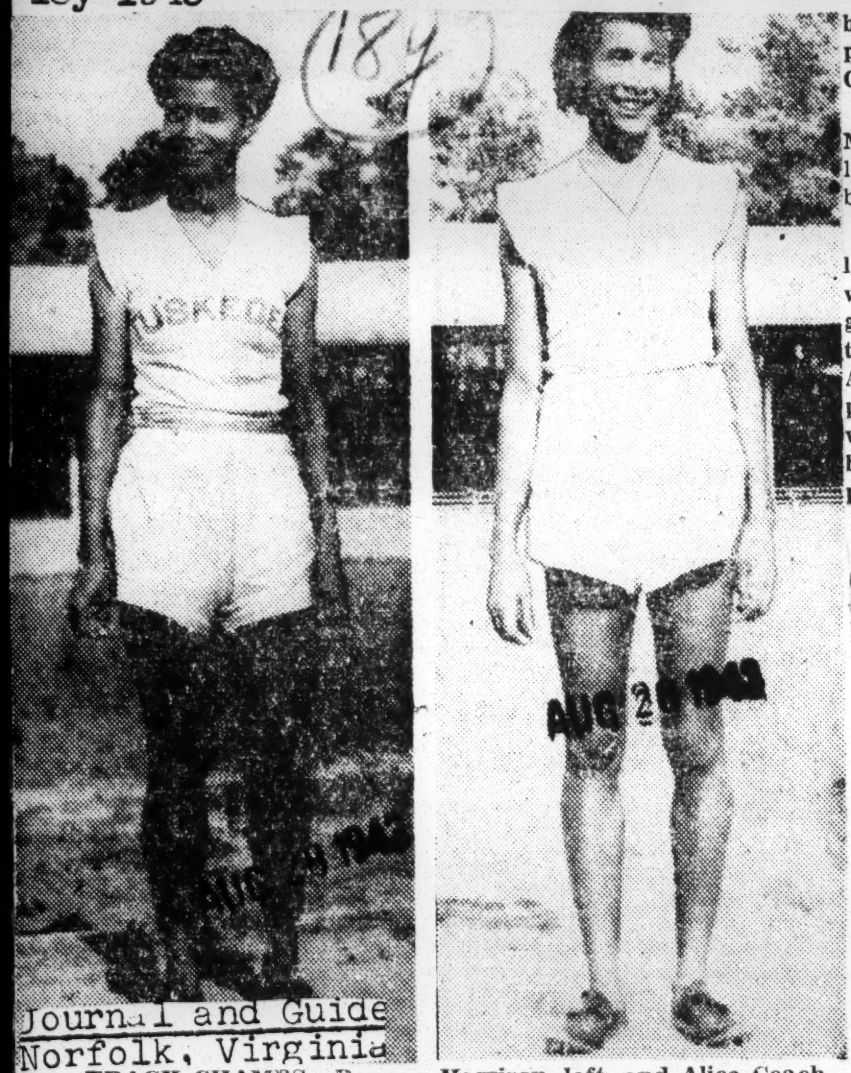

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

TRACK CHAMPS—Rowena Harrison, left, and Alice Coachman, two of the star performers of the Tuskegee girls track team, did their best to win the seventh consecutive girls AAU track and field title in Cleveland, Ohio recently but failed by a close margin as Stella Walsh led the Cleveland Olympic Club to the team title. Tuskegee won the last six championships and placed second in this year's meet. Miss Coachman won the 50 metre race and the high jump, finishing second to Miss Walsh in a close finish of the 100 metre race, which proved the decisive event. She totalled 28 points to place second to Stella Walsh in the individual scoring. A native of Albany, Ga., she is 21 and a veteran of four national meets. Miss Harrison is a top-flight sprinter, a broad jumper and runs on the relay team. She was born in Tuskegee.

Schieffelin Hits Ruling Against Mrs. Browder

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

William Jay Schieffelin, noted New Yorker who has three sons and four grandsons serving in the armed forces, yesterday urged President Roosevelt to cancel the deportation order against Mrs. Raissa Browder.

Mr. Schieffelin, whose mother's great grandfather, John Jay, fought in the American Revolution and drafted the Constitution of the State of New York, abolishing slavery, in a letter to the President pointed out that the prosecution of Mrs. Browder is not in keeping with the principles and aims of the war we are fighting.

The letter said in part:

"As an American citizen, by inheritance and by service, I respectfully ask you to cancel the deportation order against Mrs. Browder.

"Because we owe so much to the brave sacrifice of the Russian people, it time to stop persecuting Communists.

"It seems unfair to try to force Mrs. Browder to repudiate opinions lawfully held by her American husband.

"We are fighting a war to ensure liberty and justice throughout the world. We have the duty and the glorious opportunity to pursue a truly democratic foreign policy. Any pressure upon the State Department or Attorney General toward a reactionary policy should be overcome, regardless of expediency or political influence."

100 TUSKEGEEANS HONOR CAPT. ALVIN J. NEELY

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

By PERCY R. HINES.

More than 100 Tuskegeeans of Chicago and several visiting here from other parts of the United States met on the evening of August 4, at the C.N.D.F. clubhouse, 4941 South Parkway, and paid tribute to Captain Alvin J. Neely of Tuskegee Institute, who has served the Alabama school for 35 years in various official capacities. He is now executive secretary of the General Alumni association of the institution. The reception was under the auspices of the Chicago-Tuskegee club, Daniel J. Faulkner, president.

Tuskegeeans from other cities who spoke were: Mrs. Theresa Staats, Newark, N. J.; Andrew Means, Gary, Ind., and Mrs. Willis I. Peek, Anderson, S. C., wife of the president of the Tuskegee General Alumni association. Chicagoans who paid tribute to Capt. Neely were David Bynes, Mrs. Edna S. Landers, Edward L. Snyder, Harry O. Abbott and Miss Gwendolyn V. Blandon. The honored guest was presented a genuine leather zipper case in behalf of local Tuskegeeans by Miss Madeiv Washington of Cleveland, Miss., a student at Tuskegee, who is spending the summer in Chicago.

Accompanied by Mrs. Irene Wright, the gathering was favored with musical selections by Mrs. Sallie Horton, soprano. Following the tributes, music and presentation, Capt. Neely spoke on activities of the association and of the school itself. Funds were raised toward the $5,000.00 financial campaign of the organization. Mrs. Gladys S. Lewis and Mrs. Cora E. Saunders of the local social committee served refreshments.

A native of South Carolina, Capt. Neely entered Tuskegee Institute as a student forty years ago. He graduated in 1908. He traveled with the school's famous quartet for many years. For a period the veteran official was superintendent of buildings and grounds under the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. Under the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, Capt. Neely served as registrar, and was dean of men in Dr. Frederick D. Patterson's administration until 1940. During the past three years he has devoted full time to alumi activities, being in charge of headquarters in Carnegie hall at the school.

Captain Neely spent three days in Chicago, leaving Friday for Pittsburgh, Pa., and other cities where activities of the General Alumni association are being revitalized.

Tourney At Tuskegee

Philadelphia Tribune
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.

The annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament will be held in Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Mar. 2, 3 and 4, 1944, it was announced here today by Cleve L. Abbott, chairman of the Tournament Committee. Other members of the committee are J. B. Bragg, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; C. Johnson Dunn, Alabama State Teachers College, [illegible] and R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

prises with a good future. This need not be all used in the direction of new business.

MANY STRUGGLING concerns of a small but sound nature could and should be wisely helped. With many Negro youth graduating from schools of business and others getting business or production experience in war time enterprises we shall be much ahead of our pre-war status so far as competent personnel is concerned. The pooling of these savings, with good management, will launch or expand a number of sound business ventures that will provide much needed income to the group and a seriously needed outlet for our talent.

SMALL SUCCESS VS. COLOSSAL FAILURES

Much thought should be given to the size and quality of the ventures to be started. Wise direction must see that our future under-

National Negro Business League Reveals Growing Strength of Race Enterprises

Southern Viewpoint

BY DR. F. D. PATTERSON
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE NATIONAL Negro Business League assembled in annual convention in Baltimore, Md., was widely attended by an able and enthusiastic membership. Difficulties of travel and other hardships were overcome as this group sought to play their full part in the war effort and to assay the problems of the post war readjustment which will inevitably begin with the declaration of peace.

It was clear both from the number of prosperous business men in attendance and from the material presented in numerous papers and round table discussions that small business is as stable and characteristic a phase of our national business life as any other. The market, the cor-

Dr. Patterson

efficiency the spread progressive cation which only stressed.

SAVING PRESENTED FOR PLANS FOR

success of these small businesses and large department store. The requires the same kind of competent, honest and enterprising management as does the big business. It was wisely emphasized that establishments will increasingly regard the color [illegible] as expression in patronage is [illegible] lic is looking for and insisting upon service. All people are interested in places of business where they can get the most for the dollar spent. Future efforts to serve the public must parallel

plus earnings now being received

comparative abundance results in

ness possibilities. In this way the

ill conceived projects which will,

funds saved could be wisely channeled in the development of enter-

through failure, destroy confidence

for years to come. The Business league should accept as its responsibility, as far as resources will permit, the offering of sound advice in this connection. The hard won savings of the Negro people should not be siphoned off and dissipated on worthless ventures. This will be a psychological deterrent to futher investment. Rather there should be sought small successes which will build confidence and thereby pave the way for larger enterprises of equal soundness in the future.

SHOULD EMPLOY ESTABLISHED CHANNELS OF CREDIT

Businesses can be started without using all of the hard earned savings of individual investors. The Reconstruction Finance corporation and other agencies are set up for the purpose of aiding business at sound rates of interest. These agencies should be used wherever possible. In this way private capital is matched and reenforced in the development of worthy enterprise. For those who can qualify ample money is available. With this money will come the soundest business advice available. Both of these assets are needed and it is foolish to attempt a business of important proportions without them. Negroes are usually outside of the main stream of this important resource. The Business league may render a further important service by seeing that adequate information on these sources is available to the Negro investor.

The National Negro Business league is waxing strong as an agency which Negroes themselves are willing to support. The success of the convention just ended is splendid proof of the growing strength of this important phase of development of the Negro people.

Mozelle Motley Bride of Henry C. Harrison

Bee (Magazine Section

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 2—Announcement of the marriage of Miss Mozelle Motley to Mr. Henry C. Harrison have been received by friends at Tuskegee Institute. Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Harrison received her Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics from Tuskegee Institute in 1939. Following her graduation she joined the faculty of the Montgomery County Training at Waugh and will enter upon her fifth year of service there in September. While at Tuskegee the bride was affiliated with several campus organizations including membership in the Home Economics Club.

The groom is connected with the Veterans Administration Faculty at Tuskegee, Alabama. When he was a student at Tuskegee Institute he was a member of the Golden Tiger football team, playing during the seasons of 1928 1929 1930 and 1931. He was regarded as one of the most versatile players in the Tuskegee backfield and was rated one of the best blocking backs ever developed at the institute. He was an accurate passer and it was his diagonal pass to Ben Stevenson before hundreds of fans at Soldier Field in Chicago in 1929 that defeated Wilberforce university, 6 to 0.

For the past several years Harrison has served as assistant backfield coach at Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are residing at Fort Davis, Alabama.

State Tuskegee Trustees Named

Afro-American

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama announced this week his nomination of six trustees, one of whom is colored, to be added to the board of Tuskegee Institute. Those named are: Baltimore, Md.

W. C. Beebe, State representative, who fathered the bill appropriating $100,000 annually for Tuskegee; John H. Pinson, State Senator; Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee, a member of the House of Representatives; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham, industrialist, and J. R. Wingfield, Tuskegee graduate and superintendent of the State Negro Industrial School at Mt. Meigs, Ala.

The State superintendent of education, Dr. E. B. Marten, is an ex-officio member. The nominations are subject to ratification by the board of trustees which meets in New York this month.

Can Name 2 a Year

The State trustees have been named to oversee the expenditure of the taxpayers' money. In the future no Governor can appoint more than two trustees in a given year.

The State trustees have no voice in the election of the regular trustees. The regular board of trustees, which is a self-perpetuating body, consists of ten members.

TO DEDICATE MOTON GATES

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

TUSKEGEE Inst., Ala., Mar. 25—The dedication of the Moton Gates at the entrance to the Tuskegee Primary Flying Field where flying cadets are trained for Uncle Sam's Army, will be a feature of the Founder's Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute on Sunday, April 4, when Alabama's Governor, Chauncey Sparks will deliver the Founder's Day address.

Moton Gates are named as a tribute to Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington as head of Alabama's famous college. As president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Moton gave without stint of his time, experience and influence to expand the curriculum of Tuskegee, to improve its physical plant, and to increase its endowment that the type of training Booker Washington had established as sound for all struggling peoples, might be secure.

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

"TAKE OVER"

—Alexinia Young sounds the calls which send the ROTC Cadets scurrying to drill and other military formations, evidence of the manpower shortage where women have "taken over." Miss Young is a member of the Tuskegee band, the chapel orchestra, and is the conductor of Tuskegee's all-girl orchestra. She is a junior in the school of education and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. King Young, 625 Second street Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Music Dept. Gives Xmas Cantata

Age New York, N. Y

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Music Department of Tuskegee Institute presented a program of Christmas music during the vesper services which was held in the Institute Chapel at 6:30 o'clock, Sunday evening.

One of the features of the program was a selection by the Cadet Nurses' Glee Club now in training at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. During the program the student body sang Christmas carols and Negro folk music of the nativity. The Tuskegee Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson tendered several special Christmas numbers.

Amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Grid Ace On Leave

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—First Class Petty Officer Eristus Sams of the United States Coast Guard, who is stationed at Manhattan Beach Training Station, Brooklyn, N. Y., visited the Tuskegee campus this week. Sams was en route to Beaumont, Texas., to visit his parents, relatives and friends, and was on his first leave since joining the Coast Guard Service in 1942.

Sams starred as a halfback on the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger football team in 1934, '35, '36 and '37, and was placed on the 1937 All-American football team by several sports writers.

In addition to his ability in football, he was a middle distance runner on the track team.

He is serving as an assistant to Lieut. Commander Jack Dempsey in the physical fitness program which is being carried on at Manhattan Beach.

News Birmingham, Ala.

Alva Tabor Winds Up Football Career In Vulcan Bowl Tilt

Tuskegee Line Preps For New Year's Day Clash With Panthers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Alva Tabor, the tosser, is expected to figure conspicuously in the Vulcan Bowl football game which will be played at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, Jan. 1. The Tuskegee passing ace will bow out of the gridiron picture shortly after the Birmingham engagement for he will soon report to an induction center to keep an appointment with the Army.

The brilliant backfield Tiger star has continued during the past week to polish his passing attack for what he considers one of the big moments of his life—playing in a bowl game against the Panthers of Clark College. In this game which may close his collegiate football career the Georgia youth is very anxious to turn in one of his most outstanding performances. He spends much time passing to Perell Miler, a product of the Cobb High School, Anniston, and Charles Perry, a fine receiver from Savannah, Ga.

Line Coach R. A. Munday is giving much attention to the Tiger forward wall and especially to Carter Bowman, captain and center. Bowman is regarded as one of the best centers in this section. He is one of those smart middle of the line men—in the game all the time and constantly on the alert. He is an excellent diagnostician and can function on the end or in the backfield.

Thomas Augustus, 200-pound tackle, Laurinburg, N. C.; Milland Mitchell, guard, Houston, Tex.; Otis Head, halfback, Griffin, Ga.; Walter Woods, guard, Fort Worth, Tex., and Albert Crawford, halfback, Tuscumbia, Ala., are other Tigers who are expected to make it quite lively for the Panther performers on the afternoon of New Year's Day.

Outpost men for Tuskegee advised the Tiger coaching staff that Coach Robinson is giving his men

Montgomery on Thanksgiving Day, has been made.

Alabama State

Tuskegee Bowl

Teachers, 19

the crafty Tiger

dications as to

but asserted his

excellent shape

ets set aside for

has been sold

dditional tickets

There will be a gala street parade when Tuskegee met Alabama in Montgomery on Thanksgiving Day. The holidays are rest days for the Tigers who are using the holiday and long hours on the downtown district Saturday Teachers College at Montgomery in conditioning for the game. They are sure the success of the game. high schools will take part. The to 13.

intensive training morning, Jan. 1. Bands from the and turn out a crack drills.

Birmingham members of the feature attraction will be the all-Cleve L. Abbott, the crack alumni of Clark and Tuskegee are girl drill unit from Tuskegee Institute, gave no indications as to personally contacting all organizations with Hattie Turner, Tuskegee's style of attack, but asserted his tions and already the advance sale basketball and track star, barking men would be in excellent shape of tickets is far above that of the out the commands. "They march for the game. corresponding date last year. City like Wacs," was the way one Army officials and other leaders are giving the block of tickets set aside for has been sold additional tickets needed cooperation to in march down Dexter Avenue, in and a request for

18y-1943

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S DISTINGUISHED FAMILY No. 1—Tuskegee, Alabama has come forward with a candiate for the outstanding family in the country—here is the family of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala., all of whom are furthering their nation's war effort. (Top row, left to right), Mrs. Campbell, Lt. William A. Campbell, who won the nickname of "the flying fool" during the air battles over Pantellieris; Mr. Campbell, agent of the Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. (Bottom row, left to right), Miss Rose Elizabeth Campbell, registered life guard and an instructor in life-saving at the University of Wisconsin; Miss Emily Virginia Campbell, who is now taking a pre-clinical nurse training course, sponsored by the Red Cross at Bryn Mawr College; Dr. Thomas M. Campbell, Jr., now a first lieutenant in the medical corps; and Captain Abbie Noel Campbell of the WACS. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Campbell and their five children are alumni of Tuskegee Institute.—Press Photo Service.

Tuskegee Coaching Staff Looks Forward To '43 Football Season

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
SEP 17 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS)—There seems to be little left of Tuskegee's excellent 1942 football team except Coach Cleve L. Abbott, the water boy and two wig-wag boys, but the coach said he is hopeful and that he will try to build a good team out of the several prospects now on the campus.

Serious practice sessions will be held as soon as the men have completed their examinations and data sheets equipment will be issued this week and the usual pre-football experience records will be made out and placed in each player's personal jacket for reference

Among those who will be missed from the line-up are Arthur Sawyer, the Little Terror one of the most outstanding halfbacks in the Southern Conference last year; Joshua Brown, tackle; Whitney Van Cleve, halfback; Ernest O'Rourke, guard and Herman Wells, guard.

Teams on the Tiger schedule are Xavier University of New Orleans, at Tuskegee; Morehouse College, Atlanta, at Memorial Stadium, Columbus, Georgia; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, at Tuskegee; Clark College, Atlanta, in Birmingham; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, in Chicago and Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery. Other games will be announced upon completion of the usual arrangements.

Those assisting Coach Abbott this year in the develooment pf the team are Edward H. Adams, Tuskegee, '34; Ross C. Owen, South Dakota State College, '25; Guy R. Trammell, Tuskegee, '36; R. A. Munday, Hampton, '27 and Ernest T. Bailey, Tuskegee, '27.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
SEP 17 1943

Institute Alumni Honor 'Veteran'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 28.—More than 300 Tuskegee alumni and friends of Mrs. Celia E. Watkins joined in honoring her at a surprise birthday party at the Alumni Hut.

The affair had been carefully planned by Mrs. Birdie Thompson Pompey, Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, Miss Doris Scott and Lieut. John T. Bracken, and caught the honoree completely by surprise as was intended. When Nathaniel R. McCray, president of the local alumni chapter invited those who had come, ostensibly for the regular monthly meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Chaper of the General Alumni Association, to join in singing "Happy Birthday to You," it was sometime before Mrs. Watkins "caught on" that this song was being sung in compliment to her on her birthday anniversary.

President F. D. Patterson in felicitous remarks spoke in praise of the excellent service that Mrs. Watkins had rendered and is still rendering Tuskegee Institute, stating that the members of the alumni and friends had so appropriately arranged this party in her honor. Thomasine Flood and Robert Dibble, godchildren of Mrs. Watkins, presented to Capt. J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee general alumni association, a large studio portrait of herself which is to hang on the wall in the Alumni Headquarters. Miss Neal M. McFadden (Miss Tuskegee) presented a lovely bouquet of Old Gold and Crimson Carver Roses to the honoree, and Carter Bowman, Captain of the 1943 Golden Tiger Football team, presented her with a football upon which every member of the squad had inscribed his name. Mrs. Juanita Conyers Jones cut the huge birthday cake. Mrs. Birdie Thompson Pompey handed the honoree a handsome purse to which scores of friends on the campus, in the community and in the town of Tuskegee had subscribed

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Cafeteria Owner Aids Tuskegee Job

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Dec. 28—Frank Sherrill, president of the S. and W. Cafeterias, has made a contribution of $1,000 to the Commercial Dietetics program of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced here today.

Mr. Sherrill, who is a past president of the American Restaurant Association, and regarded as one of the leading figures in the restaurant field in America, endorsed Tuskegee's application to the American Restaurant Association when the Institute sought more avenues of placement for students trained in the field of foods and services.

S. and W. Cafeterias are located in various sections of the country and have employed students who have received training in the Commerial Dietetics department at Tuskegee Institute, and over a long period of time members of the S. and W. highly trained staff have been helpful in furnishing the Institute information and have given suggestions whereby the scope of the program in the field of foods and services might be strengthened and improved.

The gift made this week by Mr. Sherrill is evidence of his continued interest in our work and will be used in strengthening and expanding the Commercial Dietetics program, Dr. Patterson stated.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Johnson Heads McKenzie Post

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., July 22—James A. Johnson, postmaster, Tuskegee institute, was re-elected Commander of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion at the annual election the executive committee. Legion-

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Evidence Of Man Shortage

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Alexinia Young at the megaphone in front of the Music Hall and Alumni Headquarters at Tuskegee Institute sounds the call which sends the ROTC Cadets scurrying to drill and other military formations. Another evidence of the manpower shortage and where women have "taken over" during the present emergency. At 10:00 o'clock each night this little Crimson Piper sound "Taps" closing the day's activities for the weary cadets. She is a senior in the School of Education and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. King Young, 625 Second Street, Birmingham.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee And Clark Vulcan Bowl Picks

ATLANTA—(AP)—Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute and Clark College of Atlanta will play in the annual Negro Vulcan Bowl football game New Years Day at Birmingham, D. T. Harvey, chairman of the bowl committee, announced. Clark defeated Tuskegee early in the regular season, 7 to 0, but Tuskegee, with no other setback, won the Southern Intercollegiate Conference title.

Tuskegee's Reign As Women's AAU Champions Comes To End

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Tuskegee Institute's six-year domination of the National Women's AAU track and field meet ended here on Saturday, when the Cleveland Polish Olympic Women's Club scored 87 1-6 points to Tuskegee Institute's 77 1-2.

Running before her home folks, the veteran Stella Walsh took three firsts to help her team win.

Miss Walsh and Eleanor Coachman, Tuskegee ace, put on their expected duel in the 100 meters, wth the former ekeing out a victory in the tme of 11.6 seconds that tied the American mark (Helen Stephens 1935 AAU meet).

Stella also annexed the 200 meters and broad jump for individual scoring honors. Miss Coachman pressed her with victories n the 50 meters and high jump and her second place in the 100 meters.

In addition to Miss Coachman, Tuskegee Institute was represented by Rowena Harrison, Lelia G. Perry, Lillie Purifoy, Hattie Turner, Gloria Fisher, Nellie Stafford, Willie Tyner, Alyece Harrison and Lesper Givens.

Hazel Harrison At Tuskegee

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 12—Hazel Harrison, one of the outstanding pianists of the nation, a member of the School of Music at Howard university, in Washington, D. C., was presented in a piano recital by the Tskegee Institute Entertainment Course in Logan Hall at the Institute Friday night.

The artist rendered selections from Bach-Busino, Chopin, Ravel, Beethoven-Liszt, Schubert-Liszt and Liszt.

Her interpretations of Bach were particularly impressive; her interpretations of Chopin's B Flat Minor was htrilling.

Her audience manifested unusually keen interest in her expert interpretations of the works of the masters from beginning to end. She graciously responded to insistent requests and treased her listeners with two delightful encore numbers.

Music lovers from Montgomery, Auburn, Opelika, the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Union Springs, and other nearby places, as well as those from the institute, Veterans Administration Facility, town of Tuskegee and the Greenwood community, gave Miss Harrison a most appreciative audience.

Her admirers at Tuskegee institute showed their appreciation of her musical attainments by having two very attractive and charming little girls present her with lovely baskets of flowers during the rendition of the program.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE VS. WEST VIRGINIA THIS SATURDAY

DETROIT. — Tuskegee institute, fresh from a 27 to 0 victory over Wilberforce university of Ohio, moves in here Thursday for a game against West Virginia of the C.I.A.A. conference on Saturday, Nov. 6.

Tuskegee has victories over the Fort Benning, Ga., soldiers, Wilberforce and Morehouse college, a tie with Morris Brown college and has lost a 7 to 0 game with Clark.

West Virginia bumped into Wilberforce and dropped a 19 to 6 contest and has lost 32 to 0 to Johnson C. Smith but Coach Hamblin has whipped his team in shape and has dwelt on breaking up pass attacks, the kind Tuskegee is famous for.

The game here is being handled by John R. Richardson, local promoter, and the Tuskegee alumni. A record crowd is expected out. The teams will line up as follows:

Tuskegee		W. Va.
Perry	LE	Brown
Benson	LT	Moore
Millard	LG	Hurst
Bowman (c)	Center	Houston
Woods	RG	C. Jones
Augustus	RT	Coles
Miller	RE	R. Davis
Tabor	QB	Madison
Crawford	LH	Pleasant
Head	RH	Greene
Burton	FB	Laws

Age
New York, N. Y.

Former Tuskegee Star Halfback Now First Class Petty Officer

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —First Class Petty Officer Eristus Sams of the United States Coast Guard, who is stationed at Manhattan Beach Training Station, Brooklyn, New York, visited the Tuskegee campus this week. Sams was en route to Beaumont, Texas, to visit his parents, relatives and friends, and was on his first leave since joining the Coast Guard Service in 1942.

Sams starred as a halfback on the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger football team in 1934, '35, '36 and '37 and was placed on the 1937 All-American football team by several sports writers. Sams had all the characteristics of an outstanding halfback. He was powerful and rugged on offense and defense, an accurate passer and receiver and was fast and shifty on his feet; he had a willingness to learn and a desire to excel and he never seemed to tire.

In addition to his ability as a football player he was a middle distance runner on the track team, establishing a very fine record.

He is serving as an assistant to Lieut. Commander Jack Demsey in the physical fitness program which is being carried on at Manhattan Beach.

He was with the Farm Security Administration before joining the Service.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ex-Tuskegee Grid Star In Coast Guards

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—First Class Petty Officer Eristus Sams, of the United States Coast Guard, who is stationed at Manhattan Beach Training Station, Brooklyn, N. Y., visited the Tuskegee campus this week.

Sams, who was en route to Beaumont, Tex., to visit his parents, relatives and friends, was on his first leave since joining the Coast Guard Service in 1942.

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In addition to his ability as a halfback on this first team by several sports writers. Sams had all the characteristics of an outstanding halfback. He was powerful and rugged on offense and defense, an accurate passer and receiver and was fast and shifty on his feet; he had a willingness to learn and a desire to excel and he never seemed to tire.

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18y-1943

NAME SIX NEW TRUSTEES FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Governor Sparks this week revealed names of the six persons to be added by the state to the trustee board of Tuskegee institute. They are Atty. W. C. Beebe, Bay Minnette, Ala., state representative, who fathered the $100,000 appropriation bill for Tuskegee through the legislature; John H. Pinson Geiger, Ala., banker and state senator; Atty. Henry Neil Segrest, of Tuskegee, state representative; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the state industrial school for colored youths at Mt. Meigs, Ala., and a graduate of Tuskegee.

BOARD TO MEET

Dr. E. B. Morton, state superintendent of education, is an ex-officio member. OCT 9 1943

In the future no governor can appoint more than two trustees and none of the state-appointed trustees has a voice in election of the regular 19 trustees.

Nominations of the six new trustees are subject to ratification by the regular trustee board meeting this month.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Both Teams Hard Hit by Draft; 'Force Leads, 6-5

OCT 30 1943

CHICAGO—(Special)—When Tuskegee Institute and Wilberforce University clash in the fourteenth meeting of the two schools on Friday night here in Comiskey Park, Tuskegee will rule the favorite and that doesn't mean that the Abbottmen have to win.

It will be remembered that Tuskegee came here last year the favorite with Raymond Head of Griffin, Ga., Arthur Sawyer of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Josh Brown of Hitlon, Ga., Van Cleve of Kokomo, Ind., and George Robinson of Hiawatha, Kans., but Tuskegee left the field on the short end of a 13 to 7 score.

The Ohio squad this year is built around seven seniors, one of whom [illegible] lineman returning. He is C. Armstrong who has seen three years' previous service with Wilberforce. He comes from Morgan Park, Ill. Both Wilberforce and Tuskegee have been hard hit by the draft. Many of last year's varsity players are in Africa and the South Pacific.

Series Began in 1928

The Tuskegee-Wilberforce series began back in 1928 at Tuskegee, and was moved to Chicago in 1929. The years 1932 and 1937 saw no games scheduled between the two schools. All games have been close with the exception of the 1941 game when Tuskegee won, 26-7, and hung up the biggest score of the 13 years of play. In 1938, Wilberforce was victor, 25-6.

Other scores were the Wilberforce victories in 1931 by the score of 15-6; 1939, 14-0; 1940, 14-12, and [illegible] 3-7. Wilberforce has won twice by scores of 6-0. That was in 1933 and 1936.

The Tuskegee victories were: a 6-0 win in 1929, 3-0 in 1935, and 12-6 in 1939. Wilberforce has the edge in the series, six games to five. Two of the games were ties. There was the 6-6 tie in 1928, and the 0-0 tie in 1930.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee To Play Morris Brown Foe

Tigers Defeated Flordia Eleven Last Week

NOV 1 3 1943

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 15.—Tuskegee's Golden Tigers returned here Saturday from Jacksonville, having defeated the strong Florida A. and M. College team, 19 to 6, and began preparations immediately for their game with Morris Brown College of Atlanta which will be played in the Alumni Bowl at the Institute at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. NOV 6 1943

The occasion is the homecoming attraction for Tuskegee Institute and in spite of gas rationing and travel restrictions and other wartime measures is expected to draw an [illegible] large attendance. NOV 7 5 1943

The Tigers have come through a strenuous season in excellent condition and will face Morris Brown with no serious injuries. Thus far the Golden Avalanche has conquered an Army team, 12-6; Morehouse College, 12-6; Wilberforce University, 27-0; West Virginia State College, 42-6, and Florida A. and M. College, 19-6.

The Wolverines are expected to offer the season's stiffest opposition and if the Tigers are able to hurdle Morris Brown on Saturday they will move on to Montgomery Thanksgiving Day for their game with State Teachers College with only one defeat chalked up against them, which was a 7-0 setback handed them by Clark College at Birmingham early in the season.

Tuskegee Receives Bids To Play In 8 Bowl Games

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Several Bowl bids have been received by Tuskegee's Golden Tigers within the past ten days The members of the team played their last game of the regular playing season with State Teachers College at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Ala., Thanksgiving Day, winning by a score of 19 to 13.

The Golden Tigers have received invitations to play from Savannah, Ga.; New Orleans, Louisiana; Jacksonville, Florida; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta, Georgia and Houston, Texas. NOV 3 1943

Tuskegee will compete with the First Truck Regiment of Fort Benning, Ga., in Memorial Stadium Columbus, Ga., Fri., nite Dec 3, the game being played in the interest of the Columbus YMCA. All funds above the expense of transportation and entertainment of the Tuskegee team will go forward redecorating and refurbishing the Columbus Ninth Street Y. which was given by Mr. George Foster Peabody, distinguished Georgian

Stadium on October 22 and turned back the Maroons by a score of 12 to 6. It was estimated that more than 15,000 spectators saw the Golden Avalanche triumph in this game which was hard fought all the way. NOV 20 1943

This will be Tuskegee's second game in as many seasons played for charity. Last year Tuskegee and Wilberforce, in their annual gridiron engagement at Soldier Field in Chicago, played for Army and Navy relief, and contributed approximately two thousand dollars to their relief fund of these Service organizations. NOV 3 1943

The worthiness of the Columbus cause should appeal to the people of this wide awake city and it appears from the large advance sale of tickets that a considerable sum will be realized

The Tuskegee Band and the corps of majorettes have been invited to appear with the team and give their highly entertaining performance during the intermission. The Crimson Pipers and the group of majorettes rates among the ablest bands and [illegible] appeared with the team in Montgomery Thanksgiving Day and made an impressive showing, in the streets parade at 10:00 o'clock in the morning and during the intermission, while both teams were taking a much needed rest. NOV 2 1943

Hornets Keyed For 20th Game With Tigers

Advertiser
NOV 25 19

Downto[illegible] Parade To Feature Game; Kickoff 2 P. M.

[illegible]gomery, Ala.

Alabama State Teachers College Hornets will meet their traditional Tuskegee Institute Tiger rivals in the twentieth "Cramton Bowl" Dixie classic this afternoon at Cramton Bowl beginning promptly at 2 o'clock. Gates will open at the bowl at 12 noon and enlisted men will be admitted for 75 cents.

The game represents the feature attraction of the Alabama State homecoming and thousands of ex-stars, alumni, and friends began pouring into town last night to see the scrappy Hornets of 1943 take the Tiger measure. A downtown parade will move beginning at 10 o'clock this morning from the State capitol to the square, thence on Commerce Street to [illegible] where it terminates. Included in the units of the parade will be a number of floats with a patriotic motif, the red, wihte and blue of Old Glory replacing the black and gold of former years in many instances. A Girl Scout marching unit from Booker Washington School, the first of its kind in the State, a Boy Scout unit, several girl reserves units, and a unit of Southern Pride I. B. P. O. E. of W., Daughter Elks and Elks.

Of course there will be the competitive bands of Alabama State and Tuskegee, both of which are made up mostly of girls this year, and several other bands representing nearby schools. In addition, there will be the twirlers corps of both schools, and a group of elementary school twirlers representing the State Teachers College.

The Hornets completed their prepaartions with a peppery workout on several specialties yesterday afternoon and were in better condition than ever before this season. They appeared eager for the battle and coaches were satisfied that the visiting Tiger is due for [illegible] tail in today's [illegible] The boys themselves say there will be a Montgomery "T" party today as they are going to spill that Tuskegee "T" all over the turf at Cramton Bowl this afternoon.

Everyone is satisfied that the shortage of manpower will not slow the Hornets in the classic. They have played football every day since the season began and every boy in the starting lineup intends to finish the game. This will not be necessary, however, as there are reliable line substitutes in Underwood, Spears and Pressley among others, and a whole new backfield in King, Patterson, Johnson and Mason. A team without a star, they have no fear of the Tuskegee stars Perry, Tabor, and Head who appear to be marked men today.

Probable Starting Lineup

Hornets	Pos.	Tigers
Thoams	LE	Perry
Ingraham	LT	Augustus
Kennedy	LG	Woods
Robinson	C	Bowman (C)
R. Williams	RG	Mitchell
Mitchell	RT	Mayberry
Clayton	RE	Miller
Jackson	FB	Burton
Jefferson	LH	Griggs
Fisher	RH	Head
Young	QB	Tabor

Referee: B. T. Harvey (Colgate); umpire: H. L. Moseley (Morehouse); linesman: William J. Moore (Talladega); field judge, Frank A. Young (Chicago Defender).

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Tuskegee Whips Alabama State

NOV 26 1943

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 26.—Heavily favored by pregame dope, the Tuskegee Tigers [illegible] their way to a 19 to 13 victory over the Alabama State Hornets here yesterday only after the toughest kind of an up-hill seesaw battle.

The Hornets scored first in the opening quarter, with Jackson streaking across only to have the Tigers tie it up in the second when Burton ran 22 yards.

Tuskegee forged ahead in the third, Tabor going over from the two but 'Bama State again took the lead on wings of a pass, Young to Mason, which [illegible] to the one; Johnson [illegible] The Tigers won in the final when Tabor passed to Perry for 25 yards to the two, with Crawford smashing across on the next play.

Birmingham, Ala.

SIX ALABAMIANS ON TUSKEGEE'S TEAM

Age-Herald

TNSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 24—(AP)—Head Coach Cleve Abbott, of Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers, says his squad of 40 has possibilities "that would gladden any coach in times like these." SEP 25 1943

Six Alabamians are on the Tiger squad. They are John Hollis, Montgomery; Willie Pittman, Birmingham; Charles Smith, Camden; Ulysses Washington, Tuscaloosa; Albert Crawford, Tuscumbia, and Roscoe Williams, Montgomery.

Tigers To Be Favored In Annual Gridiron Classic

NOV 2 1943

Tuskegee Institute's Tigers and State Teachers College Hornets have but three more days of practice to complete their arrangements for the featured Tiger-Hornet football game which will be played at Cramton Bowl Thursday afternoon of this week.

[illegible] by the 32-13 Tiger [illegible] a demoralized Morris [illegible] which fought back [illegible] quarter and then [illegible] pletely at the Tuskegee coming last Saturday. Montgomery dis- intend to keep during the 10 years of undefeated sitting on the ed teams, Brown is well-versed the afternoon, in his tactics and plans to give good a vantage his old boss plenty of enter- dly passes which taimment here Thanksgiving afternoon. NOV 22 1943 held Jan 1944

Tabor is the lanky boy at quarter in Tuskegee's famous T formation whose sleight of hand tricks with the ball and needle-threading passes have made the Tigers record possible this Fall. True to the T formation ideal, every play is a potential scoring play with the boy handling the ball. He does not hesitate to pass on fourth down deep in his own territory and get away with it. Two such tosses gave the Tigers a win over Morehouse as both went for touchdowns.

The Hornets like to think of themselves as the team without a star, but if there is one it is the grinning Ingraham, 168-pound tackle who has played every minute of every game on the Hornet schedule this Fall. There is not a better tackle in the conference than this Florida boy and he and his running mate at guard, Kennedy, think they know a way to stop this business of passing down in one's own territory. And they will receive assistance from nine other scrappy mates with the same idea.

Advertiser

Tuskegee's Veteran Registrar Honored

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Dec. 14.—In recognition of the 50 years of service which John H. Palmer, former registrar has given Tuskegee Institute, President F. D. Patterson visited the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital today and personally paid tribute to the veteran faculty member who lay there ill. Palmer came here from Hampton Institute, Dec. 14, 1893, at the request of Booker T. Washington to serve as registrar.

He organized the office, had charge of and directed the admission of thousands of students to the Institute for many years. The veteran official is known and beloved by Tuskegee men and women the nation over. He retired as registrar several years ago, and later became director of the Office of Information and the Visitors Bureau.

The former registrar will be presented during the 53rd annual session of the Tuskegee negro farmers conference which will be held in the Institute chapel at 2 p.m. Wednesday when Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard speaks.

In rendering 50 years of service to the Institute the veteran faculty member established a tenure record for members of Tuskegee's staff.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Outplayed, Beats Teachers, 19-13

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Tuskegee's Tigers had to come from behind three times with from Alabama State Teachers [illegible] Thursday afternoon 19 to 13, in a game played before some 8,000 spectators. The Teachers never gave up, outplaying the heavily favored Tigers most of the game.

Jackson tallied for the Hornets in the first period. The Tigers tied things up in the second period when Burton ran 22 yards for a touchdown. Tuskegee went ahead in the third stanza, when Tabor went over from the two-yard line. The Teachers again took the lead in the same period when Johnson plunged over from the one and King passed to Mason for the extra point.

Tabor passed to Perry for 25 yards to the Hornets two in the final period with Crawford going over for the score.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE MANNERS

To the Editor of The News:

I read with interest your recent editorial entitled "An Incident on a Bus," which was later reprinted in The Montgomery Advertiser.

Yesterday's mail brought us a letter from one of our donors, who resides in one of Chicago's suburban towns. We thought you would be interested in reading the following paragraphs from her letter.

"Some weeks ago I received a request from your institution for a contribution, and in answer thereto sent a very small check, for which I received a most gracious letter of thanks. I was sorry that my contribution was small, but my budget for charity is what you might call 'over depleted' now, and I find I must turn down many worthy requests. However, I feel strongly that one of the most important problems in our country is the education of the Negro, and I felt that however small my contribution I must register my interest in some way.

"Last Saturday I felt that my judgment was sound; my husband and I were coming from the Northwestern-Minnesota football game, and were waiting on the elevated platform with a large delegation of very fine-looking Negro lads. When the train pulled in, these boys with a courtesy rarely found in our modern times, waited until the older people had boarded the train, and then came quietly in and took their places. My husband questioned one of them as to the insignia on his cap, and I was delighted when he told us that they were from Tuskegee. I have never seen a finer group of young men; they were full of fun, and laughed joyously over their own jokes, but were never boisterous; they had a quiet dignity and pride, and were neither servile nor arrogant. Somehow the incident gave me a 'lift' for the rest of the day, and I have since thought many times of this fine group of young men."

The group of Tuskegee students to whom her letter refers are members of our football team. While we deeply appreciate the encouraging comments of this good friend, we fully recognize the significant implications of your editorial, and constantly keep before our student body the importance of restrained and thoughtful public behavior and courtesy in all relations with other people.

F. D. PATTERSON,
President, Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Second in AAU Meet

afro-America

Baltimore, Maryland

Tigerettes Drop Title for First Time in 7 Years

CLEVELAND — For the first time in seven years, Tuskegee Institute's crack women's track and field team is not the National AAU champions.

The Tigerettes, plagued by bad breaks and lack of team strength as in previous years, dropped the team title to the strong Cleveland Olympic Club, paced by Stella Walsh, former Olympic champion, Saturday.

The white club tallied 87 1-6 points to capture the meet held at Lakewood High School Field, as Miss Walsh scored 30 points, winning the broad jump and 100- and 200-meter dashes.

Nosed Out

She barely nosed out Alice Coachman of Tuskegee for individual honors, as Miss Coachman paced the Tigerettes to second place with 28 points. Tuskegee's team total was 27½ points.

Miss Coachman won the 50-meter dash, high jump and was barely nosed out in the 100 meter dash by Stella Walsh, who stepped the distance in 11.6 seconds which equalled the American record and was one tenth of a second off the world mark.

Falls in Hurdles

Tuskegee got a bad break in the hurdles when Lillie Purifoy, winner of the event in 1942 with Nancy Cowperwaite of the German-American A.C., New York, second, fell over the third barrier and was unable to finish.

Had Miss Purifoy won, Tuskegee would have scored 14 instead of the six it garnered as Leila Perry took third place.

Jean Lowe, crack Canadian girl champion, led her team, the Laurel Ladies A.C., of Toronto, to the championship in the 400-meter relay, beating Tuskegee in 50.6 seconds.

Washington Tribune

Washington, D. C.

TUSKEGEE GRID NOTES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Golden Tigers have completed their first week of training in preparation for a 9 game schedule which begins at home on October 2 with Xavier University of New Orleans as the opponent. Three members of the 1942 squad were among the 25 men who reported for practice.

Practice periods during the week have been devoted to limbering up exercises, passing and punting and running through a few offensive plays. The full coaching staff has been on the field each afternoon since the practice season opened and out of the 25 or 30 youths on hand they hope to develop a fast charging line and a versatile backfield. A good punter is being sought.

Morris Brown will be met in Atlanta on October 9; the Tigers will clash with Clark at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, October 15; Morehouse will be encountered in a night game at Memorial Stadium in Columbus on October 22, and the annual game with Wilberforce is scheduled to be played in Chicago late in October, date to be announced. A service team is expected to come to the Bowl for a game on November 6; on the 13th the Tigers will meet Florida in Jacksonville; Morris Brown will come to the campus for the Homecoming Game on November 20, and the Tigers will journey to Montgomery for the annual Thanksgiving Day game with Alabama State Teachers College, November 25.

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

ALUMNI GIVES TUSKEGEE $1,050

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, accepted war bonds of $1,050 at the northeastern tri-state regional meeting of the Tuskegee alumni association at Abyssinian Baptist church Sunday, Oct. 24. The session closed a two-day conference called to study ways and means for establishing a foundation to the memory of the late Tuskegee scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver.

Promising Squad Reports At Tuskegee Institute

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

TNSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Coach Cleve L. Abbott, "are full of energy Golden Tiger football team possessing and possessing possibilities which their second week of practice here would gladden the heart of any coach in times like these." Through Saturday afternoon with the members of the coaching staff beaming with delight over the way the men have responded to the training and have gone through the rigorous opening drills with a spirit that More than 30 youngsters have been has been most gratifying, the Tiger on the field each day. Several mentor stated.

promising prospects have not yet reported, but they should come into the fold before another week passes, bringing the strength of the squad to 40.

Carter Bowman, center, Washington, D. C.; Ulysses Washington, D. C. and Otis Head, halfback, Griffin, Ga., regulars on the 1942 team are utilizing their experience and are assisting the new men, who, according to Head Coach Abbott, "are full of energy and possessing possibilities which would gladden the heart of any coach in times like these." Through driving rains and sunshine the Tiger have turned out every afternoon. Several Mentor stated.

The group includes Thomas Augustus, Newark, N. J., Carter Bowman, Washington, D. C.; Austinton, Fort Worth, Texas; Albert Brazil, Houston, Texas; Alex Brown, Milledgeville, Ga.; James Burton, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Patford, Anderson, S. C.; William Blakley, Ulysses Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.; Walter Samuel, Otis Head, Griffin, Ga.; Charles Giggetts, Henderson, N. C.; John Hollis, Montgomery, Ala.; Herman Martin, Asheville, N. C.; Clarence Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jerry Smith, Donnie Neck, Sc.; Frank Wade, Chicago, Ill.; Richard Washington, Ripley, Tenn.; Kokomo Hall and Roscoe Williams, Montgomery, Ala.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

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Over The Top In Red Cross Drive

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute war fund drive of the American Red Cross is shown handing Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Red Cross chapter, a check for $4,121.13 in the recent campaign. The President of the United States officially opened the $125,000,000 campaign. Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Red Cross chapter, and J. Julius Flood, treasurer of the war fund drive look on. The quota for the Tuskegee Institute Chapter was $4,000.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee's Proposed Relation To Alabama

MUCH that is erroneous has been published in both the white and Negro papers concerning the proposal for cooperation on the part of Tuskegee Institute and the State of Alabama, in the matter of financing a graduate school.

The proposal, which the legislature of Alabama has not acted upon, is that the State assist in a quarter million dollar program for graduate and professional education. The Governor met the proposal by offering to recommend an initial appropriation of $100,000, and suggested that six trustees (three more than Tuskegee's charter now provides for) be added to the board, as the State's representatives on the board.

When this became known, Tuskegee's board of 19 self-perpetuating trustees, and President Patterson, were accused of a "sell-out", and some things that are regarded as somewhat worse than the term implies. It was stated that President Patterson, and of course, the board, were turning Tuskegee over to Alabama, lock, stock and barrel.

As a matter of fact, Governor Sparks himself, indicated clearly that he did not wish to interfere with the control of Tuskegee, and requested the Attorney General to draw a bill that would leave the control of the Institute in the hands of its 19 self-perpetuating trustees, by staggering the terms of the six trustees he proposed from three to five years, thus giving no Governor power to change more than three of the six in any given administration. One of the six was to be the State Superintendent of Education, and the Governor indicated that a portion of the six would be colored.

Plan Works In Other States

WHAT is proposed in Alabama is already working in some form in every other Southern State. No Southern state is appropriating any money of consequence to any college for the education of Negroes, the board of which it does not control entirely, or upon which it has substantial representation. Inasmuch as all of these colleges, thus receiving State aid, are growing in all directions, it will be seen that State aid and State representation on a college board are not necessarily omens of disaster.

We would venture to say that an inspection of Florida A. and M., Tennessee A. and I., South Carolina A. and M., Virginia State, North Carolina A. and T., North Carolina State, and Southern, in Louisiana, to mention a few, would give the impression that the State support-ed colleges in the South are going ahead. In the foregoing list, it is not a question of the State having representation on the board, it is a question of the Negro being represented. Within recent years, North Carolina, which is the most advanced and forward-looking Southern State, has given Negroes representation on three of its State college boards.

Decline of Philanthropy

WHEN speaking of Southern educational institutions — especially those in the deep South — Tuskegee must, of course, be viewed from a different perspective from the regular State colleges. It was founded, and has been maintained by philanthropic funds derived from the North. It was, prior to the depression which followed World War 1, virtually free financially. It could feel free, to some extent, of the necessity of seeking support in the South. When the depression of the early 1930s struck, the school had an endowment fund of approximately $10,000,000, which was a pretty good back-log up to that time. But everyone who knows anything at all about the inside affairs of educational institutions at the present time, knows that if the dark 1930s did not shrink the principal sum of endowment funds substantially, these years did shrink their yield frightfully. Those who know, are also aware that the golden days of philanthropy are gone — perhaps forever. No longer may Negro colleges have the assurance that their operating deficits may be made up by generous donations from wealthy people. Something has happened to the wealthy people during the past decade. The average intelligent person knows what it is. Then, the heavy donors were of a generation that has passed. The new generation looks more to the States and the Federal government to pay for higher education as well as for elementary and secondary education. Education, to them, has become a function of the State.

Only Course Open

NOT only Tuskegee, but all of the important private colleges in the South must find ways to obtain State aid, if they have any hopes of carrying on. That Tuskegee is seeking to find a cooperative working basis with the State of Alabama, is not, in its fundamental aspects, anything more than every other Negro private college in the South is doing, or is planning to do, in the State in which it is located. It is a step in the right direction

JUN 5 1943

Dr. E. B. Norton, state education superintendent, who was appointed an ex-officio member by Gov. Chauncey Sparks this year, said several of the Alabama members would attend the New York meeting.

BOARD MEMBERS MEET AT TUSKEGEE

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 12—(AP)—Alabama members of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees met here Tuesday for a preliminary conference before attending a general board meeting in New York Oct. 21.

The 1943 Legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to Tuskegee in addition to its annual grant of $10,000, and provided for appointment of the state education superintendent and five others to the trustees board.

To Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—The house of representatives of the Alabama legislature passed a bill Wednesday to appropriate $100,000 to Tuskegee institute and sent the measure to the senate.

The bill passed 81 to 2.

In addition the house voted the appropriation of $10,000 which the state has made to the school for several years.

The money is to be used for the development of graduate instruction in vocational agriculture, vocational home economics and rural education. The program of state aid for Tuskegee which has borne a large share of Alabama's educational burden for years, was proposed by the school itself.

The announcement of the pro-

Governor Sparks last April during which he educated a philosophy of segregation. The Wednesday action indicates that the bill will become a law.

Journal and Guide
Chicago, Illinois

Ala. House Votes Fund

JUN 5 1943

Doing Research Work At Tuskegee

Shown in the above picture are Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, seated at the base of the late Booker T. Washington monument at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Thompson, who is dean of the college of liberal arts, Howard University, is on leave and is engaged in exploring the life and works of Dr. Washington.

The picture was made on commencement day, June 24th, by J. Andrew Bowler, Journal and Guide staff photographer.

Alabama State Fund For Tuskegee Under Fire

Defender Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE — "This is a matter that concerns us all! Tuskegee is not a state institution—it is a national, an international institution."

So declared Dr. G. Lake Imes, widely known clergyman, a former assistant to the principal of Tuskegee Institute, secretary of the school, and now president of Knoxville college, this week, as he registered another vigorous protest to the proposal of Governor Sparks of Alabama that the state appropriate $100,000 to Tuskegee for graduate work in return for naming six members of the school's trustee board.

In a letter to Dr. William J Schieffelin of New York City, chairman of the board at Tuskegee, Dr Imes stated:

I have been reading with great concern the press reports of the Founder's Day address of Governor Sparks at Tuskegee on April 4.

It is not altogether surprising to find him giving voice to the old dicta of segregation and difference which most of the South has long since outgrown. But one is almost horrified at the boldness of his proposals that the state of Alabama should take over control of Tuskegee Institute after more than 60 years of successful administration as an independent institution that has won the confidence and admiration of educators and administrators throughout the world.

Controlled as is is today by a board of trustees composed for the most part of white people from both North and South, such a proposal is tantamount to a repudiation of the policies of the past and a reflection upon the judgment and capacity of those presently responsible for its control and guidance.

Tuskegee Institute represents an investment of close on to 25 million dollars over this period of more than 60 years, most of which is represented by capital values of approximately 15 million dollars, the benefits of which have gone equally to whites and blacks. Toward this sum the state of Alabama has contributed approximately one-quarter of a million dollars, not as much as Negroes themselves have put into its development, considered in terms of dollars and cents alone. In the light of such a comparison, for the state to take over the control of an institution in which it has invested less than a hundredth part of the cost of its development is nothing short of confiscation, distinguished only from what is being perpetrated on helpless peoples in other parts of the world by its subtlety and pretended benevolence and good will.

Tuskegee Institute has suffered much since the passing of its founder and its successor. There are those, still surviving, who gave everything that they had for its development, and are still gravely concerned for its future. They look to you and to your associates on the board to save the institution from this last crowning act of emasculation and to save to the race and to the nation this center of Negro life and aspiration which for a half-century has been its greatest hope and has reflected nothing but glory on the South.

It were better for the institute to perish utterly than for its trutees to be a party to any such betrayal of the hopes of a race and the confidence which the nation has reposed in the men and women who are its legally constituted guardians.

In this matter, we as Negroes, are practically helpless. It is to those like you who have invested time, thought, money and prayers into this great enterprise that we must look for deliverance from these backward-looking forces that masquerade under the guise of friendly interest and concern.

The Associated Press dispatch on the governor's address, while giving wide circulation to his advocacy of segregation, said nothing about this far more sinister proposal that asks not merely separation of the races, but for domination and control, the one by the other.

I trust that as chairman of the board you will in some way make public declaration of the board's repudiation of the governor's proposal and the determination of the board to maintain its historic independence.

The Washington, D.C., Tuskegee club last Friday, sent the following telegram to both Dr. Schieffelin and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president:

"In view of the history, background, and service of Tuskegee Institute to the Negro race, the nation, and the world, as well as its policy for more than half a century of control by its president and elected trustee board; and in view of the established and well known policy of the South and particularly the state of Alabama to restrict the advancement of Negroes within certain lines, we, the members of the Washington, D.C. Tuskegee club and the Washington, D.C. Tuckegee Club, Inc., register our considered and determined protest against the present plan of extending to the state of Alabama further control and participation in any way in the control over the policies, practices, procedures and plans for the institution.

"It is, we believe, against the wishes of all Tuskegeans everywhere and against the best interest of the Negro race in America, and contrary to the policy and plans of the founder of Tuskegee, that the policy making body of Tuskegee Institute should ever be under the control of anyone other than the president and the selected members of the trustee board, the same which should be independent of state interference."

Signers were Sandolphra Robinson, president; H. M. Griffin, executive secretary.

MAY 1943

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 26, 1943

Tuskegee Has Over 30 Candidates For Team

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Over 30 candidates for the 1943 Golden Tiger football team closed their second week of practice here Saturday, and about 10 new prospects are expected to report for drills next week.

Among players out for the team are Willie Pittman, Birmingham; Charles Smith, Camden, Ala.; Ulysses Washington, Tuscaloosa; Albert Crawford, Tuscumbia; John Hollis and Roscoe Williams, Montgomery.

Tuskegee, Morris Brown In 0-0 Tie

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
By J. C. CHUAN.

Two great lines met at Ponce de Leon park last week and neither would move an inch with the game ending in a 0-0 deadlock. It was a great moment for Morris Brown college when the final referees whistle ended this first conference encounter. It was the moment when the men and women of Morris Brown could let loose the intensive strain that had followed them over a week or two, knowing the condition of the team that would have to face the mighty Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute.

TEAM SHOW PROMISE

Both Morris Brown and Tuskegee showed a great deal of promise in this game. Both will have a lot of work to do on their offense, especially their running game. There was very little blocking and practically no down field blocking at all. In this we must remember that most of these boys playing for the two schools had never seen a football before until this year so far as playing with one in actual competition. When everything is take into consideration we must admit that it was a great game after all, but you will see an entirely different team representing Morris Brown College against Morehouse next Saturday afternoon.

The Lineup:

Morris Brown College (0)		Tuskegee Institute (0)
Position		
LE	Landrum, (c)	Perry
LT	Fisher	Augustus
LG	Cooper	Wood
C	Shepherd	Benson
RG	Johnson	Mitchell
RT	Spark	Wade
RE	Lane	Bowman
QB	Summers	Tabor
RH	Mapp	Homer
LH	Brewer	Head
FB	Collier	Burton

Officials—B. T. Harvey (Referee), Colgate, T. R. Starr (Umpire) Morehouse, Ralph Long (Headlineman) Clark, J. Daniels (Morehouse) Field Judge.

Institute Takes $50,000 In Bonds To Aid Campaign

Purchase of $50,000 in War Bonds from funds of Tuskegee Institute to be credited to Macon County in the Third War Loan was authorized by the Board of Trustees of the Institute this week, it was announced by President F. D. Patterson. The purchase was to be made sometime before close of the bond campaign Saturday night.

Reporting the action of the Board of Trustees to H. A. Vaughan, Macon County War Bond chairman, President Patterson said the trustees had considered the matter for some time and had finally agreed to put certain available funds of the Institute in War Bonds at this time when funds are so urgently needed to finance the nation's war effort.

In addition to the Institute funds placed in War Bonds, Chairman Vaughan said colored people of Greenwood and throughout the county will be able to report a substantial aggregate amount when the final figures for the Third War Loan are available.

Football at Tuskegee Institute will continue this year, but under derided handihaps, due to all but three of the last year varsity men being out. But Coath Abbott will carry on with what he has, fresh men men being his main support. The first game for the year will be played in the Alumni Bowl Saturday against the Fort Benning

late Negro scientist at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., were announced today.

The announcement was made at a conference of Tuskegee institute alumni of the Northeastern region of the Abyssinian Baptist church.

Stamp Drive to Aid Carver Foundation

New York, Oct. 24—(AP)—Plans for a nationwide campaign to sell 1,000,000 one-cent stamps to aid the George Washington Carver foundation, named for the

18y-1943

TUSKEGEE - WILBERFORCE BATTLE TO DRAW MULTITUDE

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct.—1943 —(Special)—When Tuskegee Institute of Alabama and Wilberforce University of Ohio clash in the 14th meeting of the two schools on Friday night, October 29, here in Comiskey Park, Tuskegee will rule the favorite and that doesn't mean that the Abbottmen have to win. Weekly Review

It will be remembered that Tuskegee came here last year the favorite with Raymond Head of Griffin, Ga., Arthur Sawyer of Tuscaloosa, Ala., Josh Brown of Hilton, Ga., Van Cleve of Kokomo, Ind. and George Robinson of Hiawatha, Kas., but Tuskegee left the field on the short end of a 13 to 7 score, and Coach Jim McCreary celebrated his first yeas as coach at the Ohio institution with a victory over the Golden Tigers. Birmingham, Ala.

McCreary is back this year but is also without the services of Albert Baker who preceded McCreary as a star at Michigan State College. Baker is now with the Marine Corps in New River, N. C. The Ohio squad this year is built around seven seniors, one of whom is the only letterman returning. He is C. Armstrong who has seen three years previous service with Wilberforce. He comes from Morgan Park, Ill.

Both Wilberforce and Tuskegee have been hard hit by the draft. Many of last year's varsity players are in Africa and the South Pacific.

Head Coach Cleve Abott of Tuskegee has Carter Bowman, Center of Washington, D. C., who will captain the team; Otis Head of Griffin, Ga., and brother to last year's star, Raymond; Sam Leftwich of Buffalo, N. Y., and Alva Tabor of Fort Valley, Ga., all who saw service in the game against Wilberforce last year. Beyond that the Tiger mentor and his assistants, Ross Owens, Edward Adams, Ernest T. Bailey, Guy Trammel, and Rueben Munday have built the 1943 Golden Tiger machine from freshman, sophomore, and junior material.

The two squads will arive in Chicago this week. The Tuskegee team arrive first, coming in on Wednesday, while first half of the Wilberforce team comes in Thursday morning and the balance on Thursday night. Both teams will be quartered at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A.

The Tuskegee vs Wilberforce series started back in 1928 at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama and was moved to Chicago in 1929. The years 1932 and 1937 saw no games scheduled between the two schools.

All games have been close with the exception of the 1941 game when Tuskegee won, 26 to 7, and hung up the biggest score of the 13 years of play. In 1938, Wilberforce was victor, 25 to 6.

Other scores were the Wilberfoce victories in 1931 by the score of 15 to 6, again in 1934 to the tune of 13 to 0, with a 13 to 12 count an last year, 13 to 7. Wilberforce has won twice by the score of 6 to 0. That was in 1933 and 1936.

The Tuskegee victories were: a 6 to 0 wi nin 1929, 3 to 0 in 1935, 12 to 6 in 1939.

Wilberforce has the edge of the series, six games to five. Two of the games were ties. There was the 6 and 6 tie in 1928, and the 0 to 0 tie in 1930.

The heavy reservation for tickets causes the prediction that the largest crowd to ever see a Wilberforce vs Tuskegee game will be on hand. Despite the restriction on train travel and the gasoline situation, many out-of-towners will see this year's game. The bulk of the crowd, however, will be from Chicago, Evanston, and Gary, Indiana. Most of the Ohio team are from Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania. The Green Wave has but one southern boy on the team. He is James Hardy from Cobb High School, Anniston, Ala., a senior. The majority of Tusegee's team come from south of the Mason and Dixie line with one Chicagoan, Frank Wade, to represent the north.

PREDICTS RECORD-BREAKING CROWD At 'SKEGEE-'FORCE CLASSIC

BY JIMMY GENTRY

CHICAGO —With the weatherman predicting clear October bright blue weather, Chicago's Tuskegee-Wilbreforce Classic fans are making every preparation to witness the annual football tilt here at Commiskey's Park on October 29. From as fas as Ohio, Pennslyvania, West Virginia, Alabama, and even Texas, advanced ticket sales have been made, which is a clear indcation of sell out. Chicago's social and civic and sporting luminaries have formed parties and cliques, and have bought hundreds of reservations for the big game. Team sweethearts, queens of classics, and other events are popping off here left and right and once again football has taken the lead in this Windy City. Much credit is to be given, for this new "Pigskin Fever" here is a fact that Tuskegee and Wilberforce Alumni have taken an active part and is said to be responsible for the switching of the classic from Soldier Field to Commiskey's White Sox Park. Both clubs are cooperating 100 per cent with the game committee under the chairmanship of Daniel J. Faulkner, President of the Chicago Tuskegee Club.

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Tuskegee Ala. News
October 7, 1943

Mrs. Katie Birmingham, one of the oldest citizens in Greenwood, died Saturday afternoon, after a linger- illness. Coming to Tuskegee 25 years ago, from Cowaliga, Ala., after the death of her husband, she had made an eviable record amongst us. She was mother of 11 children, eight of whom survive her and were present at the funeral held at her church, Washington Chapel A.M.S., Wednesday afternoon. There are 12 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren surviving. Three of the Reed brothers who left their gas station business to enter the army are her grandchildren. The community and her church will greatly miss her, but the memory of her good deeds will linger with us.

Miss Rapheen Reed, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute of last year's class, has accepted a position as home economics teacher in the high school at Marion, Ala., and has begun work. Miss Reed is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Katie Birmingham.

The following letter was printed in his home town paper in Amory, Miss., from Lt. Eugene Carter somewhere in the Mediterranean area, addressed to his father:

"Dear Dad:

"Frankly there is no possible way for me to express my feelings for the joy and help your letter brought me. It came at the end of our second victory over the Nazis. This battle here in Sicily has been won. We experienced the same success we did over the island of Pantelleria. At all times we were complete masters of the air. The Germans have learned to respect our ability to fly and fight, and I must say the poor devils learned the hard way, because once we got them down to fight our gang, the 99th never quit until all were finished off. Besides the air activity, we helped the ground forces very much by dive bombing gun emplacements, and shooting up enemy troops and truck convoys. It is sickening sometimes to watch these blasted fools on the ground, die and kick and bleed after you turn your guns loose on them as they march along. Our boys are doing their part and will continue to as long as the chance presents itself."

The above Gene Carter is none other than the brother of George Carter, owner and operator of the Carter Grocery in Greenwood. "Dad," the father, is employed in the City Water and Light Department in Amory, Miss.

Mrs. Max Bond was hostess to the A.P.O. bridge club at her home Monday evening.

Everyone is most grateful for the success in the present Third War Bond drive just closing. Over $1,000,000 in bonds have been purchased in the drive. A bond rally held last Saturday by the farmers of Macon County under the leadership of Robert Thurston resulted in several thousand dollars to be added to the last report.

A happy message from LittleRock, Ark., was received by friends at Tuskegee of the arrival of a fine baby girl, born to Capt. and Mrs. Marshbanks.

The A.P.O. bridge club met at the home of the president, Mrs. Ethel Yates, for its opening meeting of the season Wednesday evening.

On last Wednesday night Mrs. Dorothy Calloway entertained the opening meeting of the Idle Hour Club in her home. Seven tables of bridge were enjoyed.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
November 4, 1943

Forum Of The People

WOULD YOU HELP SANTA CLAUS?

To Editor, The Age-Herald:

For many years Tuskegee Institute has served as a medium through which friends in all sections of the country have, at the Christmas season, gladdened the hearts of children of low income rural families. Without these gifts many such homes would have had nothing to remind them of Christmas except the absence of gay-colored packages due to their destitution or disappointment over expected returns from crops.

Trained workers at Tuskegee Institute who serve in these areas report this year many examples of real sacrifice among the children of such homes to help with the war effort. Children, frequently ill-clad, have gathered scrap and otherwise earned a few pennies here and there with which to purchase War Stamps.

It is to encourage such children that we again appeal to the public for discarded clothing, shoes and other material such as books and toys which may be repackaged into gifts for distribution in homes and community assemblies. Some friends prefer to send money which we use to purchase fruit, candy and such other things as may be needed to complete the individual packages. In a few exceptional instances, we have paid for urgently needed and long-deferred hospital treatment of a deserving child or an adult as a very special Christmas gift.

Thanks to Victory Gardens and the food preservation program, there is less danger this Winter of outright hunger, but the need for wearing apparel is urgent, and each such gift releases a few more pennies for further purchases of War Stamps and at the same time reduces health hazards from exposure.

On account of the war emengency, fathers and older boys have left the farms either for labor in industry or for service in the armed forces. This leaves mothers, aged and dependent relatives and smaller children to carry on farming operations. Such family dislocations, together with scarcity and high prices of civilian goods, increase the need for gifts this Fall.

We therefore make this earnest appeal for material donations and funds to continue Tuskegee's Christmas gift distribution for 1943.

Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

F. D. PATTERSON.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 28, 1943.

Andalusia, Ala.- Star
Oct. 28. 1943.

STAMP SALE TO AID CARVER MEMORIAL

NEW YORK, Oct.—(AP)—Plans for a nationvide campaign to sell 1,000,000 one-cent stamps, to aid the George Washington Carver Foundation named for the late Negro scientist at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., were announced Sunday.

The announcement was made at a conference of Tuskegee Institute alumni of the Northeastern region of the Abyssinian Baptist Church. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, who addressed the conference, said the stamps, bearing a likeness of Dr. Carver, would go on sale in a few weeks.

"I know of the institute's part in training aviators and others for the armed forces and declared it stood ready to cooperate with the government in rehabilitation returning soldiers. that Tuskegee was ready to participate in such a postwar education program.

"I know, he asserted, "that a tremendous program of postwar education

Dr. Patterson told the conference

terson with $1,160 in War Bonds for the benefit of the foundation.

Tuskegee Whips Fort Benning

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Miss Lillie Crawford Is Aide To "Miss Tuskegee"

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,—Oct. 2, 1943—Fleetfooted Purnell Miller, a product of the Cobb High School, Anniston, Alabama, but in behind a member of the Service Battal on, Third Student Training Regiment Fort Benning, Georgia, took Alva Tabor's 20 yard pass and ran 65 yards, scoring the first Tuskegee's pair of touchdowns in the season's opener for both teams in Alumni Bowl here today. Miller's spectacular performance was enacted in the second quarter after the youthful Tigers and the Army had staged an initial period of lively interest.

Tuskegee's second tally was chalked up in the third stanza. Otis Head, a brother of Raymond Head, a daring halfback of the 1942 Tiger team sparkled the drive when he intercepted a Panther pass and raced to the Armed Forces' 35. In three plays the ball was placed on the Soldiers' 9. Tabor passed to Brown for the score. Tabor's first attempt for the extra point was blocked and his second was wide.

The Army fought with all its usual chacteristic vigor, resourcefulness and strategy using Captain Still, Mosenburg, Williams and Powell for the punch plays, but the Tigers alert in every instance, were able to outsmart their khaki clad rivals, holding them scoreless. The final score: Tuskegee 12, Service Battalion, Third Student Regiment, 0.

The intermission feature lacked none of its traditional color and spectator interest. The streamlined Tuskegee Band, Capt. Gilbert A Baxter, directing, presenting an array of feminine talent, marched down the field and halted in front of the Tuskegee stands. Miss Neal M. McFadden, recently elected (Miss Tuskegee) was escorted to the front and formally presented. The Band played The Tuskegee Song in tribute to the hundreds of Tuskegee men and women now serving in the Armed Forces of the Nation, then there was entnusiastic applause. Miss McFadden, a campus favorite, dignified, charming and gracious, wore a blushing pink dress with black accessories and carried a large bouquet of Autumn Carver Roses (Old Gold and Crimson) named in honor of the famous Tuskegee scientist. Her aides were Miss Ann Jordan of Atlanta, Georgia and Miss Lillie Crawford ,of Birmingham, Alabama.

Added to the ensemble of majorettes were the Curl sisters (twins) Jean and Joan, of Dallas, Texas, who captivated the spectators with their extraordinary performance of baton twirling. The youthful Adair brothers, also twins, Augustus and Andrew, turned in their usual excellent act. Nellie Stafford, of Columbus, Ga., led the band and Gussie Ware of Shreveport, La., will head the corps of majorettes. A group of feminine cheer leaders carried on magnificently.

Hundreds interested in the 1943 edition of the Tuskegee football team turned out to the game and saw a group of youngsters possessing possibilities and desirous of carrying on the glorious gridiron traditions of the Golden Tigers of past years.

TUSKEGEE (12)

Bowman (Captain)	Left End
Augustus	Left Tackle
Woods	Left Guard
Benson	Center
Mitchell	Right Guard
Wade	Right Tackle
Tabor	Quarterback
Head	Left Halfback
Griggs	Right Halfback
Brown	Fulback
Miller	Right End

SERVICE BATTALION (0)

Simms	Left End
Still (Captain)	Left Tackle
Young	Left Guard
Richardson	Center
Stout	Right Guard
Wallington	Right Tackle
Davis	Quarterback
Kennedy	Left Halfback
Mosenburg	Right Halfback
Powell	Fullback
Williams	Right End

Officials: Wilborn Harris (Talladega) Referee; Lt. John T. Bracken, (Talladega) Umpire; Franklin W. Taylor (Morehouse)) Head Lnesman; C. Johnson Dunn, (Morehouse) Feld Judge.

Capt. Darnaby Stirs Up Interest In "Chi"

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CHICAGO, Ill. — (SNS) — R. S. Darnaby, veteran Tuskegee Institute publicity director, arrived in Chicago this week and began immediately to stir up interest in the annual Tusekegee-Wilberforce football game, which will be played at Comiskey Park, Thirty-fifth Street and Shields Avenue, Friday night, October 29.

Darnaby, who served with the American Army in France during World War 1, punched out considerable copy for the overseas newspapers. In the capacity of advance man for the Golden Tigers and other Tuskegee organizations through the years he has furnished interesting and informative copy to the press.

Of the 1943 Edition of the Tuskegee Tigers he said: "I think Coach Abbott has assembled one of the fastest and the most promising group of youngsters that I have seen in many seasons of football.

The boys are fast, resourceful, capable and as hard as nails. "Early season success has not spoiled them," he said, "and it would appear that by the time they reach Chicago for the fourteenth annual game with Wilberforce they will be going strong."

Alva Tabor, quarterback, usually found on the throwing end of the Tuskegee passes gets better with each suceeding game. He is cool under the stress and strain of gridiron warfare, pots his man, and then hurls directly to him. Southern writers have called Tabor "the machine gun passer." Pernell Miller and Carter Bowman are usually on the receiving end of Tabor's heaves. Frank Benson's weight operates in the center of the Tuskegee line. There is impressive power in the guards and tackles and plenty of punch and smart play in the men who do the backfield chores.

The Tigers turned back the strong Army team from Fort Benning, Ga., in their opening game at the Institute, Oct. 2, twelve to 0; held the powerful Wolverines of Morris Brown College of Atlanta a week later, to a scoreless tie, and on Oct. 15, at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, were defeated by the Panthers of Clark College of Atlanta, 7 to 0.

After the Morehouse tilt the next engagement for the Golden Avalanche will be with the Bulldogs of Wilberforce University which will attract thousands of sports lovers who will come to the White Sox Baseball Park from every section of Chicago for one of the most colorful games of the season.

'Skegee "11" Routs Morehouse, 12-6

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (SNS) — A record-breaking of more than 15,000 fans, jammed Memorial Stadium to its capacity, to see Tuskegee's Golden Tigers win a thrilling game from the Morehouse Maroon Tigers, 12-6.

The two teams fought practically on even terms throughout the game and the final outcome was in doubt until the timer's whistle sounded. Captalizing on a break, which came early in the first period, the Morehouse Tigers scored a touchdown to take a lead. The Morehouse tally resulted from Tabor's fumble on the the Tuskegee 11-yard marker. Whitaker passed to Smith on the four-yard stripe, who fumbled, but Morehouse recovered. Dunson made two yards thru the line, followed by Whitaker, who moved the oval up to the one-yard line. On the next play, Whitaker fumbled over the goal, and Frye recovered for a touchdown.

The Golden Tigers then opened a sustained drive, using them famous "T" formation. After driving deep into Morehouse territory, the Maroon and White strengthened and stopped the Tuskegee machine on the six-yard line. Whitaker punted out of bounds to the 31-yard line, and after three running plays, Tabor passed to Perry for a touchdown.

Tuskegee Tigers came back with another goal-line drive, which started on their own 37-yard line. Tabor continued to shoot his bullet-like passes to Perry to move the ball to the Morehouse 27-yard line. Tabor, Burton and Crawford alternated to move the oval to the Morehouse six-yard marker.

Again the Maroon and White line put up a stubborn defense, and again Tabor passed for a touchdown, however, this time Charles Smith was on the replacement was no good and the score stood, 12-6.

Outstanding star of the game was Alva Tabor, 170 pounds junior from Fort Valley, Georgia, whose passing and kicking was superb. Whitaker was the best all-around performer for the Maroon Tigers.

During the intermission between halves, bands from both Morehouse and Tuskegee paraded, putting on their usual brilliant show. The Tuskegee unit, with its fancy-stepping majorettes gave the large crowd a real thrill.

SEGREST GOES TO TRUSTEES MEETING

Tuskegee, Ala., News

October 21, 1943

Rep. Henry Neil Segrest, member of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, left Tuesday night for New York to attend the regular Fall meeting of the board scheduled for this Thursday in the Chase National Bank. He was accompanied by Mrs. Segrest and the couple will visit relatives in New York during their stay there.

Rep. Segrest is one of the new trustees appointed by Gov. Chauncey Sparks after the Legislature made an appropriation of $100,000 to the school last Spring.

Among the other Alabama trustees attending the New York meeting were E. B. Norton, state school superintendent; State Rep. W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette; State Sen. John Pinson, Geiger; J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of a negro correctional school, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Negro scientist, will go on sale in a few weeks in a nation-wide campaign to aid the Carver Foundation at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Following the Xavier game, the Golden Tigers, play Morris Brown in Atlanta, Oct. 23; Oct. 30 Clark College at Columbus, Ga.; Nov. 6 Morehouse at Atlanta; Nov. 13; a return game with Morris Brown here Nov. 20, and Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery, Nov. 25. In addition, the annual game with Wilberforce is scheduled at Chicago the latter part of October, the date to be selected later. A game also is being sought with a service team here Nov. 6.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute football team will open its season here Saturday, Oct. 2, against Xavier University of New Orleans, athletic officials said Tuesday. Only three members of the 1942 squad of 25 or 30 candidates now undergoing pre-season practice.

Season Opens Against Xavier

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee To Open

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 26, 1943

STAMP SALE WILL AID CARVER FOUNDATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Stamps bearing a likeness of the late George Washington Carver,

18y-1943

SURVEYING THE SPORTS FRONT

By Joel W. Smith

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE WOMEN'S TRACK TEAM MAKES CHREDITABLE SHOWING IN NATIONAL A. A. U. MEET; SIX-YEAR REIGN BROKEN

The Tuskegee Institute Women's Track team, defending champions in the National A. A. U. Championships, recently held at Lakewood High School Field, Cleveland, Ohio made a creditable showing, despite the fact that their six-year reign was broken by the crack Cleveland Polish Olympic Club team. The Polish Olympic team, led by Stella Walsh, 32-year old veteran of international fame tallied 87½ points for first place honors, while the Tuskegee coeds, paced by Alice Coachman won second place with 77½ points. The margin of victory for the Cleveland aggregation would have been much closer, had it not been for the untimely spill of Lillie Purifory, winner of the 1942 hurdles event, who fell over the third barrier and was unable to finish. Nancy Cowperthwaite, of the German American A. C., New York, who won this event was defeated by Miss Purifoy last year. This bad break kept the Tuskegee team from picking up 14 points, instead of the six points won by Leila Perry for placing third in this race.

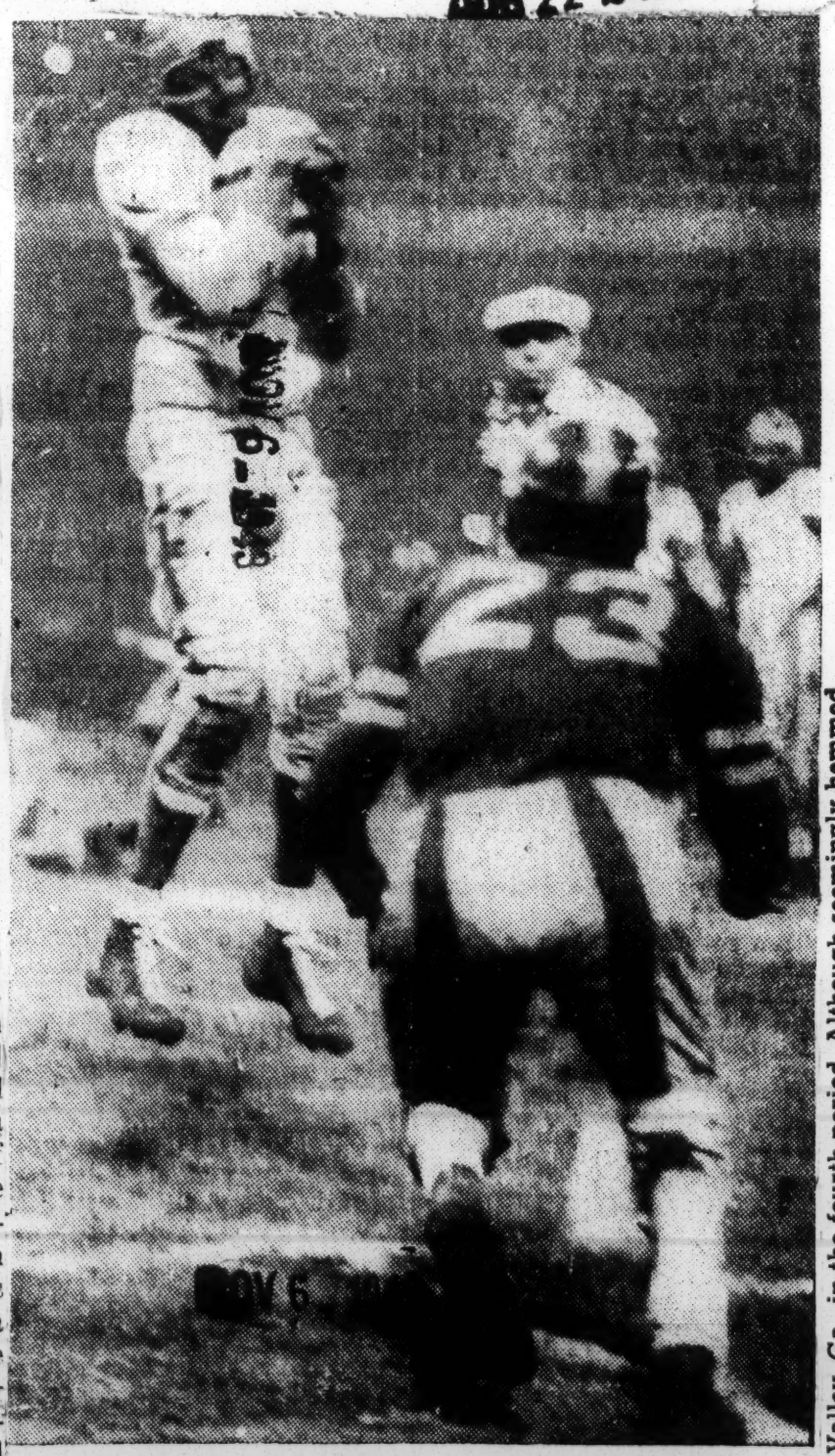
MISS COACHMAN WINS SECOND PLACE HONORS; MISSES HARRISON, TURNER, PERRY STAR

Miss Coachman piled up a total of 23 points for second place individual honors, which was only two-points behind Miss Walsh. Miss Coachman veteran of three national championships, captured the 50-meter dash in 6.5 seconds one-tenth of a second off the American record, and cleared the bar at an even five feet to win the high jump. This all-around track performer is a native of Albany, Georgia. In addition to winning two first places. Miss Coachman finished a split-second behind Miss Walsh in the 100-meter dash in a real "photo" finish. She won this event in 1942.

Lillie Purifoy, who because of a mishap failed to retain her 80-meter hurdles crown is a veteran of four national championships. She is a native of Snow Hill, Alabama, and won this event last year in Ocean City, New Jersey. Leila Perry, former Booker T. Washington High School star of Atlanta, Georgia finished third in the hurdles. She was the 80-meter champion in 1941. Her sister Yvonne who placed second in the baseball throw in 1942, had to be content with third place this year. She hails from Glendale, Ohio. Misses Rowena and Allaree Harrison, both of Tuskegee, Alabama placed in one event each, Rowena finished second in the running broad jump and Allaree took third place in the 100-meter dash. Other members of the Tuskegee squad included: Gloria Fisher, from Laurel, Mississippi; Nellie Stafford of Columbus, Georgia; Lesper Givens, Grambling, Louisiana and Willie Tyner.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE HAS MADE HISTORY IN WOMEN'S NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

In the short span of seven years, Tuskegee Institute has made history in the women's national A. A. U. championships. In fact, this institution has carved out a unique position in the field on women sports. Several Negro collepes have intramural sports for women and occasionally turn out basketball and tennis teams, but Tuskegee is the only college carrying out a well-rounded program. The writer congratulates Head Coach Cleve Abbott and his staff of assistants for the very fine record made in the field of women sports, and trusts that other schools will soon realize that young women as well as young men can develop many desirable character traits through participation in competitive sports.



Up in the air leaped Charles Perry, Tuskegee's end from Savannah, Ga., to take a long pass from Alva Tabor, Tuskegee's passer from Fort Valley, Ga., in the fourth period. Although seemingly hemmed in by John White (31), Wilberforce guard from Paducah, Ky., and Garland Park, Wilberforce halfback from Columbus, O., Perry eluded them for another Tuskegee touchdown. Umpire Henry Arthur Kean, Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Ky., is watching the play.—Acme photo exclusive for the Chicago Defender.

Dr. C. E. Burch Delivers Commencement Address

New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,—Dr. Charles Eton Burch, professor of English at Howard University, Washington, D. C., delivered the commencement address at the Tuskegee Institute Summer School graduation exercises which was held in the Institute Chapel Friday night. Age

The candidates for certificates, diplomas and degrees from the several departments of the school will be presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration. The certificates and diplomas will be awarded and the degrees will be conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Approximately one hundred students will be candidates for graduation.

The Tuskegee Institute Summer Choir sang "Done Paid My Vows to the Lord, by R. Nathaniel Dett, and the Male Chorus will render the "Lord's Prayer," by Molette.

Tuskegee Athletic Comm. Makes Annual Report

Age New York, N. Y.

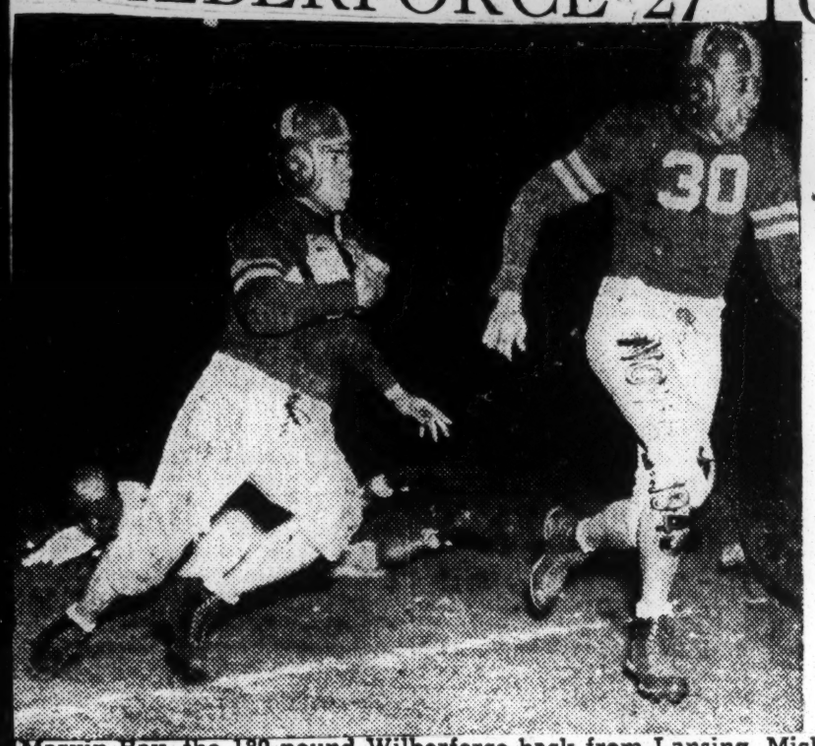
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—At the annual meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Athletic Committee with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, a report of the athletic activities for the Academic Year, 1942-1[illegible] was submitted, and plans for the coming year were formulated. Dr. Patterson accepted the report and approved the program for the next school term. Dr. Patterson also urged that the program as proposed by the committee be carried as far as it is possible and practical to do so. He said: "I believe that Tuskegee should strive, even under the stress of an emergency, to have a well-balanced program of athletics, intramural and inter-collegiate. Such a program develops in students a keen wholesome competitive spirit, the ability to lead, as well as strong vigorous bodies and minds, qualities which are sorely needed in the present global conflict."

Tuskegee Institute will send a group of young women to compete in the National Senior Women's A. A. U., Track and Field Championships which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, August 15. Members of the Tuskegee Women's Track and Field team have been National A. A. U. champions for the past [illegible] years. They have won the National Indoor A. A. U. championships which were held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1941. The team this year does not promise to be as strong as other

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE RUNS OVER WILBERFORCE 27 TO 0

Pernell Miller, Tuskegee end from Anniston, Ala., is being tackled by Wilberforce's Garland Perry, but Miller just wouldn't be denied. He lunged over for a touchdown. Miller had taken one of Alva Tabor's many passes. Tabor had something when it came to slinging passes. Tuskegee tried 12 in the first half, completed seven, two of which were good for touchdowns.—Acme photo exclusive for the Chicago Defender.



Marvin Ray, the 180-pound Wilberforce back from Lansing, Mich. returns a Tuskegee punt to his own 28-yard line in the third quarter. Running interference is Ollie Milner, Columbus, Ohio, left halfback.—Acme photo exclusive for the Chicago Defender.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

William Shields, Wilberforce university of Ohio quarterback, took a Tuskegee kickoff on his own goal line in the second quarter and ran it back to the 22-yard line Friday night, October 29, in Comiskey park, Chicago. Tuskegee institute evened the series six-all with two ties when the Alabamans triumphed, 27 to 0. With their pass attack clicking, the Southerners were masters of the situation after the first half. — Acme photo exclusive for the Chicago Defender.

Campbell Speaks At 16th Annual 4-H Club Meeting

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Va. — T. M. Campbell, first Negro extension agent in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and father of four children now serving at key positions in the armed service, spoke to more than 300 rural boys and girls attending their 16th annual 4-H club short course at the Georgia State college this week.

He urged these young people to give their parents full support in harvesting this year's crops as well as their neighbors to help off-set the present farm labor shortage.

TUSKEGEE MUSICAL PROGRAM PLANNED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 16—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute's music department will present a program of Christmas music in the school chapel at vesper services at 6:30 p.m. Sunday.

The student body will sing Christmas carols and Negro folk music of the nativity. The Tuskegee choir and the cadet male glee club will give special numbers.

TUSKEGEE CLASS TO HEAR ADDRESS

Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 11—Dr. Charles Eton Burch, professor of English at Howard University, Washington, will deliver the commencement address at the Tuskegee Institute Summer School graduation exercises which will be held in the Institute Chapel here at 7:30 p.m. Friday.

The candidates for certificates, diplomas and degrees from the several departments of the school will be presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration. The certificates and diplomas will be awarded and the degrees will be conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Approximately 100 students will be candidates for graduation.

Age-Herald

The Tuskegee Institute Summer choir will sing "Done Paid My Vows to the Lord," by R. Nathaniel Dett, and the male chorus, the "Lord's Prayer," by Molette.

Veteran Tuskegee Instructor Dies

Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Dec. 29.—Frank L. West, who joined Tueskegee Institute faculty in 1901, as assistant instructor in the shoemaking division, becoming head of the division a few years later, died at his residence early Wednesday morning. He became ill in the fall, but had responded to treatment and looked forward to returning to his work at Tuskegee Army Air Field where he was employed as radio supervisor.

Mr. West was widely known among the students who passed through the mechanical department of the Institute. He was not only an expert shoemaker and highly regarded as an instructor, but also as one who wrote his own texts. His book "How to Repair Shoes" was widely used in institutions which offered courses in shoemaking and repairing. He supervised the making of shoes for the late Andrew Carnegie and other distinguished Americans who over a long period of years were patrons of the Tuskegee Institute shoe shop.

Funeral services will be conducted from Washington Chapel, A. M. E. Church, at 2:00 p.m. Friday, Rev. T. R. Newman, pastor officiating.

Surviving are the widow; four daughters, Mrs. Ruth West Adams, Mrs. Arnenena West Patterson, Tuskegee, Institute, Mrs. Alpha West Baker, Greensboro, N. C., and two brothers, Thomas Rogers, Pensacola, and Julian Rogers, Macon, Ga.

Tuskegee News

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.. —The Tuskegee Alumni Club met at the Alumni Hall at 8 p. m., on Dec. and listened to the president's annual address and committee reports on alumni activities.

Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. Patterson cited to his listeners the vital role played by Tuskegee Institute in the present national crisis. Throughout his address, the president reminded his audience of the effects and demands of war on a people during its course and following the victory.

Advertiser

It was stated that "more and more Tuskegee is being called on to acquire and accept such program additions and changes as are necessary for the nation's successful prosecution of the war."

The closing remarks of Dr. Patterson were his commendations to the alumni officers and members for their loyalty to Tuskegee and also his appreciation for the tangible evidences of the service and assistance rendered the institute by the alumni.

A report of activities during the year by the Alumni Regional Meeting program was made by Mrs. Betty Steeleings entirety. Turner. This report more than provided added interest and enthusiasm for alumni members, ingiven for that it offered definite proof of the busy routine and effective programs maintained by Southern Alumni Clubs.

The meeting was climaxed by a surprise birthday party for Mother Watkins, "Mother." Mother Watkins was the recipient of many beautiful and inspiring gifts presented by the Tuskegee alumni and friends in appreciation for the many years of service rendered the Tuskegee Institute and Alumni Association by Mrs. Watkins. The added expressions of Dr. Patterson, Captain Neeley and Alumni President Julian Flood (Institute personnel director), the audience enjoyed a table and delicious birthday cake.

Under the direction of J. Ju-

18y-1943

DR. PATTERSON UNDER FIRE IN NATIONAL AND STATE

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

SQUABLE OF TUSKEGEE

By ALBERT ANDERSON

New York, May 14. (ANP)—Observers here have watched with some amazement the furore which has developed over whether Tuskegee, the famous school in Alabama, should or should not accept financial aid from the state in which it is located. To those schooled in public affairs it has been apparent that something more than ordinary public reaction was behind the considerable fuss stirred up. A spokesman who is close to Tuskegee's trustee board gave vent to comment recently which clarifies the picture somewhat.

Tuskegee and its present administration have been the victims of a clever campaign of misrepresentation, this spokesman inferred. He declared that Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was the principal force behind the effort which stopped little short of an attempt to smear the administration at Tuskegee. White has always fought everything connected with Tuskegee, according to this informant. In that attitude one must pay him credit for being true to NAACP traditions. The national association fought Booker T. Washington, it belittled Robert R. Moton and would hardly be running true to form if those currently in charge did not seek to undermine the present head of the school, Dr. F. D. Patterson.

The hypocrisy behind the tears shed and the wails printed in the public press by White and his associates was nervy to say the least. Evidently the group thinks that the public forgets easily. Why would Walter White and his crowd who have pilloried Tuskegee every chance they get, be concerned whether, as they said, "our most important institution is losing its moral leadership. The young man now in war will refuse to follow the Tuskegee banner any longer."

At no time was the simple truth included in their statements that Alabama's program for the school does not propose control. The fact that the state already has the right to name three Tuskegee trustees by virtue of the state charter, was never brought out by these opposing forces. They do not explain that there is no radical departure in Alabama contributing money to Tuskegee or tell that the state spends now through Tuskegee $100,000 a year in federal-state funds for agricultural extension and $15,000 more in support of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics and that it has through the same sources erected two buildings worth more than $100,000 during the past two years.

They magnified the speech of Alabama's Gov. Sparks as though every colored institution in the south was not segregated. They failed to mention that the proposed program is based upon a legislative enactment and not Spark's speech. There was neither truth, honesty or justice in the alarms which they broadcast to the public. Most of the people who sent telegrams of protest were misled and did not know the real basis of the program. Even the alumni of the institution were confused.

White, some people believe, took advantage of one of the Nordic vice-presidents of the NAACP who is also a trustee of Tuskegee. This man, a grand person, very advanced in age, but an abolitionist in spirit, one who actually hates white southerners and apparently genuinely loves Negroes, was forced into the unethical position of supplying White with telegrams passing between the president of Tuskegee and himself. White used the telegrams in press releases.

He telegraphed various people and cleverly manipulated organizations which knew little of the true merits of the offer of the state of Alabama to aid Tuskegee, to send protests. He privately and gleefully told his friends, it is reported, that at last he was able to smash at Tuskegee as he had always desired to do.

To the credit of the trustees of Tuskegee headed by Dr. William J. Schieffelin, they refused to be stampeded by this campaign of falsity, terror and villification. They invited spokesmen for the NAACP and other organizations involved, into their meeting. They listened patiently to what they had to say and asked them questions. In the end they could only vote in affirmation of the program which called for the development of the school because the opponents did not have an argument which would hold water.

Mr. White has used Judge William Hastie as his catspaw in the same campaign. Instrumental in placing Mr. Hastie in the post as civilian aide to the secretary of war, he was in intimate touch with Hastie during the latter's tenure of office. Mr. Hastie, although a man of highest principle and character, was unable unfortunately to accomplish a great deal in the rigid, prejudice ridden, tradition of the army. This may have been due in part to his exceedingly austere personality. So Mr. White at the psychological moment pulled Hastie down and then, serving as his press agent, sent out releases week after week which villified Tuskegee. He had Hastie level his reasons for resigning at the air school there.

The campaign which they carried on against the flying school at Tuskegee was one of the most effective efforts at lowering the morale of Negro soldiers, of Negro civilians and particularly of the flyers at the post which could have been conceived. There were times after especially humiliating attacks upon the field and its personnel that the young cadets were said to have become completely disspirited. Letters from the cadets printed in various papers asked "please let us alone." When a man goes into the air he needs every bit of the courage, the inspiration and morale he can muster. Segregation has existed in the United States army since its inception. There were many places where it could have been fought had Mr. Hastie remained where his duty lay.

The next move doubtless will come when Judge Hastie is awarded the Spingarn medal. The award, which this year goes again to another close member of the NAACP inner circle, is to be presented, it is said, by Mrs. Roosevelt. The glitter and glamor of the occasion will gild the performance, assauge the fact that it is given for leaving a post in war time and establish the NAACP as the undisputed leader in Negro America, so the conspirators assume.

There are so many tasks before the NAACP which need doing that its executive secretary can scarcely afford to spend his time playing intra-racial politics, tearing down Negro institutions instead of building them up, frittering away time on bills before congress which he knows have small chance of passing but which serve as an everlasting basis for agitation and consequent mealticket. But the NAACP needs leadership consecrated to honesty, real Americanism and unselfish service to the race.

Doctor Writes A Eulogy To His Son

A Flying Cadet Who Was Killed While In Training

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

The following is a eulogy written by Dr. John A. Kennedy, Medical Director of the John Andrew Hospital at Tuskegee, on the death of his son, Oscar Armstrong Kennedy, who was killed last Friday in a training flight at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

OSCAR IS GONE

There were six of us; four children, Jack, Oscar, Howard, Elizabeth and Frieda and I; now there are only five. Oscar's gone. Tim, Oscar's pet dog, knows it. Tim does not like me too well, but he is more familiar now—gets close to me and looks and acts knowingly as I pet him and say, 'Tim, Oscar is gone! You"ll never see him again.'

There it is—Oscar is gone! So sudden—so tragic, and with him there is something gone out of my life. Despite the love and companionship of the remaining four, I am lonesome for Oscar. I miss his fine form, his winsome smile, his good nature which made him popular wherever he went, which enabled him to make and to hold friends.

Oscar is gone. For days I refused to look up at the planes as they flew over me, working frantically in my garden trying to drown my sorrow. 'I don't like you anymore. You killed my Oscar; brutally, fiendishly, dashed that fine body to bits. Oh, how could you do it? He loved you as much as Roy Rogers loves Trigger. He had just told me, 'I am at home now in my P-40—I enjoy it!' Maybe you'll claim that he was flying you at a rapid speed. Perhaps he was. That's what you're made for and he was taught to use you to overtake and annihilate his country's enemies. He had told me how well you behaved at 300 miles an hour and I understand you can do 400. So, even if you were doing the maximum you had. no right to kill him.'

But there is one ameliorating circumstance. Even in your vilest fury God's mercy was shown. He did not let him suffer. Perhaps only for one brief second did he realize his status—perhaps not at all.

When the morning paper came in relating the Allies' landing in Sicily, it shook every tissue in my frame. That's where Oscar wanted to be. That's where I wanted him. That's what he was training for. Oscar was loyal, Oscar was brave, Oscar was courageous, Oscar wanted to land a blow for the real democracy for which we look when this cruel war is over. Could he only have had the chance to deliver his punch his passing wuld have been so much easier for me. In trying to console his sorrowing mother I told her that when we consented to his going into aviation he was no longer ours; he henceforth belonged to his country. When, on the 30th of June, he received his wings and his commission as a lieutenant in his country's Air Force he was one of Uncle Sam's fighters, fighting for the democratic way of living rather than a dictatorial totalitarianism.

But alas! O God! Forgive my vanity. Forgive me for projecting my wish against Thy will. It was Thy will that Oscar should go this way—tragically, heroically, right here at home among those who know and love him and where we can pay tribute to his fine qualities and preserve his ashes. In humility I bow to Thy omniscience.

To you, P-40, in my saner moments I extend an apology. It was not with malice or forethought that you killed my Oscar. You, too, were under Divine command. I forgive you. Again look up at you, mammoth of the sky, because is is with your assistance that "Richie" and the other twenty-two fine fighters of Oscar's class must avenge Oscar's death and help bring peace again to this warring world.

But Oscar is no more with us. Did I say that WE would not see him again? No, I told Tim that he wouuld not see him again. Yet how do I know even that? Who makes me so wise? Tim shows the use of more sense than many individuals I have met. He literally almost talks. In fact he does talk in his doggie language. My training and religious belief make me look forward to meeting Oscar again in that Spirit World. Doubtless he will tell me what we all want to know. How did it happen, Oscar How long a time did you have to think, or did you think at all? In that brief moment what did you do? Who knows that Tim too will not be at that interview? "A little bit of humor makes

second blow being delivered for "Ossie".

To all those who have in any manner come to our rescue in this our time of greatest travail, Mrs. Kenney joins me in extending our sincere gratitude.

A sorrowing father,
John A. Kenney, M. D.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

JUN 5 1943

Tuskegee's Proposed Relation To Alabama

MUCH that is erroneous has been published in both the white and Negro papers concerning the proposal for cooperation on the part of Tuskegee Institute and the State of Alabama, in the matter of financing a graduate school.

The proposal, which the legislature of Alabama has not acted upon, is that the State assist in a quarter million dollar program for graduate and professional education. The Governor met the proposal by offering to recommend an initial appropriation of $100,000 and suggested that six trustees (three more than Tuskegee's charter now provides for) be added to the board, as the State's representatives on the board.

When this became known, Tuskegee's board of 19 self-perpetuating trustees, and President Patterson, were accused of a "sell-out", and some things that are regarded as somewhat worse than the term implies. It was stated that President Patterson, and of course, the board, were turning Tuskegee over to Alabama, lock, stock and barrel.

As a matter of fact, Governor Sparks himself, indicated clearly that he did not wish to interfere with the control of Tuskegee, and requested the Attorney General to draw a bill that would leave the control of the Institute in the hands of its 19 self-perpetuating trustees, by staggering the terms of the six trustees he proposed from three to five years, thus giving no Governor power to change more than three of the six in any given administration. One of the six was to be the State Superintendent of Education, and the Governor indicated that a portion of the six would be colored.

Plan Works In Other States

WHAT is proposed in Alabama is already working in some form in every other Southern State. No Southern state is appropriating any money of consequence to any college for the education of Negroes, the board of which it does not control entirely, or upon which it has substantial representation. Inasmuch as all of these colleges, thus receiving State aid, are growing in all directions, it will be seen that State aid and State representation on a college board are not necessarily omens of disaster.

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We would venture to say that an inspection of Florida A. and M., Tennessee A. and I., South Carolina A. and M., Virginia State, North Carolina A. and T., North Carolina State, and Southern, in Louisiana, to mention a few, would give the impression that the State supported colleges in the South are going ahead. In the foregoing list, it is not a question of the State having representation on the board, it is a question of the Negro being represented. Within recent years, North Carolina, which is the most advanced and forward-looking Southern State, has given Negroes representation on three of its State college boards.

Decline of Philanthropy

WHEN speaking of Southern educational institutions — especially those in the deep South — Tuskegee must, of course, be viewed from a different perspective from the regular State colleges. It was founded, and has been maintained by philanthropic funds derived from the North. It was, prior to the depression which followed World War 1, virtually free financially. It could feel free, to some extent, of the necessity of seeking support in the South. When the depression of the early 1930s struck, the school had an endowment fund of approximately $10.000,000, which was a pretty good back-log up to that time. But everyone who knows anything at all about the inside affairs of educational institutions at the present time, knows that if the dark 1930s did not shrink the principal sum of endowment funds substantially, these years did shrink their yield frightfully. Those who know, are also aware that the golden days of philanthropy are gone — perhaps forever. No longer may Negro colleges have the assurance that their operating deficits may be made up by generous donations from wealthy people. Something has happened to the wealthy people during the past decade. The average intelligent person knows what it is. Then, the heavy donors were of a generation that has passed. The new generation looks more to the States and the Federal government to pay for higher education as well as for elementary and secondary education. Education, to them, has become a function of the State.

Only Course Open

NOT only Tuskegee, but all of the important private colleges in the South must find ways to obtain State aid, if they have any hopes of carrying on. That Tuskegee is seeking to find a cooperative working basis with the State of Alabama, is not, in its fundamental aspects, anything more than every other Negro private college in the South is doing, or is planning to do, in the State in which it is located. It is a step in the right direction. Tuskegee can no more remain isolated from Alabama than Alabama can remain isolated from Tuskegee and promote the welfare of all the people of the State.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 2, 1943

SPARKS SELECTS TUSKEGEE GROUP

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1—(AP)—Five commissioners to serve as members of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees in accordance with a new plan of state cooperation with the big privately-endowed Negro school were named Friday by Gov. Chauncey Sparks.

The commissioners who will serve with 19 other members of the board are State Rep. W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette lawyer and education leader; State Sen. John A. Pinson, Geiger banker and business man; State Rep. Henry Neil Segrest, Tuskegee lawyer; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the State Negro Industrial School at Mt. Meigs, and a Tuskegee Institute graduate.

The 1943 Legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to the school, to be used for broadening the higher education program for Negroes. Specifically, the appropriation act provided for establishment of graduate work in agriculture and home economics, along with any other graduate courses the trustees deem necessary.

Under the act, the state appointed members will serve as regular members of the trustees board, except that they will have no voice in filling vacancies. The governor will fill vacancies other than among the 19 original members, a self-perpetuating group, Sparks explained.

The commissioners were described by the governor as "liaison men" between the institute and the state in administration of the $100,000 appropriation, which is in addition to the regular $10.000 allotment given the school for the past several years.

Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, is exofficio member of the board.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Nurse Applicants Pour In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS) — Since the announcement was made that the John Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute has been selected by the Surgeon General of the United States Army as a training center for nurses, the office of the Registrar has been flooded with requests for application blanks. These requests have come from every section of the country, Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Registrar, stated.

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Nurses who have enrolled in nurses training at Tuskegee Institute since December, 1940, and those enrolling for the accelerated course, and those eligible to participate, may become members of the United States cadet nurse corps, receiving tuition, fees, uniform and a monthly allowance for the next nine months.

An additional allowance will be made for the next fifteen or twenty months provided trainee agrees to make services available for the duration of the war.

This is an excellent opportunity to acquire training in the nursing profession with government aid, Institute officials said.

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Young women who are interested in the cadet nursing course should write to the Registrar, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, for detailed information.

Red Cross Leadership School At Tuskegee Ends

Columbus, Ga.

JUL 2

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., July 29—The First Annual Leadership school conducted at Tuskegee Institute, which was held under the sponsorship of the American Red Cross, closed here Wednesday afternoon after being in session for 10 days.

The Leadership school was organized by Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and other administrative officials gave every possible co-operation to insure the success of the undertaking.

Three special representatives of the American Red Cross, A. Huffman, Sam Jones and Mix, served as instructors. These instructors were assisted by L. Abbott, Ross Owens, Edward H. Adams and Mrs. Amelia Roberts, all of the Department of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute.

Those enrolled by courses: Swimming and Life Saving—James Taylor Artry, Tuskegee Institute; Leonelle Anthony Bonam, Howard. Tuskegee institute; Major Jones, Lieut. John T. Bracken, Bertrand G. Braith-Jr., U. S. Army; Margaret L. Lacey, Tuskegee, James Brothers, Leon V. Creed, Tuskegee Institute; Mr. Logan, U. S. Samuel J. Foreman, Leonard R. Heslip, Army; Capt. Walter J. Love, Tuskegee Institute; Major Jones, Jr., Rufus Leach, Wendell Institute; Ruth M. Minor, Tuskaloosa, Ala.; M. Logan, Lewis J. Lynch, Walter P. Man, Jessie B. Mosley, Edwards, Miss.; Herthal ling, Deloney Oliver, Robert E. Parker, R. Osborne, Port Arthur, Texas; Alex Scott, Emilio H. Smith, Roscoe Wade, Judson L. Russellville, Ala.; Benito H. Smith, U. S. Test, Jimmie D. Wheeler, Carl J. Woods, Army; James Smith, Griffin, Ga.; Alyc

JUL 2

Mildred E. Ellerbe, C. Foster, Tuskegee Institute; Molly V. Aaron L. Watson, Atlanta, Ga.; YMCA, Atlanta, Ga.; Alberta Webb, Tuskegee Institute; Theolda Institute; Jimmy D. Fla.; Marie Williams, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Vera Accident Prevention—Lillian S. Sconiers, Columbus, Ga.; Janie F. Howard, Lake Wales, Fla.; Public Health Capt. Walter J. Tryphenya B. Pettway, Alberta, Columbus, Ga.; Tuskegee Institute; Mollie V. Moultrie, Ga.; Ozie B. Smith, U. S. Army; Edward Lee Adams, Tuskegee Institute; Russell Love, Cairo, Ga.; Ruth M. Logan, Ala.; Peggye B. Pettway, Alberta, Ala.; Celestine A. Sgannon, Tuskegee Institute; Elinor Bowen Littlejohn, Jacksonville, Fla.; Tuskegee Institute; Aaron L. Watson, Tuskegee, Ala.; Ruth White Douthit, Tuskegee Institute; Arthur D. Graves, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Leroy Felix Harris, Physical Director, YMCA, Vicksburg, Miss.; Isabelle Z. Holmes, Tuskegee Institute; Charles U. Smith, Tuskegee Institute; James S. Smith, Griffin, Ga.; Levern A. Watson Physical Director, In-YMCA, Atlanta, Ga.; Taylor Williams, Boy Scout Executive, Decatur, Ala.; Elsie Anderson, Tampa, Fla.; Mary Edwards, Tuskegee institute; Harold F. Fonvielle, Mobile, Ala.; R. B. Ford, Memphis Tenn.

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John A. Wilberly, Frank N. Wright, U. S. Army; Albert J. Crawford, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Mrs. Ruth White Douthit, Tuskegee Institute; Arthur D. Graves, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Leroy Felix Harris, Physical Director, YMCA, Vicksburg, Miss.; Isabelle Z. Holmes, Tuskegee Institute; Charles U. Smith, Tuskegee Institute; James S. Smith, Griffin, Ga.; Levern A. Watson Physical Director, In-YMCA, Atlanta, Ga.; Taylor Williams, Boy Scout Executive, Decatur, Ala.; Elsie Anderson, Tampa, Fla.; Mary Edwards, Tuskegee institute; Harold F. Fonvielle, Mobile, Ala.; R. B. Ford, Memphis Tenn.

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18y-1943

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

The Hospital Aid Asosciation is making a drive to raise two thousand dollars to aid in its program of meeting the bills of patients who are unable to pay their fees. This is certainly one of the most praiseworthy projects next to the church. In fact it is a part of the Christian program No one knowing of this drive will pass it up lightly. You will receive a letter and subsequently will be called upon to make a contribution. The Trustees of the school are treating the proposition in a cold business like manner, that is, those who can't meet their bills must not be received or their fees must be guaranteed by others. We can not and must not close the doors of the hospital in the face of worthy sick who because of economic insecurity can't pay. Its up to those who are strong to help bear the infirmities of the weak. Five hundred dollars have been given by a friend. Several smaller amounts have been received. Any amount given will be gratefully received by the hospital Aid.

A community meeting was called by Captain A. J. Neely for Wednesday night in the auditorium of the Children's House. Many matters were to be considered such as better streets, lights, sewage, etc. Streets in Greenwood are impasable in places and getting worse all the time. Greenwood is outside of the City limits and the County doesn't recognize the community as its obligation. Incorporation in the City's jurisdction or something must be done to save the face of a community so advantaged and positioned as Greenwood. A report of the meeting will be given in next week's News.

The fifth and largest graduating class of twenty-two cadets at the Tuskegee Flying School received their commissions and wings Friday last. Dr. E. H. Dibble addressed the class, Lt. Col. Parrish gave the commissions while Lt. Col. Cummings presented the wings.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Davis are rejoicing over the birth of a fine girl.

Mrs. J. D. Avant is in the hospital as the result of an operation. She is convalescent.

What is true of Dr. Imes may be true of many others who would treasure The Tuskegee News Why not send your friend the News as a weekly letter from home?

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Kenney are leaving Friday for Greensboro N. C. to witness the marriage of their son Jack, who is pursuing his medical course at Howard University.

Rev. M. J. Burton who has been away in Hot Springs, Ark. taking the baths has returned and is looking fine.

Mrs. Tempie Johnson, mother of Mrs. M. C. Stallworth, died in the Institute Hospital Thursday evening. The body was taken to Griffin, Ga. for interment Saturday. Mrs. Stallworth and mother and family moved here from Georgia some years ago for the sake of educating their children. Recently Mr. Stallworth outstanding Farm Demonstration Agent of Ga. died. Mrs. Stallworth and children have the sympathy of their many friends in Greenwood and environs.

An Institute for ministers and rural workers will be held at the Institute beginning Monday June 7th and continue through Friday June 11th. The Institute is being sponsored by the Home Missions Council of New York with Rev. R. D. Crockett as the Director. Some fifty or more ministers have indicated their plans to be present.

Rev. R. D. Crockett will occupy the pulpit of the Greenwood Baptist Church Sunday morning. The public is cordially invited to come and hear this young popular minister.

Rev. Jonas Turner, former pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church, preached at the night services of his former charge Sunday night. Rev. and Mrs. Turner who have been residing in Georgia for many years will be with us again for an indefinte perod.

Memorial services were held at the Veteran Facility Sunday afternoon, with Officials at the Tuskegee Flying School participating and Col. Cummings as the speaker. The Crack band under the baton of Lieutenant F. L Brye furnished the music and the occasion was most gratifying to all who attended. Formal ceremonies were conducted at the graves of the departed war heroes in Greenwood cemetery after the services at the Facility. Chaplain Robinson was present and offered the benediction.

The three Reid brothers who for years conducted the Reid Service Station have all been called to the colors. Obie D. was the first to be called and is seeing service in Africa. Frank, the manager writes from Camp Stewart, Ga. that all is well and his health is fine. Lawyer E. was the last to be inducted and was included with the boys who left last week. Only the mother and father remain to carry on the business. The former Mrs. Nellie C. Reid was a teacher in the county for years but had to give up teaching because of ill health She is well again. A daughter Ralphfeen D. Reid graduated from College in the recent commencement. It is the fine spirit of such families which makes victory for our cause inevitable however long postponed.

Dr. G. Lake Imes writes from Baltimore, Md., "Each week adds to my indebtedness to you as I turn to your column in the Tuskegee News as soon as it is put in my hands. I read every item with deep interest but I am keenly aware of the increasing number of names that are new to me. But there are enough of the old for the record to command my immediate attention."

Principal Mundy at the Commencement of the High School remarked that this years class is the leading class of classes, in that four outstanding honors have come to the class in state celled. Robert Thurston won the State Elk's Oratorical Contest which admits him to the National in Houston, Tex. in July. Miss Mary Edwards won the Phi Delta and National contests in which the local High School has ex-Kappa four hundred dollar scholarship, Warner Kennedy, Jr., won the medal for the highest ranking student in the State scholarship examinations, and Mis Robins Hamilton won second place Perhaps no such record has yet been attained by any High School during a single year.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 27, 1943

Tuskegee Head For State Plan

Dr. Patterson In Accord With Move Suggested By Governor

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 26.—(AP)—A formal statement on "conflicting and misleading statements in the daily and negro newspapers of the country regarding Tuskegee Institute and a proposed relationship to the State of Alabama" was issued today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school.

Patterson's statement was in reference to a proposal voiced by Gov. Sparks in a Tuskegee Founder's Day speech April 4 in which Sparks advocated larger State contributions to the school and a greater participation "in the determination of its policies and the control of its activities, as we do in all schools for the education of the white."

"There is not now nor has there ever been considered plans whereby the State of Alabama would exercise administrative control over Tuskegee Institute. The speech of Gov. Sparks at Tuskegee Institute on Founder's Day, April 4, made reference to a matter that has been under consideration for several years. It is related to a Southwide study of education available to both white and negro youth and is part of a plan to develop regional institutions as a means of meeting the educational needs of the South and nation on a sound and practical basis.

"The Governor has responded to a proposed quarter of a million dollar program of graduate and professional education by stating that he was willing to recommend to the Alabama Legislature that it take the first step by appropriating $100,000 toward the amount needed and that six trustees (three more than the Tuskegee Institute charter now provides for) should be set up as an instrument through which the State funds could be transferred.

"He, the Governor, stated specifically that he did not wish to interfere with the control of Tuskegee Institute and requested the attorney general and his legal adviser to prepare a bill that would leave the control of Tuskegee Institute completely in the hands of its trustees with 19 of the 25 self-perpetuating.

"Whether this step will be taken or not cannot be determined at this time. The measures proposed have been carefully considered not only by trustees and officials of the Institute, but also by educators of national standing and by officials of foundations who have put millions of dollars in the education of negro youth.

"This is not a time for the hysterical rejuvenation of the emotions of the Civil War. Private colleges for negroes must realistically face a completely new day so far as support is concerned. It sounds heroic to say that it is better that we maintain our freedom and let the buildings crumble to ashes in the dust beneath our feet. The fact is that there is a tremendous job of education to be done for the negro youth of the South. We shall be wise to conserve what we have gained from the philanthropy of the past by carefully executed plans which provide the sort of public affiliation required for the sound growth which any educational institution must have to meet the challenge of a dynamic and constantly changing society. It will be tragic indeed if shortsightedness and suspicion prevent our promoting and profiting by this sensible and inevitable transition.

(signed) "F. D. PATTERSON."

Constructive

The governor's message covered a lot of ground. It is feasible now to mention here only a few of the more outstanding proposals.

The chief executive, we are happy to say, came out strongly in defense of the present merit system. Every such system is constantly subject to the danger of attack. Vigilance and resolution are the price of the continued protection which such a system affords. The governor is himself on guard and resolute on this people's front against the spoilsmen and cynics.

He also declared that the tax equalization law and the boards created under it have worked well. There has been some rather obscure challenge of this enlightened system but so far it does not seem to have gotten very far. We hope that the governor's support will virtually end this challenge.

The executive, calling for adequate support for the schools, said that public education in the 1942-43 term will have received $3,833,901 more than in any other similar period.

He advocated an appropriation of $100,000 for the extension of graduate work at Tuskegee in agriculture, rural education and home economics. This is a highly constructive proposal which we hope will win general and prompt response.

The governor recognizes the ancient problem of reapportionment and urges the appointment of a committee to recommend a creation of a State Department of Labor for dealing with modern problems that are bound to be serious.

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He advocated an appropriation of $100,000 for the extension of graduate work at Tuskegee in agriculture, rural education and home economics. This is a highly constructive proposal which we hope will win general and prompt response.

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ment of marketing facilities.

Unmistakably, the governor is aiming forward and upward.

Birmingham, Ala.
Weekly Review

TUSKEGEE NEWS
March 4 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—

postwar employment problems that are

lems in this field; the establishment of

of the state.

He proposed a planning board and a State Market Board for the improve-

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, left the campus today for Washington, D. C., where he will speak Friday night at 8 o'clock at the meeting of the Washington-Tuskegee Club, Sandolphra Robinson, president, in the interest of the $5000 campaign fund which is being raised by the General Alumni Association of Tuskegee Institute. Mr.

Robinson announced that the report from the Alabama lawmakers meeting will climax a series of meetings which have been held by the Washington Chapter, all of which have been quite successful, and that the quotas set for various units of the club are being met. The meeting Friday night with President Patterson and Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, present, is expected to be largely attended and productive of excellent financial results.

President Patterson will speak Saturday, March 6, at the Founder's Day exercises of Miner Teachers College.

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

'Not One Dime' Is Its Opinion On Situation

Governor, Patterson, Embree, Others Like State Control

The Alabama State Legislature is opposed to granting one dime to Tuskegee Institute as an appropriation by the state, it was learned authoritatively this week. Governor Chauncey M. Sparks' program wherein the school founded by Booker T. Washington "should be tied in with the educational system of Alabama to the extent it is willing to go along with us." seems to have little support.

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Said to be on the scene, if not actually in the picture, in the current goings on in Alabama are such figures as Senator Bankhead, ex-Governor Thomas Dixon, whose reactionary attitude on the Negro question has been widely publicized; Attorney Doxey Wilkerson, recognized as a Negro baiter, and Earnest LeMay, public relations officer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., a subsidiary of U. S. Steel. The hand of northern capitalists in attempting to maintain control of the economic system of the South which calls for an inferior status of the Negro always, is seen in what these men stand for and what they have done in the past on this question.

The "Stormy Petrel"

Meanwhile, Dr. Patterson, stormy petrel of the whole affair, who is committed to the idea of state money for the school, despite the apparent intentions of Governor Sparks and his followers, has lined up support from Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, who last week wrote Patterson:

"I congratulate you on the grant of $100,000 by the State of Alabama recommended by Governor Sparks for the support of graduate work at Tuskegee.... I congratulate you also on the proposal for the state to appoint six of the trustees of the institute. Far from a handicap, this should be further guarantee of the direct interest of the public. This small group cannot disturb the wise policies of a total board of 25 persons, especially since the state appointees are to have no voice in the selection or re-election of the original nucleus of 19 self-perpetuating trustees."

Dr. William Jay Schieffling, chairman of Tuskegee's board of trustees, is in favor of the proposal by the governor of Alabama. Dr. Schiefflin, a New Yorker, put in his piece on the issue, declaring, "I depreciate the outcry about the appropriation. The new bill, which has now been approved by Governor Sparks, thoroughly protects the institute in terms of private control and on terms of a smoothly functioning board of trus

It was also reported that a new bill for the $100,000 from the State of Alabama without demanding additional state control, has been redrafted. Basil O'Connor, attorney for the board of trustees, said he could make no statement on a bill which had not yet been completely redrawn.

Protest Fruitful?

Following the speech much controversy was aroused throughout the country as to the governor's policies and beliefs on the race question, now at an explosive stage in Alabama as well as in other "Rebel" territory. On the heels of Governor Sparks' speech at Tuskegee, the members of the board of trustees were presented a question as to whether they would sanction Governor Sparks' naming six hand-picked trustees to the board at the school in return for state financial aid. The Sparks' picked trustees would administer the money. The proposal brought out a storm of squawks, not only from Tuskegee, but from enlightened white and Negro liberals throughout the nation.

Northerners and those southerners with the courage to speak out took the stand that Governor Sparks was attempting to grab control of the actual education of Negroes in the South and through his program, was moving to establish a controlled system of education for Negroes which would teach them to accept the "place" the white South has set aside for the

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

$100,000 a Year Voted Tuskegee by Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 9. (AP)—An appropriation of $100,000 annually for expansion of the Negro educational program at Tuskegee Institute and to give the state a larger participation in affairs of the big privately-endowed school was approved today by the Alabama house of representatives.

In addition to the $100,000, the house also continued a $10,000 allotment which has been given the institute for several years.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee War Bonds Drive Opens With Gigantic Parade

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Tuskegee War Bonds and Savings Stamps program was launched two weeks ago with a gigantic parade, which was led by Tuskegee's smartly dressed military band. Students made several addresses at the Adler Band Stand, where the parade halted.

Following the talks, the first stamp in the drive was purchased successfully by Miss Louise Baker, "Miss Tuskegee."

DR. PATTERSON SPEAKS

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, addressed a trustees recently in the Birmingham headquarters of particular Smith and Gaston, one of flying leading business establishments in that city.

While in Birmingham, Dr. Patterson also addressed the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Dr. Patterson is chairman of the advisory board of the Congress.

He commended Lieut. Abbie Noel Campbell and Lieut. Ruth Lucas, who were among the first WAACs commissioned at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, last summer, and also the Tuskegee nurses in the service who are rendering meritorious service.

Dr. Patterson elicited the support of every Tuskegee man and woman in the campaign of the Tuskegee Alumni Association to raise $5,000 immediately to meet a like amount which will be given when the first $5,000 is raised.

APPOINTMENTS MADE

The appointment of Mrs. John B. Garrett as senior hostess at the Institute USO Center was announced recently by E. L. Raiford, director.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. J. A. Kenny, Medical Director and Miss Louise G. Creamon, Director of Nursing, Are Happy Over Contribution of Tuskegee

FEB 26 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. John A. Kenny, medical director, John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, and Miss Louise G. Creamon, director of nursing, are very happy over the contribution Tuskegee Institute is making to the nation-wide plea for more trained nurses.

Thirty-five freshman nurses were capped this week in an impressive ceremony in the Hospital auditorium. This is the largest class in the history of the Nursing school. The class represents 13 states. Nine of the young women have had some college work before entering Tuskegee.

The total enrollment in the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing is 64. Many of the seniors have already registered with the American Red Cross. Miss Louise Creamon, a Red Cross nurse, was last year deferred from service with the U. S. Army Nursing Service to conduct the training of the Negro nurses at Tuskegee Institute. Five of the Graduate Nurses on the staff are Red Cross nurses and most of the others have filed their applications.

The young women who this week completed their four month's period of probation and entered upon their ward practice capped as nurses of John A Andrew Memorial hospital are:

Opal Anderson, Alexandra, La.; Gloria Evans, New Orleans; Ilah Hightower, Negreet, La.; Gloria A. Moses, New Orleans; Addie M. Thorn, Crawley, La.

From Michigan: Amarion Boogs, Detroit; Marjorie Kurtz, St. Albion; Elizabeth Pritchett, Bessmer; Lissie M. Banks, Mid-way; Doris Flucker, Orrville; Jessie B. Fluellen, Coalwood; Louise V. Lindsay, Birmingham, Ala.; Edith L. Mitchell, Mobile, Ala.; Ernestine Brown, Freddye Person, Bessmer, Ala.

From Kentucky: Lucille V. King, Dorothy Woods, Benham; Carolyn I. Runyon, Richmond.

Florida contributes Lillian V. Davis, Miami; Queen E. Knight, St. Petersburg; Elease C. Nunn, Palm Beach; Illinoic: Edith M. Culver and Dorothy M. Thorpe, Kewanee; Evelyn R. Matory, E. St. Louis; Ruth Moore, Chicago.

Others in the class: Ernestine Bernard, Indianola, Miss.; Inez Colbert, Sapulpa, Okla.; Ernestine Gibson, (honor student), Elcampo, Texas; Bette J. Kinner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lucille V. King, St. Thomaston, Ga.; Minnie L. Meadows, Kingston, N. C.; Evelyn Pearson, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Sylbena Graham, Woodville, Ohio.

Tuskegee Chemistry Head Attends New York Meeting

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 25—Prof. John T. Williamson, head of the Division of Chemistry, School of Agriculture, Tuskegee institute, left last week for New York City, where he is attending the annual meeting of the committee for mental hygiene for Negroes. Prof. Williamson represents the Tuskegee Mental Hygiene society, of which he is a vice president.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Congressman Lauds Tuskegee Flyers

WASHINGTON, (ANP) —candidate "leaves nothing the quality of the success why Bolton of Ohio declared on the She was addressing congress on the work at Tuskegee Institute, of which she is a trustee, and placing particular emphasis upon the flying school there. She maintained that one of the reasons why the average white air schools Negroes don't qualify as high

18v-1943

'The Role of College Women in the Post War World' to Be Theme of Tuskegee Student Leaders Meeting

Kansas City Call
DEC 10 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The annual Student Leaders conference held each year at Tuskegee Institute, under the auspices of the Staff of the Women's Department, Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Dean of Women, will be held this year on December 11 in the Recreation Center of Douglass Hall, on the Tuskegee campus.

The conference has for its theme, "The Role of the College Woman in the Post War World." Its objectives will be, first, to help the Tuskegee woman student become cognizant of her responsibility in the post war reconstruction; second, to indicate ways in which the influence of the college woman may be felt during the post war period; and third, to promote friendship and understanding between students, faculty and community by informally convening together on a subject of mutual interest and importance.

DEC 10 1943

The personnel of the conference is composed of officers of all dormitories, officers of the Women's Council, the executive body of the Associated Women Students, all club and organization presidents and other student leaders, together with some faculty and community leaders.

DEC 10 1943

A panel on the topic: "Some Problems of Home and Marriage in the Post War Period," will be conducted by Mrs. J. Max Bond, Mrs. T. M. Campbell, Milterine Sherney, Morgan City, La., senior in the School of Home Economics, and Alice Baker, Pittsburgh, Pa., senior Cadet in Nurse Training.

The panel on "Techniques that College Women May Employ in Our American Democracy to Promote Better Race Relations During the Post War Period," will be conducted by Mrs. Reuben A. Munday, Acting Director of the School of Agriculture; Mrs. Elva Howell, instructor in the School of Education, and Mary Hatchett, Evansville, Ind., junior in the School of Home Economics.

DEC 10 194

"The Educational Preparation for Post War Reconstruction" panel will be conducted by Mrs. Frank West, principal of the Chambliss Children's House; Miss Mildred I. Fisher, supervisor, Rural Education; Lovette Washington, New York City, senior in the School of Education, and Priscilla James, Oklahoma City, Okla., junior in the School of Home Economics.

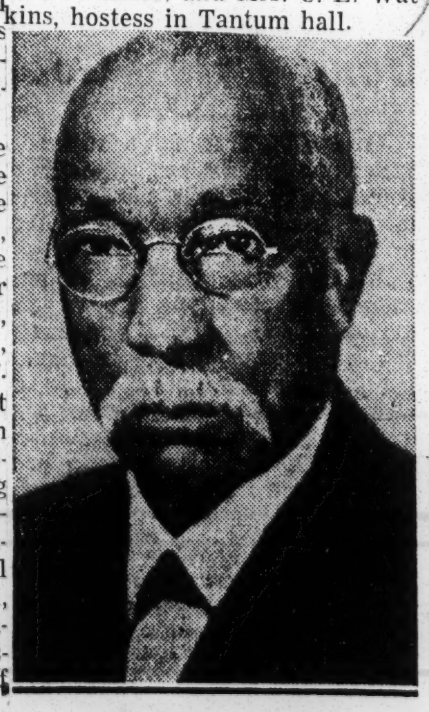
Kansas City, Mo

Mrs. B. B. Walcott, director of Public Relations, will be chairman of the Evaluation committee. Serving with her will be Mrs. O. Christine Collins, Phoebe Frierson, Columbia, Tenn., junior in the School of Home Economics, and Elizabeth V. Griffin, Detroit, Mich., freshman Cadet in Nurse Training.

Miss Matilda L. Syrette, assistant to the Dean of Women, will have charge of refreshments. She will be assisted by Irene Parrish, Selma, Ala., Juanita Batey, Cleburne, Texas, seniors in the School of Home Economics, and Olga Roberts, Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, seniors in the School of Education.

DEC 10 194

Generally assisting will be Miss Beatrice O. Hill, house adviser to Freshmen women; Mrs. Evadne Woods, house adviser to Sophomore women; Mrs. Carrie S. Ramsey, house adviser to Junior women; Miss Edna Hayden, house adviser to Senior women; Miss Sadie J. McAllister, house advisers to Cadet Nurses, and Mrs. C. E. Watkins, hostess in Tantum hall.



JOHN H. PALMER

Tuskegee Pays John H. Palmer High Tribute

Defender Chicago, Ill

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In recognition of the 50 years of service which John H. Palmer, retired registrar has given Tuskegee Institute, President F. D. Patterson last week visited the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital and personally paid tribute to the veteran faculty member who lay there ill.

Palmer came to Tuskegee from Hampton Institute, Hampton Virginia, December 14, 1893 at the request of Dr. Booker T. Washington to serve as registrar.

He organized the office, had charge of and directed the admission of thousands of students to the Institute for many years. The veteran official, known and beloved by Tuskegee men and women the nation over. He retired as registrar several years ago, and later became director of the Office of Information and the Visitors Bureau. In rendering 50 years of service to the Institute the veteran official established a tenure record for members of the Tuskegee faculty.

Mr. Palmer was presented following the address by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard at the 53rd annual session of the Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference, held in the Institute Chapel, December 15, and was personally congratulated by the Secretary and Mrs. Wickard.

DEC 25 1943

Dr. Patterson, Barnett Urge Preparation And Efficiency At R.V.

NOV 13 1943

Defender Houston, Texas

By Napoleon B. Edward

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE, Prairie View, Texas. — Dr Fredrick Douglas Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr Claud Barnett of the Associated Negro Press were given an ovation here at Prairie View State College when they addressed students, teachers, and employees during their visit and inspection tour here under the auspices of the Secretary of Agriculture. They were introduced by Dr. W. R. Banks, principal of the college, who took occasion to announce that Dr. Patterson is an alumnus of Prairie View State college.

NOV 13 1943

Both speakers recounted the opportunities as well as the obstacles which confronted the race. They urged the students to make ample preparation and be ready to assume responsibilities and duties which lie ahead and await the able and competent.

In the midst of diverse conditions and situations now encircling the globe, Dr Patterson said it is paramont for the Negro youth to keep normal. If we keep working with efficiency, diligence and patience, we shall succeed, he said. We must proceed in a way, said Dr. Patterson, that is based upon thorough understanding and good will. We cannot forment hatred and strife, nor solve the problems from one angle only, and render the best service to our country. We must make and have friends for effective action so as to reap the fruits of our benign democracy.

NOV 13 1943

Tuskegee Institute Scout executive who will serve the Boy Scouts of Montgomery and Tuskegee.

Shown in picture, reading from left to right Capt. R. S. Darnaby, secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Boy Scout committee; Harold Webb, treasurer, special campaign fund; Cleve Green, treasurer, Montgomery Area Council; I. J. Browder, president, Montgomery Area Council, Boy Scouts of America; Dr. D. L. Cannon, past president, Montgomery Area Council and National Council representative; R. C. Lundquist, Scout executive, Montgomery Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, and Cleve Abbott who served as chairman of the 1943 campaign fund.

William Wiley, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Boy Scout committee and Charles G. Bryans, Scoutmaster, were not present when the picture was made.

MONTGOMERY AREA COUNCIL BOY S... RECEIVE CHECK

Tuskegee Institute Boy Scout Social Council, Boy Scouts of America, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Picture Campaign Fund, presenting Cliff with a check for $500.00. This sum shows Harold Webb, treasurer of the Green, treasurer Montgomery Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, and Cleve Abbott who served as chairman of the 1943 campaign fund. William Wiley, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Boy Scout committee and Charles G. Bryans, Scoutmaster, were not present when the picture was made.

SEP 11 1943

The Week

Tuskegee Speaks
Afro-American
Three Flying Fields
Baltimore, Md.
Colonel Parrish
Training Cooks

By CARL MURPHY

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — When Gov. Chauncey Sparks, speaking at Founder's Day exercises here April 5, declared he was for absolute segregation because the two races are different and must remain so, the North was shocked.

When a few sentences later he said he would recommend to the legislature an appropriation of $100,000 a year to be used by Tuskegee for graduate work in home economics, agriculture and rural education, and he expected the State of Alabama "in turn should participate in the determination of its (Tuskegee's) policies and in the control of its activities as we do in all schools for the education of the white race," the outcry was tremendous.

Student Reaction

I wanted to know:

1. Tuskegee students' reaction to the Governor's speech.

2. Why Tuskegee trustees would vote as they did several weeks ago to enter into an agreement to take State funds and accept some measure of State control.

I have had answers to both questions.

Tuskegee students sat on their hands during the Governor's adress. The speech was a wet blanket.

President F. D. Patterson said the State affiliation idea was his. He pointed out that Tuskegee is already administering agricultural and home economics courses for the State. These are supported by Federal funds.

"It would be expected," he added, "that the State would exercise such supervision and control over State funds under the new plan as it has always done under the old."

Dr. Patterson said the six State trustees would supervise the $100,000 appropriation, serve as an instrument by means of which the State transferred the money, and could be out-voted by the other eighteen trustees whom the State does not appoint.

Could State Control?

Asked whether the State's bloc of six trustees might not hold the balance of power in close trustee balloting, and even, without voting, influence Tuskegee policy to conform to the Governor's segregation policies, Dr. Patterson said it was a risk that he thought justifiable.

Colleges, he said, are no longer getting gifts from the rich, and to make progress must depend more and more on State aid.

Last week a committee of the Alabama Legislature reported favorably on the proposed $100,000 appropriation to Tuskegee. Its vote was unanimous.

Army Training

Tuskegee's commencement was held the day before I arrived, but the campus was not deserted. Two hundred and fifty flying cadets, divided into eight classes, put in nine hours a day under Dean I. A. Derbigny and a corps of teachers in military training, physics, geography, history, English, mathematics and physical training.

They march from one classroom building to another singing, and the singing is required. It helps them keep step, improves lung capacity, and sounds good.

For each cadet the army pays $50 a month.

Tuskegee's famous athletic coach, Cleve Abbott, is in charge of physical training. Every cadet must be able to swim, run 300 yards in 47 seconds, do 31 sit-ups and at least 8 pull-ups or he's sent home.

Three Airfields

The sky is full of planes from Tuskegee's three airfields. One, Moten Field, is owned by the school, another is leased by it, and the third, a $4,000,000 field, is owned and operated by the army.

The Army Civil Contract School, which uses the Tuskegee-owned field, has a class of fifty, ten civilian instructors, including Roscoe Draper of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and a regular army personnel of seventy-five. Its planes burn up 30,000 gallons of gas a month that costs twelve cents a gallon.

This is the pre-flight twenty-seven-week course, and the cadets learn to fly primary trainer planes. On the leased field, pre-flight cadets fly Piper Cub planes then graduate to Moton Field.

At the big army field, cadets fly regulation pursuit ships, P-40's, and in twenty-seven weeks must learn to handle their ships, fire their guns, and learn enough about navigation to chart a course.

This is the field where the 99th Pursuit Squadron, commanded by Lt. Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., got its wings before going overseas.

Colonel Parrish

The field commander is Col. Noel F. Parrish. He succeeded Lieut. Col. Frederick (Segregation) Kimball, who instituted jim crow mess halls, officers' clubs and aroused such a storm of resentment that he was relieved (kicked upstairs).

Colonel Kimball came back to Tuskegee on Friday to address the graduating class of cadets and found most of his jim-crow orders canceled.

Colonel Parrish welcomed the incoming class of thirty picked men, Thursday; told them it was a tough course and by the law of averages 40 to 50 per cent of them would be washed out.

Pursuit flyers, he said, are the army's aristocrats. In other services team work counts most. In fighter planes, individuals get glory and honor. Only men could qualify, he said, the boys would be flunked.

Before he finished, he asked asked whether any of the class wanted to drop out. Not a hand was raised.

With the three airfields go hangars and shops where planes are serviced, engines are knocked down and rebuilt, and wings are repaired and recovered.

Fleece-lined winter flying suits have a special cold naphtha storage. The storeroom for airplane tires and rubber gas tanks is windowless and air-conditioned.

Training of Cooks

Tuskegee's commercial dietetics department specializes in training chefs. It has graduated sixty-four men, all but two of whom are army cooks. Enrollment today is eighty—seventy-eight of them women.

These pupils run the Institute's dining department and receive $50 a month while studying. The demand is so great that many do not finish the four-year course. Robert Spicely of Blackstone, Va., is director.

He is proud of Oscar Howard, a second-year student, who operated the kitchen of the Mayflower Hotel at Ocean City, Md., for three seasons, pay $55 a week, board, lodging and laundry. He has sixteen girls now in Grand Hotel, Mobile, doing practice work.

Spicely says his boys make good not because they are such excellent cooks, but because they are trained to open the kitchens on time, keep them clean, stay sober, tolerate no quarrels with waiters and no stealing.

One hotel owner wrote Spicely that he could sleep late mornings for the first time now because he could trust his chef to be on hand every morning.

Welders in Five Weeks

Instructor O. L. Downs turns out electric welders (not tack welders) in Tuskegee's national defense shop in twelve weeks; puts more apt pupils through in five weeks.

He had an order to furnish the Alabama Shipyards with fourteen welders the day of last week's riot.

New Booker T. Book

Dr. Charles Thompson of Howard University is going through papers and letters of Tuskegee's founder to do a book on "The Life and Times of Booker T. Washington." Mrs. Thompson is assisting him.

He thinks it remarkable that Booker T. was able to placate or reconcile all of his chief critics except Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Monroe Trotter. The "Life and Times of Booker T. Washington," will carry no account of that so-called "New York incident," Dr. Thompson said. Reason: It did not affect Booker T.'s career.

The South Not Good

The South would be a good place to live once we get rid of segregation, enact and enforce compulsory school laws, and put owners of large farms in jail when they rob sharecroppers.

I suspect the South would be a better land too if it produced no cotton. Cotton requires intensive hand cultivation.

Whole families work in the fields under the hot sun all day, hoeing plants now six inches high. If some sharecroppers have $50 at the year's end they will be doing well.

The Soil Is Red

This Alabama earth is red. Heavy rains dig great gobs of it out of the hillsides and wash it away. Highways have a saucer edge turned upwards to keep soil from washing over.

There is no gas shortage. Railroads are mainly single track. Cannas, lilies, petunias, hollyhocks, and yuccas are in full bloom. Climbing roses have finished blooming.

New England's cotton mills have moved south. With cheaper labor, small-town Georgia mills are making Cannon towels. The workers are white.

Veterans' Hospital

Veterans' Hospital, under Dr. Eugene Dibble as chief, has 1,509 beds (150 more in a new addition), a staff of 645, including 73 nurses and 3 dietitians. A new laundry is under construction, with colored workers doing the entire job, including electrical and plumbing work.

Asked to explain his successful administration following a stormy upheaval under his predecessor, Dr. Dibble said he attributed it to good treatment of every patient, no stealing, and recognition of the importance of any worker, even the humblest.

In front of the hospital are a half dozen Himalayan cedars (cedars of Lebanon) said to be the finest specimens in the country.

Landing in a Blackout

Our Atlanta to Baltimore plane reached Washington on Friday during the blackout. Passengers were guided by flashlight into a lower hallway of the station and stood around the walls for twenty minutes in the dark.

Meantime a group of twenty-five young white persons in the main waiting room shouted, whistled, sang, squealed and kept up a perpetual din. It was a relief when the lights came on.

There is no jim crow on planes in Dixie yet, and no separate waiting rooms.

JUN 5 1943

18y-1943

Patterson Denies Plan Underway To Surrender Control

Alumni In Atlanta Ready To Fight Issue To Finish

MAR 24 1943

In a telephone conversation Friday night, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, told the Atlanta Daily World that: "No one is considering giving up private control of the school."

His statement was in reference to a report that the state of Alabama is attempting to gain control of Tuskegee Institute by offering $100,000 to the school for graduate work and requesting that the state be allowed to add six men to the school's board of trustees.

Dr. Patterson said the board of trustees now consists of 19 members, and an additional six members appointed by the state would push the total to 25 members.

President Patterson pointed out that the state proposes to give the school $100,000 for graduate work and increase this amount within the next two years.

MAR 24 1943

The Atlanta-Tuskegee Club, composed of alumni of the Alabama institution, went on record Friday night as bitterly opposing any attempt by the state to gain control of the school.

The alumni, called into meeting by C. C. Hart, president, were informed that the board of trustees of Tuskegee will meet in New York Monday, April 26, to consider a proposal by the state of Ala., to give Tuskegee $100,000 for graduate instruction in agriculture, domestic science and rural education, provided Tuskegee amends its charter to permit the state of Alabama to appoint six members of the Tuskegee trustee board.

A telegram, opposing the acceptance of any such proposal from the state by Tuskegee, was drafted by the Atlanta alumni to be forwarded to Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the trustee board, 630 Park Avenue, New York City.

The Tuskegee graduates urged Atlantans, individually and as groups, to forward communications of protest to Dr. Schieffelin against any such move.

Tuskegee alumni everywhere have risen up to protest any such contemplated move, which they believe would result in the loss of Tuskegee's individuality and freedom.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Head For State Plan

APR 27 1943

Dr. Patterson In Accord With Move Suggested By Governor

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 26.—(AP)—A formal statement on "conflicting and misleading statements in the daily and negro newspapers of the country regarding Tuskegee Institute and a proposed relationship to the State of Alabama" was issued today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school.

APR 27 1943

Patterson's statement was in reference to a proposal voiced by Gov. Sparks in a Tuskegee Founder's Day speech April 4 in which Sparks advocated larger State contributions to the school and a greater participation "in the determination of its policies and the control of its activities, as we do in all schools for the education of the white."

"There is not now nor has there ever been considered plans whereby the State of Alabama would exercise administrative control over Tuskegee Institute. The speech of Gov. Sparks at Tuskegee Institute on Founder's Day, April 4, made reference to a matter that has been under consideration for several years. It is related to a Southwide study of education available to both white and negro youth and is part of a plan to develop regional institutions as a means of meeting the educational needs of the South and nation on a sound and practical basis.

APR 27 1943

"The Governor has responded to a proposed quarter of a million dollar program of graduate and professional education by stating that he was willing to recommend to the Alabama Legislature that it take the first step by appropriating $100,000 toward the amount needed and that six trustees (three more than the Tuskegee Institute charter now provides for) should be set up as an instrument through which the State funds could be transferred.

APR 27 1943

"He, the Governor, stated specifically that he did not wish to interfere with the control of Tuskegee Institute and requested the attorney general and his legal adviser to prepare a bill that would leave the control of Tuskegee Institute completely in the hands of its trustees with 19 of the 25 self-perpetuating.

"Whether this step will be taken or not cannot be determined at this time. The measures proposed have been carefully considered not only by trustees and officials of the Institute, but also by educators of national standing and by officials of foundations who have put millions of dollars in the education of negro youth.

APR 27 1943

"This is not a time for the hysterical rejuvenation of the emotions of the Civil War. Private colleges for negroes must realistically face a completely new day so far as support is concerned. It sounds heroic to say that it is better that we maintain our freedom and let the buildings rumble to ashes in the dust beneath our feet. The fact is that there is a tremendous job of education to be done for the negro youth of the South. We shall be wise to conserve what we have gained from the philanthropy of the past by carefully executed plans which provide the sort of public affiliation required for the sound growth which any educational institution must have to meet the challenge of a dynamic and constantly changing society. It will be tragic indeed if shortsightedness and suspicion prevent our promoting and profiting by this sensible and inevitable transition.

APR 27

(signed) "F. D. PATTERSON."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

The Governor's Message

In his message to the Legislature, Gov. Sparks has presented some thoughtful, constructive approaches to many problems confronting the state. Naturally, some of the questions he deals with are highly controversial, and there will be much disagreement among the people and among the legislators alike concerning some of the measures to be considered in this session.

MAY 5 1943

With some of the governor's recommendations this newspaper agrees heartily. There are others about which we are doubtful. On still others we are as yet uncertain, not having had sufficient opportunity for thorough study. No doubt the same attitudes are true of the majority of Alabamians. Yet most Alabamians will join us, we believe, in saying that the message, on the whole, is reassuring for the fundamental soundness and level-headedness of the governor's approach.

MAY 5 1943

In addition, we believe Gov. Sparks has a good deal of the quality of open-mindedness, which will stand him, and the state, too, in good stead during the unpredictable times which lie ahead. The governor is known to be a deeply conscientious man, and one who has the habit of studying things carefully and thinking them through for himself. A person who is really studious and conscientious is pretty apt to be reasonably open-minded.

MAY 5 1943

The News can readily praise some of the governor's recommendations, because they are measures which it has long supported, in most instances, and which have contributed, or would contribute, much to good government and sound public policy.

MAY 5 1943

Gov. Sparks is wise in calling for the retention of the law enacted four years ago for the establishment of county tax equalization boards. There has been some opposition to the tax equalization program, some of it being simply misguided, and some of it coming from those who have their own interests, personal or political, in mind. The governor says that in many instances the equalization boards have done good work, and he reminds us that it has been the practice of the state for many years to "have a supervisory agency, as far removed from politics and local influences as possible," to pass upon tax assessments.

We agree with Gov. Sparks that this does not take away the right of local self-government, but is simply in the interest of "equality of tax assessments upon all the people." Certainly it is no infringement upon the right of local self-government to set up a system whereby all taxpayers are dealt with on an equitable basis, rather than on a political basis which can, and often does, reflect favoritism in tax assessments. The Legislature will be wise to follow the governor's recommendation for the retention of the tax equalization boards.

MAY 5 1943

Two other state systems which the governor wants to retain and strengthen are strongly supported by public opinion. One is the merit system and the other is the Pardon and Parole Board. Gov. Sparks expresses the opinion that the merit system has worked well, and that it is "a proper principle in the administration of the state's affairs," giving security to state employes, relieving the governor's office of a heavy burden, and removing state jobs from politics as nearly as possible. The governor wants the Legislature to correct any defects it may find in the present law, to strengthen it wherever possible, and to consider the establishment of a retirement program in connection with the personnel system—all good recommendations.

MAY 5 1943

Those persons who want to get rid of the merit system in Alabama are, wittingly or unwittingly, trying to turn government backward. The tendency is all in the direction of more and better civil service, federal, state and local. In this day of greatly increasing governmental responsibilities and more public employes, civil service is absolutely essential to good government. Those who do not realize that are simply thinking in terms of a day that is gone.

MAY 5 1943

The work of the Pardon and Parole Board was praised by the governor, who not only urged its retention, but said that it should be more adequately financed. The board is doing a fine job, as the public is aware, but it needs more trained parole officers to supervise parolees properly. The average case load on the parole officers now is far too heavy for the best results. Without an adequate number of competent parole officers, the board's work cannot be as effective as it should be, because

supervision is the essence of a successful parole system. It is to be hoped the Legislature will adopt Gov. Sparks' suggestion for more funds for the Pardon and Parole Board.

MAY 5 * 1943

The foregoing are three great gains in the state government achieved in recent years which the Legislature should retain and strengthen, wherever possible. The loss or weakening of any of them would be to the hurt of the people of Alabama.

In some other matters Gov. Sparks is looking to the future. With regard to education, he is proving himself to be far-sighted and progressive. He favors more adequate support for the schools, and he calls for better educational facilities for Negroes. His plans for improving the state's institutions of higher learning for Negroes, and for state participation in the support of Tuskegee Institute, should have the Legislature's emphatic endorsement.

MAY 5 1943

The governor is to be commended for recommending the appointment of a committee to devise a plan for reapportionment of representation in the Legislature. Surely we ought to have legislative attention to this long-standing need at this session.

Other items in the governor's message, including some about which we have doubts, must await later discussion. We are happy, however, to find Gov. Sparks taking a firm stand in behalf of so many important policies.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

200 BILLS GIVEN TO ASSEMBLY

MAY 5 1943

Governor Loses No Time In Starting Program In Legislature

MAY 5 1943

MEASURE TO BAN LIQUOR PROPOSED

President Commended For Ending Nation's Coal Strike

MAY 5 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 4 (AP) Gov. Chauncey Sparks lost no time Tuesday in starting major portions of his program through the legislature after asking the House and Senate to approve plans for distributing over $30,000,000 of revenue and appealing for "practical approaches" to wartime problems.

Many administration bills were included among the 200-odd intdoduced on the first day of the initial biennial session to be held under a 1939 constitutional amendment discarding quadrennial meetings. Others are in the process of preparation.

Also introduced on the opening day were identical bills in the Senate and House for a state-wide referendum on the question of repeal or retention of Alabama's present system of alcoholic beverage control. Another, which went in earlier, would ban all liquor, beer and wine advertising of any description.

MAY 5 1943

In answer to a question at his conference later in the day, Gov. Sparks said the referendum proposals were "not administration bills" but did not comment further.

TUSKEGEE ACTION DEFENDED

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK
Special Correspondent

MAY 8 1943

NEW YORK, May 6—Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the trustee board of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, declared here that acceptance of the grant of $100,000 from the State of Alabama for post-graduate work in agriculture, home economics and rural education, favorably voted upon last Monday evening at a specially called board meeting "will greatly enhance Tuskegee's usefulness to Alabama, the South and the nation."

The 77-year-old veteran of Negro education who has guided Tuskegee's destinies for more than 40 years, again insisted that his board "reserved complete control over Tuskegee's destinies, and independence of action in all matters pertaining to the long established policies of the school."

PATTERSON DENIES SWAP

MAY 8 1943

At Tuskegee institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, said: "There have been conflicting and misleading statements in the daily and Negro newspapers of the country regarding Tuskegee institute and a proposed relationship to the State of Alabama. This statement is offered in clarification in order that our friends and well-wishers may have the facts.

MAY 8 1943

"There is not now nor has there ever been considered plans whereby the State of Alabama would exercise administrative control over Tuskegee institute. The speech of Governor Sparks at Tuskegee institute on Founders Day, April 4, made reference to a matter that has been under consideration for several years. It is related to a south-wide study of education available to both white and Negro youth and is part of a plan to develop regional institutions as a means of meeting the educational needs of the South and nation on a sound and practical basis.

NO TIME FOR HYSTERICS

"There is no truth in the published reports that the governor has initiated a proposal 'to swap a $100,000 annual appropriation for six trustees.'

"This is not a time for the hysterical rejuvenation of the emotions of the Civil War. Private colleges for Negroes must realistically face a completely new day so far as support is concerned. It sounds heroic to say that it is better that we maintain our freedom and let the buildings crumble to ashes in the dust beneath our foot. The fact is that there is a tremendous job of education to be done for the Negro youth of the South.

"We shall be wise to conserve what we have gained from the philanthropy of the past by carefully executed plans which provide the sort of public affiliation required for the sound growth which any educational institution must have to meet the challenge of a dynamic and constantly changing society. It will be tragic indeed if short-sightedness and suspicion prevent our promoting and profiting by this sensible and inevitable transition."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 11 1943

TUSKEGEE PLANS AQUATIC SCHOOL

Red Cross To Sponsor 10-Day Course In Water Safety

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 10 — Planned to train carefully selected candidates as first aid, accident prevention and water safety instructors, an aquatic school, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, will be conducted at Tuskegee Institute June 28 through July 8, according to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institution.

A corps of specialists from National Red Cross headquarters will conduct the school and will be assisted by members of the department of physical education and other instructors at the institute. A low fee covering board and lodging during the 10-day course will be charged those enrolling, with Tuskegee Institute and the Red Cross supplementing the cost of the course. Adequate housing facilities and meals will be furnished on the campus.

Each student enrolling in the school should bring a simple statement as to physical condition from an authorized physician. Other equipment necessary on entrance include textbooks on Red Cross first aid, water safety and swimming, as well as swim suits, towels and bandages. All outdoor recreation facilities at the institute will be at the disposal of the aquatic class, and special features of entertainment and recreation will be provided by the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course, with J. Julius Flood, director, in charge.

COLLEGE POLICY CHANGE DENIED

President Of Tuskegee Says State Control Not Considered

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 26—(AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, declared Monday that "we shall be wise to conserve what we have gained from the philanthropy of the past by carefully executed plans which provide the sort of public affiliation required for the sound growth of any educational institution."

Dr. Patterson's statement was in reference to a proposal voiced by Gov. Chauncey Sparks in a Tuskegee founders day speech April 4 in which the executive advocated larger state contributions to the school and a greater participation "in the determination of its policies and the control of its activities, as we do in all schools for the education of the white race."

The institute president said his formal statement was occasioned by "conflicting and misleading statements in the daily and Negro newspapers of the country regarding Tuskegee Institute and a proposed relationship to the State of Alabama." He added, in part:

Control Not Considered

"There is not now nor has there ever been considered plans whereby the State of Alabama would exercise administrative control over Tuskegee Institute. The speech of Gov. Sparks at Tuskegee Institute on Founder's Day, April 4, made reference to a matter that has been under consideration for several years. It is related to a southwide study of education available to both white and Negro youth and is part of a plan to develop regional institutions as a means of meeting the educational needs of the South and nation on a sound and practical basis. . . .

"The governor has responded to a proposed quarter of a million-dollar program of graduate and professional education by stating that he was willing to recommend to the Alabama Legislature that it take the first step by appropriating $100,000 toward the amount needed and that six trustees (three more than the Tuskegee Institute charter now provides for) should be set up as an instrument through which the state funds could be transferred.

"He, the governor, stated specifically that he did not wish to interfere with the control of Tuskegee Institute and requested the attorney general and his legal adviser to prepare a bill that would leave the control of Tuskegee Institute completely in the hands of its trustees with 19 of the 25 self-perpetuating. . . .

Tremendous Job Ahead

"Whether this step will be taken or not cannot be determined at this time . . . The measures proposed have been carefully considered not only by trustees and officials of the institute, but also by educators of national standing and by officials of foundations who have put millions of dollars in the education of Negro youth.

"This is not a time for the hysterical rejuvenation of the emotions of the War Between the States. Private colleges for Negroes must realistically face a completely new day so far as support is concerned. It sounds heroic to say that it is better that we maintain our freedom and let the buildings crumble to ashes in the dust beneath our feet. The fact is that there is a tremendous job of education to be done for the Negro youth of the South. We shall be wise to conserve what we have gained from the philanthrophy of the past by carefully executed plans which provide the sort of public affiliation required for the sound growth which any educational institution must have to meet the challenge of a dynamic and constantly changing society. It will be tragic indeed if short-sightedness and suspicion prevent our promoting and profiting by this sensible and inevitable transition.

"(Signed):

"F. D. PATTERSON."

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
Circ. D. 45,117 S. 47,849

JUN 27 1943

Tuskegee Institute Bill Is Made Law

Gov. Chauncey Sparks yesterday signed House Bill No. 2, appropriating $100,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute, to be used for a graduate school in agriculture and home economics, and other needs. The appropriation starts with the fiscal year beginning next Oct. 1.

Gov. Sparks has advocated closer cooperation between the State and Tuskegee Institute, taking the position that it is better for the State to promote and guide negro education, rather than leave it to outside influences. The measure signed Saturday, in addition to the appropriation, provides that the Governor shall appoint five commissioners, residents of Alabama, who shall be members of the board of trustees. The pen with which Gov. Sparks signed the measure was presented to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18y-1943
News
Birmingham, Ala.

Gov. Sparks Tells State Legislature His Plans, Policies

In Opening Session He Outlines Stand Of Labor, Old-Age Pensions, Education, Liquor, Taxes And Various Other Items

MAY 4 1943

FRED H. TAYLOR
Birmingham News Staff Writer

MAY 4 - 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Plain-spoken plans and policies for the four years ahead, during which Alabama hoped to weather a war, were delivered into the hands of the state's lawmakers by Gov. Chauncey Sparks as he opened his first, full legislative session shortly after noon, Tuesday.

Calling for "practical approaches" to the administration of Alabama at war, the governor pro-ceeded to state his stand on im-mediate problems facing this ses-sion, calling for a State Depart-ment of Labor, a war emergency fund, retention of the merit sys-tem, a statewide vote on the liquor question, better educational facili-ties for Negroes and a committee on reapportionment of representa-tion in the State Legislature.

* * *

LABOR

Regarding labor, Gov. Sparks rec-ommended

"Creation of a Department of Labor for the purpose of adminis-tering our labor laws and stimulat-ing a study of employer and em-ploye relationship. In addition to the creation of the department, we should provide laws regulating, in the interest of employer and em-ploye and the public, matters which affect their welfare.

"Strikes should be avoided when-ever possible. They are an eco-nomic loss not only to the worker and his employer, but to the pub-lic also. Provision should be made for arbitration of disputes where possible. No one denies the right of labor to organize, collectively bargain, and to strike when neces-sary, but our laws should protect property and life and the rights of the public.

"A bill will be offered for your consideration embodying these pro-visions." MAY 4 - 1943

* * *

EQUALIZATION LAW

The governor urged the retention of the tax equalization law, declar-ing:

"The equalization boards, which have been in office for the last four years, in may instances, have done a good work. It has been the prac-tice of the state for many years to have a supervisory agency, as far removed from politics and local in-fluences as possible, to pass upon tax assessments.

"This is not taking away, as I see it, the right of local self-govern-ment. It is in the interest of equal-ity of tax assessments upon all the people, reduction where necessary, and increases where required. Un-til some better method is devised than the old method, which rele-gated such matters to the courts of county commissioners, I respective-ly urge the retention of the equal-ization boards." MAY 4 - 1943

* * *

PUBLIC WELFARE

The chief executive had this to say about old-age assistance and public welfare:

"I recommend to the Legislature increased funds for old-age assist-ance in the manner in which we now provide this service. To ac-complish this, I suggest that there be appropriated to the counties, earmarked specifically for old-age assistance, the sum of $650,000 from current revenues derived from the sales tax. In addition, there should be an equal appropriation from the general fund for this purpose.

"We cannot neglect our aged needy. Any funds that are appro-priated to this cause are matched by the federal government. It is my hope that we shall some day at-tain a worthy goal of not less than $30 per month to all needy aged people in Alabama. Such a goal we may not be able to reach during my administration, but we can help along the way and start a program that some day will give adequate support to those who are enti-tled to it."

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

As to a statewide liquor referen-dum, Gov. Sparks said:

"In my platform as a candidate for governor I stated:

"'I favor keeping the control of alcoholic beverages in the hands of the people. To this end I advocate a statewide vote to decide whether the present liquor laws shall or shall not be retained. If they are retained by vote of the people, I shall advocate the state store sys-tem and abolition of all honky-tonks, juke joints and other cor-rupting liquor outlets.'

"I recommend to the Legislature its consideration of the above quot-ed plan in my platform.

"Since taking office, the Alcohol-ic Beverage Control Board has gone far toward accomplishment of a clean-up program. Honky-tonks have, in large measure, been con-trolled. What are known as 'juke joints' have been outlawed and the present disposition of liquor has been cleansed of some of its objec-tionable features. We propose to go further in this clean-up program under the present statute."

* * *

MERIT SYSTEM

Gov. Sparks urged retention of the merit system and establishment of a state retirement program in conjunction with it as follows:

"The merit system in Alabama has worked well. It is, I think, a proper principle in the administra-tion of the state's affairs. It gives security to the employe. It relieves the governor's office of tremendous burdens and removes, as near as possible, politics in the securing of employes for the state government. I urge its retention.

"If there be any defects in the present law which should be amended, or if it should be changed in any way to strengthen it and make it a better aid to employment and security to employes, such mat-ters will occur to the members of your bodies.

"I recommend to the Legislature the consideration of establishing, in connection with our present per-sonnel system, a retirement pro-gram."

* * *

EDUCATION—AID TO NEGROES

Gov. Sparks not only called for adequate support for schools from the special educational trust fund and cited the fact that public edu-cation during the 1942-43 school year is getting $3,833,901 more than ever received before, but advocated providing better educational facili-ties for Negroes. He said:

"Alabama's population consists of two races—the white and the Negro race. It would be a shortsighted policy to fail to educate both. Whatever sphere in life they may occupy, that sphere is better filled if each be educated. Because of impoverished conditions of our state since 1865 we have not been enabled to do all we should have done for the education of the Negro.

"As an economic asset he is of value if trained. He is a part of our body politic. He has a right to request of us adequate provision for the education of his race. I recommend to your earnest consid-eration an improvement, by way of increased appropriation, to our two Negro institutions of higher learn-ing, the one at Montgomery known as the Alabama State Teachers College, and the one at Normal, near Huntsville, known as the Agri-cultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes. They are both doing a good work. The results of an improvement of that work will grow as the years pass.

"Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee has done a great work in training Negro boys and girls. It was founded by the foresight of our predecessors as a state institution in 1881. Then a small appropria-tion was made to establish the in-stitution. It grew by voluntary and charitable contributions, to be one of the largest institutions of learn-ing for Negroes in the world. It touches our own life at many points. For us to be isolated from it is to neglect a duty to ourselves and to the Negro race, which we cannot afford to neglect.

"Tuskegee should be tied in with the educational system of Alabama to the extent it is willing to go along with us. It can be helpful to us and we to it. There are cer-tain fundamentals of racial rela-tionship which should never be lost sight of. These fundamentals do not prevent the proper training and education of the Negro race at Tuskegee. The traditions of the South are a worthy inheritance. The Negro is a part of that tradi-tion. The association with and con-tact through our educational sys-tem will promote the preservation of that tradition.

"At Tuskegee there is a demand for graduate work in certain ele-mentary fields which it has pro-vided for the Negro race. It comes now to you and asks that you make a small appropriation for the estab-lishment and maintenance of grad-uate work in these fields. With such establishment and promotion the educational system of Alabama should be tied in. The superintend-ent of education should be con-nected with the work at Tuskegee when appropriations are made by the MAY 4 - 1943 just as he is with the other institutions for Negro train-ing in Alabama. We cannot re-frain longer from providing ade-quate facilities for all training for which the Negro is capable.

"I recommend to your fair and serious consideration an appropria-tion of $100,000 for beginning, at Tuskegee, the work on the gradu-ate level in agriculture, rural edu-cation and home economics."

Pointing out there is a special educational thrust fund of $8,587,-654.57, Sparks recommended that it be used over a four-year period with not more than a fourth spent in any one year. He also asked that any additional accumulations in this fund be added to it for replenishment.

Vocational education and train-ing was recommended for schools and appropriations were asked to place the teacher retirement fund "on a safe and sound basis."

Sparks recommended providing fees for attorneys appointed to de-fend indigent capital cases and urged that "every capital case in which the death penalty is fixed by the jury be appealed to the Su-preme Court for consideration of both facts and errors."

* * *

REAPPORTIONMENT

With respect to the much-dis-cussed proposal for reapportion-ment of the state's legislative rep-resentation, and about which noth-ing has been done since the 1901 constitution was adopted, the gov-ernor made this comment in his message:

"Reapportionment of representa-tion in the Legislature has been a constantly recurring problem for every Legislature to consider. It has never been adequately solved. Shifting populations have made it necessary to give careful thought to more equitable apportionment of representation. Population cannot be the sole basis for reapportion-ment, because of the concentration of large population in certain cen-ters and decrease of population in others. All counties should be rep-resented. Population should not be the sole standard for fixing repre-sentation. Some method of reap-portionment, recognizing both area and population, can be worked out. To this end I recommend to the Legislature the appointment of a committee of reapportionment and recommend a plan that would be fair to every section of our state."

The governor said the Pardon-Parole Board "has done a good work," and declared that it should be more adequately financed. He asked also for "adequate support" for the Conservation Department.

He recommended that the Legis-lature provide for refunding ap-proximately $4,365,500 in bridge bonds, reissue them at a lower rate of interest and "thereby save to the state, during the life of the bonds, many hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Sparks recommended that the ex-tension service at Auburn make a study of the teaching of production and marketing with an annual ex-penditure of $75,000 handled by "specialists trained in the charac-ter of work."

Adequate marketing facilities were also asked through creation of an Alabama State Markets Board to study production concentrations, transportation and marketing prob-lems and present improved meth-ods of inspecting, classifying, re-frigerating and dehydrating foods for markets.

The governor called for adequate service charges on outstanding bond indebtedness, he would rec-ommend refunding principal ma-turities for not longer than five years so that current income might be used for necessary maintenance. He said planning of highways should be started now and buildings begun as soon as the war is ended. He emphasized that farm-to-mar-ket roads should be considered in line with his proposal for a state-wide vote on the liquor question, better educational facili-ties for Negroes and a committee on reapportionment of representa-tion in the State Legislature.

* * *

LABOR

Regarding labor, Gov. Sparks rec-ommended

"Creation of a Department of Labor for the purpose of adminis-tering our labor laws and stimulat-ing a study of employer and em-ploye relationship. In addition to the creation of the department, we should provide laws regulating, in the interest of employer and em-ploye and the public, matters which affect their welfare.

"Strikes should be avoided when-ever possible. They are an eco-nomic loss not only to the worker and his employer, but to the pub-lic also. Provision should be made for arbitration of disputes where possible. No one denies the right of labor to organize, collectively bargain, and to strike when neces-sary, but our laws should protect property and life and the rights of the public.

"A bill will be offered for your consideration embodying these pro-visions." MAY 4 - 1943

* * *

EQUALIZATION LAW

The governor urged the retention of the tax equalization law, declar-ing:

"The equalization boards, which

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The war emergency pool of funds that he proposed, the governor said, should be used not only for continuing all the present services of the state but also to cover postwar construction and rehabilitation.

The governor proposed correlating the Aviation Commission with the Highway Department and suggested a statewide aviation system be planned to take advantage of the increased value of airplanes and pilots after the war.

An increase in the surplus of some $39,000,000 of unemployment compensation funds was urged by the governor, for, he added ."this, no doubt, will be insufficient when the impact of unemployment follows peace."

While there is widespread employment now, the governor pointed out, some small industries are suffering from war shortages and he urged consideration of their needs by the Legislature.

11 COLLEGES TO PLAY IN ANN'L CAGE TOURNEY

MAR 7 1943

Bee

Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 4.—Eleven colleges of the Southern conference have returned entry blanks and have indicated that they will send teams to participate in the Tenth Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball tournament which will be held in Logan hall on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, March 4, 5 and 6. Colleges sending teams for participation in the tourney are: Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee; Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn.; Morris Brown college, Morehouse college and Clark college, Atlanta; Xavier university, New Orleans; Fisk university, Nashville; State A. and M. college, Orangeburg, S. C.; Benedict college, Columbia, S. C.; Alabama State Teachers college, Montgomery, and Tuskegee Institute, the host school.

C. Johnson Dunn, J. B. Bragg, Theodore A. Wright, R. S. Darnaby and C. L. Abbott, chairman, tournament committee, who met here recently to complete arrangements for the tourney, announced, following the meeting, the selection of officials, managers and the clerical staff. The officials will be B. T. Harvey (Colgate) Morehouse college; G. H. Lennon (Bluefield Institute) Austin High school, Knoxville, and L. R. Easterly (Wilberforce university) Alabama State Teachers college. Capt. Nelson Brooks (Tuskegee) Tuskegee Army Flying school, will serve as chief scorer. Scorers are Cadet Major T. C. Cottrell (Tuskegee) and Mary Veal (Tuskegee). John H. Brown (Virginia Union university) Alabama State Teachers college, Montgomery, will serve as chief timer.

The drawings will take place in Logan hall at 7:00 o'clock on the evening of March 3, and the season's record will determine seeding of the teams.

Previous winners: Tuskegee Institute, 1934; Alabama State Teachers college, 1935; Alabama State Teachers college, 1936; Morehouse college, 1937; Xavier university, 1938; Xavier university, 1939; Clark university, 1940; Xavier university, 1941, and Florida A. and M. college, 1942

Bee

Chicago, Ill.

'Kegee's Golden Quint Defeat 'Bama State

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 11 — Tuskegee's Golden Quint had a comparatively easy time defeating the Hornets of Alabama State Teachers college in Logan hall here Wednesday night, turning back the visitors, 42 to 26. Tuskegee held Bankhead, the backbone of the state team, to 5 field goals for a total of 10 points.

Lloyd Robinson led in scoring for Tuskegee, sinking 5 baskets and one free throw.

Against Fisk university the following night, the Tigers reversed their form and lost to the Nashville team, 49 to 28.

The lanky Chambless was the sparkplug of the Tennessee team, scoring 19 points. Hill and Seals share scoring honors with 10 each.

George, star forward for Tuskegee, was held to 8 points. Others scoring for the Golden Quint were: George Robinson, Van Cleve, Bethel, Lloyd Robinson and William Anderson.

Lineup and Summary:

Tuskegee—(42)

Player	B.	F.	P.
G. Robinson	2	1	4
Chapital	2	0	4
Washington	2	5	9
Van Cleve	1	3	5
Bethel	3	1	7
Anderson	0	0	0
Fixico	0	0	0
L. Robinson	5	1	11
Tabor	0	0	0
Babbs	1	0	2
White	0	0	0
Miller	0	0	0
Totals	16		42

Alabama State—(26)

Player	B.	F.	P.
Bankhead	5	0	10
Jefferson	0	2	2
Huguley	1	1	3
Thompson	2	1	5
Clayton	2	0	4
Evans	0	0	0
Turk	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0
Hill	0	0	0
Wright	0	0	0
Robinson	1	0	2
Shannon	0	0	0
Totals	11	4	26

Lineup and summary of Tuskegee-Fisk game:

Tuskegee—(28)

Player	B.	F.	P.
Brinkley	0	0	0
G. Robinson	3	0	6
George	3	2	8
Van Cleve	1	0	2
Bethel	2	0	4
L. Robinson	2	0	4
Chapital	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0
Anderson	2	0	4
Babbs	0	0	0
Givens	0	0	0
Totals	13	2	28

Fisk—(49)

Player	B.	F.	P.
Hill	5	0	10
Seals	4	2	10
Chambless	8	3	19
Edmunds	2	0	4
Parsons	2	1	5
Ford	0	1	1
Matthews	0	0	0
Orton	0	0	0
Totals	21	7	49

Officials: Lt. John T. Bracken, umpire; Lt. Eldridge F. Williams, referee.

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Can Tuskegee Afford It?

The Tuskegee Founder's Day message of Governor Chauncey M. Sparks, in which he proposed that the state of Alabama regain control over that institution, should be given serious consideration and study.

Stated in briefest outline, the governor would have the state legislature begin efforts, at once, to restore Tuskegee as a part of the state's educational system and to regain the relationship that was surrendered back in 1881 when the state gave up control. The governor feels that Tuskegee can become under state supervision, a most important factor in the state's higher education for the Negro.

Under the impact of the swift transition from private to public support to education, and urged on by the pinch of the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines' case, it is inevitable that some long-range view of higher education for Negroes be taken by the southern states. But, considering the financial condition of Alabama, the irritating sales tax now in effect throughout the state, together with the other handicaps such a course would bring, we should not wish to see such a worthy institution pass into the hands of Alabama at this time.

Moreover, Alabama already has the set-up with which to fulfill the necessary higher education program for Negroes. For example, there could be no sound argument why The State Teachers College should not be greatly strengthened and expanded in its functions. The Normal School at Normal, Alabama could be strengthened into a standardized, accredited 4-year college, thus leaving the graduate work to be done by the State Teachers' College.

But as things stand now, both the State Teachers' College at Montgomery and the A. & M. College at Normal, are limping along with incomparable and inadequate budgets to carry on the broad services which are becoming more imperative each year.

Does Alabama really want to help higher education for Negroes in the proposal by its governor? Can she afford to take over Tuskegee at such a time as this? Does Tuskegee want it?

Former Tuskegee Teacher Dies

Bee

Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 4.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, was informed this week of the death of Mrs. Carrie J. Gleed, a former teacher of home economics at Tuskegee Institute, and later acting director of the School of Home Economics.

Mrs. Gleed passed away at the Norton hospital in Lawrence, Kas., after a long illness.

Mrs. Gleed was a valued member of the institute faculty for several years and made many friends among students and administrative staff during her tenure of service. Resolutions and many messages of condolence were sent to the bereaved family when news of Mrs. Gleed's death reached the institute.

Survivors are her husband, Herbert J. Gleed, and two sons; Herbert J. Gleed, Jr., a merchant seaman, and Lieut. Edward Creston Gleed, U. S. Army Air corps, Tuskegee, Ala.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Dedicates Flag

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Early this week Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, dedicated the Tuskegee Service Flag which was placed in the Institute chapel. The flag, which has 515 stars denoting that number of Tuskegee men and women in the fighting forces, hangs on the wall at the left of the rostrum, back of the lectrum. There is space on the white field for more than 1000 stars and President Patterson stated that star will be added for every Tuskegee man and woman in the service. During World War I the Tuskegee Service Flag was dedicated by Dr. Robert R. Moton, then President of Tuskegee Institute, annually for the flag had more than 400 stars on it.

$100,000 a Year Voted Tuskegee by Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 9.—An appropriation of $100,000 annually for expansion of the Negro educational program at Tuskegee Institute, and to give the state a larger participation in affairs of the big privately-endowed school was approved today by the Alabama house of representatives. In addition to the $100,000, the appropriation of $100,000 which has been given the

18y-1943

WHAT OF TUSKEGEE?

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Within the space of slightly more than three weeks, a swift succession of events has transpired at Tuskegee Insttiute, the world-famous institution founded and developed by Booker T. Washington, that has first shocked, then amazed and finally alarmed the alumni, workers, friends and supporters of Tuskegee, whose ultimate effects are destined to have vital significance for the Institute itself, for Negro education in general, for the Negro race in particular and for the cause of freedom and democracy throughout the world.

It all began, in so far as the public was aware, on April 4th last, which is Founder's Day at Tuskegee, when Governor Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, delivered the Founder's Day address at the Institute at the invitation of Dr Fred D. Patterson, the President of Tuskegee and second in the succession of heads of the Institute since the death of the Founder, just completing the eighth year of his administration.

On that day, Governor Sparks delivered an address which shocked the audience of students, alumni, faculty, trustees and friends into stony silence. The core of that address is found in the following quotation from the early pages, which the Governor proceeded to develop as his main theme:

"We have often heard of the race question.....It is for us today to dissipate the clouds which have overshadowed this supposed problem for so many years and let in the sunlight of a definite, fixed and unchanging policy of relationships which would remove the so-called problem forever from our political, economic and social life.....There are two fundamentals which I have always announced and which I now reiterate, and which I think are essential to the happiness of the two peoples—first, absolute racial segregation; second, independent racial development."

From there on, the Governor proceeded to develop the thesis of race-relationships that has been the doctrine of the dominant elements in the South since emancipation, a position from which the Negro, in cooperation with liberal elements among the whites, has been slowly but surely leading that section forward since the establishment of Tuskegee Institute in 1881 in a broad policy which has maintained the integrity of the two races, increased their faith in each other and placed their relationships upon a plane of understanding and good will that has allayed antagonism and bitterness in all sections of the country.

The harshness of the Governor's dictum was relieved from time to time by the utterance of generous sentiments concerning the Negro, the inconsistency of which with the main thesis of his address, did not seem to trouble the Governor in the least, but were doubtless calculated to allay the apprehensions of the audience, composed in the main of Negroes assembled to do honor to the Founder of the school and perpetuate his principles and policies.

The Governor's Plan

The Associated Press carried excerpts from his address which gave no hint of its relationhip to what was to follow. Within ten days, President Patterson wired his trustees for their confirmation by wire of proposals which he was submitting to the Governor in the following terms:

"Governor of Alabama proposes to recommend to Legislature appropriation of $100,000 to Tuskegee Institute to aid graduate work in Agriculture, Home Economic and Rural Education. Wishes to appoint six state commissioners or trustees to supervise state appropriation. This represents increase of three over the present provision in charter for three such commissioners and brings total to twenty-five as compared with present number of nineteen. Governor will appoint commissioners to staggered terms of from three to five years. Superintendent of education automatically one of six commissioners. No further changes in self-perpetuating charter to be made. Plans of cooperation between Cornell University and State of New York being closely followed. I strongly recommend this step which has been approvd by Dr. Schieffelin, Mr. Seigel and Mr. Blair. Kindly indicate your attitude immediately as must give reply tomorrow. Official board action required."

When the knowledge of these developments became public, a storm of protest was directed to the President of the Institute and the chairman of the board of trustees from every part of the country and from Negro leaders of every shade of opinion on policies of racial advancement, and especially from alumni of Tuskegee, both as individuals and as groups.

Hearing Before Board

In view of this protest, the chairman of the board announced that a hearing on the subject be given on Monday, April 26th, to certain individuals selected among Negro leaders and invited to be present. That hearing was held in the home of the chairman in New York City on the date indicated. Among those invited to be present were Dr. Channing Tobias, secretary for Colored Work of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Race Relations Committee of the Federal Council of Churches; William E. Pickens, sr., of the War Bonds and Stamps Sales Division of the United States Treasury; Dr. Mordecal Johnson, president of Howard University; Atty. Charles Houston, legal council of the NAACP in its court actions to secure the admission of Negroes to State Schools for graduate work; Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, alumna of Tuskegee Institute and prominent civic leader of New York City; Isaac Webb, president of the Tuskegee Alumni Association of New York City, and Dr. G. Lake Imes, former secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and assistant to the principal. Of the nineteen members of the board, eleven were present, but only seven remained through the hearing and voted on the proposals in the official board meeting held at the close of the hearing. Of those invited to the hearing, Dr. Tobias and Dr. Haynes did not attend. Mr. Pickens presented himself at the opening of the session, explained the necessity of his leaving, but said nothing on the merits of the subject to be discussed. Protests voiced at the hearing were concerned mainly with the hazards to Tuskegee Institute and to the interests of the Negro people in general involved in adopting proposals concering an increase in the membership of the board of six persons from the State to be appointed by the Governor, who should have exclusive control of the State's appropriation, and at the same time have the same rights and powers as the other members of the board, who by the express provisions of the Governor's bill to amend the school's charter, will have no voice whatever concerning the State's appropriation.

The Threat To Tuskegee

It was urged that to accept the proposal of the state aid on such terms was to subject the future of Tuskegee Institute to the whims of political strife within the state, and to commit the workers and trustees of the Institute to the Governor's dictum of segregation contrary to all the traditions and policies of the Institute and the aspirations of Negroes everywhere. It was further urged that such a course would constitute a backward step at a time when the cause of freeedom and democracy for all peoples was surging forward with well nigh irresistible force throughout the world, and would forever place the Negro outside the stream of liberal progress which is the declared objective of our participation in the present World War.

It was especially emphasized that to accept the stipulated increase in the membership of the board, by six persons whose selection was to be wholly at the discretion of the Governor, would make it possible under certain conditions for Tuskegee Institute and all the institutions surrounding it, including the Veterans Hospital, the Army Flying School and the Infantile Paralysis Unit, all for Negroes, to to have their policies and program determined by reactionary elements in the State, of whom the the Governor, by his Founder's Day Address represented himself as the leader.

It was further asserted that to accept such a proposal on the terms laid down by the Governor would be construed by colored people's throughout the world as America's endorsement of the Axis philosophy of racial superiority and a demonstration that her professions of allegiance to the principles of freedom and democracy are a mere pretense.

No objection was raised to state aid for Tuskegee, but it was felt that the surrender of the school's absolute independence for any form or degree of state control was too high a price to pay for its doubtful benefits.

It was further characterized as a threat to the independence of other private institutions, such as Fisk University and Hampton Institute, concerning which proposals have already been made that they be taken over by the State. There was the danger that the adoption of these propsals by the Board of Tuskegee Institute would establish a pattern to which other schools for Negroes would eventually be forced to conform under the pressure of needed funds and the decline in financial contributions from private and organized philanthropy.

Attention was called to the continuing need for free institutions, uncontrolled by governmental influences to be centers of spirtual leadership and as areas for the unhampered expressions of the aspirations of the race and the development of its life in freedom from outside domination.

Dr. Patterson's Position

At the beginning of the hearing, Dr. Patterson made a statement that the proposals originated with himself and represented the culmination of six years of effort on his part to get the State of Alabama to assume increasing responsibility for the educational activities of Tuskegee Institute. Similar proposals had been made to other governors of the State, but they had been turned down. He felt that it was for the best interests of the school that these proposals should be accepted on the terms indicated. He felt that the Governor's address did not reflect his real attitude toward the Institute and the question of Negro progress: and that it would be safe to ignore what he said and regard it as an unfortunate incident in an effort in which other public officials had been consulted, along with the officials of several foundations and other competent individuals in the field of education, all of whom had approved the arrangement. Two such foundations were represented at the hearing.

Division In The Board

When the hearing was concluded, the board went into a formal session at which the discussion was continued. A vote on the matter was finally taken, with six members favoring acceptance of the proposals and one objecting. The three Negro members voted to accept the offer. The by-laws of the Board specify that 7 members constitute a quorum.

Meanwhile the Governor has drafted a bill embodying these proposals to be presented to the legislature early in May. It is certain that the bill will be passed by the legislature. The involves additional appropriations for the State's existing schools for Negroes at Montgomery and Huntsville. Altogether it calls for a state appropriation for Negroes at Montgomery and schools of some $214.000 annually. It is not certain that the legislature will consent to such an appropriation which is nearly three times what it now gives to these schools, the large share going to the State Teachers College at Montgomery and the A. & M. College at Huntsville.

Representation On The Board

The charter of the board of trustees specifying the number of members, of which three colored members, one of whom President Patterson is one, any section of the country from which the trustees recently declined to accept another colored member, chosen, or providing for racial representation. They could all come from the North, or they could all come from the South. They could be graduate of the school, who had been nominated to the board by the Alumni Association. Of the twenty-two white members, under all be Negroes or they could all be whites. Similarly there is no provisions, if adopted, the new provisions either in the by-laws would be from the Norththing to prevent Tuskegee Institute twelve would be from the South, and therefore entirely and ten from the South, and therefore staffed entirely by whites, at is was once proposed

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ed to staff the Veterans' Hospital. Anything can happen as matters now stand. MAY 8 1943

Amid it all, one thing stands out clearly, there is about to be a vital chang in the relation of Tuskegee Institute to the State of Alabama and its relationship to Negro progress. Dr. Patterson, the Governor of Alabama, the majority of the Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, certain of the philanthropic foundations, all think it will be helpful.

MAY 8 1943

Colored Trustees Approve Plan

Except for the three colored members on the Board of Trustees, all of whom support the proposals, Negroes are unanimous in their apprehensions and suspicions that Tuskegee will eventually come under the control of the State, not by the proportion of their votes, but by dominant influence of the reactionary elements of the South. They think that the action of the board in ignoring the protests of outstanding Negro leaders, expressed to them directly in the hearing and by telegrams from all parts of the country in the face of the Governor's declaration of "fixed and unchanging" segregation plus a large scale participation in the membership of the board, with the express provision that the board as such, shall have no voice in the expenditure of the State's appropriation is the entering wedge whose final effect nobody can predict. They are asking the board, they are asking Dr. Patterson: "Isn't the price too high?" MAY 8 1943

Institute Made Independent

But above and beyond all this, still another question arises. What and by who directed are these forces that so persistently move in on the direction and control of Tuskegee Institute and the other institutions operating for the advancement of Negro life? The very beginnings of the Institute were surrounded by forces that threatened not only its progress, but its very existence. Operating for a short period of years as the "Tuskegee State Normal School," and recognizing this constant threat to the school's freedom of development, in 1893, Dr. Washington secured a change in the school's charter that freed it from state control.

Thereafter the institute began its phenomenal growth which made it the marvel of educational achievement at the turn of the century. Its very success made it, for a time, a threat to all Negro education. Industrial education, as it was then called, evoked such popular approval and support as to become for a time, the pattern for all Negro education. Given the unstinted support of the great foundations, it was almost impossible for Negro schools which followed in the tradition of the liberal arts to secure any help from individuals or organized philanthropy. MAY 8 1943

The time came when Dr. Washington himself recognized this danger and helped to turn public support once more to schools for the training of leaders, which support he very largely controlled by his personal endorsement. Higher education, as it was called at that time, once more began to prosper.

Struggle Over Veterans Hospital

Accepting the broader vision of the needs of his people, sympathetic friends of the Negro began to develop other types of institutions in the service of the race's progress. The public schools were given the help and stimulus of cooperation from private sources. Hospitals began their struggle upward toward greater efficiency and increased facilities. All this finally culminated in surrounding Tuskeege itself with three great institutions for Negroes, attracted thither by the Institute's successful administration of a large organization and huge funds in the service of the race.

First came the Veterans Hospital, established for Negro veterans of World War I. At the very beginning, it became the center of an epoch-making struggle for control. The demand came from certain sources that it should be staffed by white doctors and nurses. President Harding insisted that it should be staffed by Negroes. It was so done and another chapter was written in the thesis of the Negro's right and capacity to administer the agencies established in the interests of his people. MAY 8 1943

Then came the unit of the Foundation For Infantile Paralysis attached in the neighborhood of the Flying School of the U. S. Army for the training of Negro pilots for the armed forces of the nation. These four institutions together represent a capital investment today of close on to thirty million dollars with an expenditure conservatively estimated at something like three million dollars annually. They constitute, perhaps, the largest unit for social progress on any given spot in the South, and are now administered almost entirely by Negroes, and outside the control of political or social organizations either in the State or the South. MAY 8 1943

Expansion At Tuskegee

It is little wonder that politicians or foundations should want to get control of this set-up. They recognize that the effective way to secure such control is to move in on Tuskegee Institute and operate from there. Dr. Washington forestalled any such possibility in his day by securing a change in the school's charter that made it entirely independent of state control. When the Veterans Hospital was established, the existence of the school and Dr. Moton's very life were threatened if he did not consent to its administration by a white staff. In a small but memorable conference, Dr. Moton declared his instant readiness to stake his life on the principle that institutions for the welfare of Negroes should be administered by members of the race which they serve. The school and hopsital are so administered today.

MAY 8 1943

With the addition of the Army Flying School and the Infantile Paralysis Hospital, we find a resurgence of the desire to control this vast development from the outside. Only last year a movement was at least temporarily defeated to establish at Tuskegee a medical school for Negroes as a division of the University of Alabama. The opportunity presents itself once more when Dr. Patterson, as he himself declares, took the initiative in seeking the aid of the state for the expansion of Tuskegee's operations in the field of graduate work. He says that it was his suggestions that the Governor appoint six trustees to the board of the Institute.

Governor's Bombshell

Finding the Governor sympathetic to his proposition, he invited Governor Sparks to deliver the Founder's Day Address, the annual tribute to the character and achievements of the founder and inspirer of this continuing achievement. Then t was that the Governor exploded his bomb-shell in the very faces of his surprised and shocked audience, laying down his dictum of unchanging segregation and asking for a hand in the control of the institution. And to make certain that the state and all his supporters should understand his position, he arranged for the broadcasting of his address over two of the largest radio stations of the state, bringing with him 100 copies of the address for press release before and after its delivery. From there, the story moves on as already described. MAY 8 1943

Is Tuskegee Being Sold Out?

Is this a threat to Tuskegee Institute? Is this a threat to Negro education in general? Is this a threat to the Negro's aspirations for an equal share in the fruits of the victory of freedom and democracy? Dr. Patterson says it is not. The Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute officially says it is not, with the recorded dissent of but one voice, and that of a white man from the North. Negro leaders in all parts of the country say that it is such a threat. Their apprehensions voiced in the hearing of the Board were discounted. The board's assent has already been indicated to the Governor who has drafted the bill for enactment when the State Legislature assembles early in May. It remains to be seen whether the rest of Americra endorses the stand of the board. It remains to be seen whether the leadership of Dr. Patterson in this matter has the approval of any considerable number of his people. It is a well-known fact that his stand is not unanimously support his position. MAY 6 1943

To many, it seems that Tuskegee is about to sell its birthright for a mess of pottage, and with it, the freedom of the Negro race in America. If Governor Sparks is the spokesman of any considerable number of white leaders in the South, Tuskegee has reached a crisis. Even the most casual observer is forced to ask "What is going to become of Tuskegee."

News
Birmingham, Ala

Tuskegee Women's Track, Field Meet, Relays Streamlined

APR 27 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The program of the annual Tuskegee Women's Track and Field Championships and the annual Tuskegee Relays has been streamlined this year. The 17th annual Relay Carnival will be combined with the annual Southern Conference Track and Field Championships. All events of the regular conference track and field meet will be held other than the high and low hurdles. All high school and prep schools will run in the same class. The National Inter-scholastic 100-yard dash will not be held.

There will be only one class in the women's championships, which will be held May 7. There will be no division of junior and senior women's championships as in other years.

All service men will be eligible for all college events provided they are entered by their immediate commanding officers.

The annual Southern Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament will be held Friday and Saturday, May 7 and 8. All of the tennis championships for men will be open to men of the armed services. The events scheduled in tennis are men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles and women's doubles. Each school will be allowed to enter as many individuals or teams as desired.

The annual Southern Intercollegiate Golf Championships for men and women will not be held this year.

Gold Rush Shows Class Beats Tuskegee by 49-4

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Xavier University precision like basketball team turned back the Golden Quint of Tuskegee Institute, 50 to 31, in Logan Hall here Friday night in one of the season's most exciting games. Wright, Ward and Clifton of the Gold Rush team used their height to advantage in sinking their shots and in taking the ball off the back boards which they did with consistent regularity. Wright led the scoring for Xavier with 13 points; Ward followed with 12 and Clifton accounted for 11.

George, Tuskegee's fine forward, tallied 10 points. Perry, who recently returned to the line-up, was vociferously cheered when he took the floor and he was again wildly cheered when he was relieved after tossing in three baskets and a charity chance for a total of 9 points. Brinkley, another fine player, who has been out since the Tuskegee-Morehouse football game, was warmly greeted when he went into the game. He turned in an evening of aggressive play. The Robinson brothers, George and Lloyd, accounted for 3 and 4 points respectively. Bethel, the brilliant forward from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky; Babbs, Washington and Van Cleve figured in the Golden Quint scoring column.

FEB 27 1943

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Women Win Annual Relay Title

MAY 15 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Tuskegee crack championship women's track and field team scored a total of 30 points to win the 15th annual track and Field Championships which were run off smoothly, under ideal weather conditions, in the Alumni Bowl here Friday afternoon. The Tuskegee High School was second with 24 points; Florida A. and M. College was third, with 17 points; Alabama State Teachers College was fourth, with 13 points; Ft. Valley State College, under the leadership of the nationally famous track star, Jean Lane, was fifth with 10 points, and Stanford Consolidated, was sixth with 4 points.

FEB 27 1943

Tuskegee Institute Cashier Convicted

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 14.—Freeman Bradley, cashier of Tuskegee Institute, was sentenced to a five-year term in the State prison Monday when a circuit court jury found him guilty of embezzling school funds.

Bradley, a long-time member of the school staff, was convicted of embezzling $3,000. He was transferred from the county jail here to Kilby Prison shortly after the trial to start serving his sentence.

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Tuskegee Air-Mechanics School

OCT 1 1943 Atlanta, Georgia Daily World

Starts Second Year With Big Gains

Instruction Gives Group Opportunity In Unusual Field

By ELLIOTT J. BARNETT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Tuskegee Institute's division of aero-mechanics started its second year of existence last week with a gain in enrollment and vastly supplemented equipment, William G. Courts, director of the school of mechanical industries, announced.

Open to freshmen and sophomores, the aero-mechanic course covers a two year period of laboratory work and lectures designed to fit the students to pass the aircraft and engines examination given by the Civil Aeronautics authority, to obtain the much coverted A and E. licenses. The students spend about 30 hours a week in the shops and hangar in addition to their regular academic studies. Upon completion of the prescribed curriculum, a trade diploma is awarded by the college.

VITAL TRAINING

"This unit of instruction is set up to give Negro youths an opportunity to participate in the field of aircraft repair because there is a distinct need for this training at present and the coming post-war period," Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, said in a recent interview.

The course originated in the summer of 1940 as an outgrowth of the definite need for aircraft mechanics to service the planes owned by Tuskegee's Flying field. An intensive search failed to uncover a sufficient number of competent mechanics so George L. Washington, at that time the director of the school of mechanical industries, and at present the civilian manager of the 66th Air Force Flying Training detachment, presented the idea of training the necessary personnel to do their own maintenance work to Dr. Patterson. The far-sighted president quickly saw the merit of the program, with the unlimited opportunities for the training of Negro youths, and gave the proposition his full support.

Four shops are coordinated in presenting of the courses. They are air-craft engines, aircraft fabric and repair, aircraft painting and dope, and aircraft sheet metal.

There is well over $250,000 worth of equipment for actual shop work. Two P-40's, one P-39, and assembly yard, Allison 1710 liquid cooled engines, Pratt and Whitney and Wright twin rowed air cooled engines, comprise the modern material with which the classes become familiar daily.

OFF-RESERVATION SCHOOL

The school has benefitted by an off-reservation school set up by the federal government and by a state training program, under the supervision of Wilson S. Allen. The off-reservation school has been used to train mechanics for the Tuskegee Army Air Field Sub-depot, and other flying fields scattered over the country. Highly trained technicians in specialized fields constitute a well rounded faculty.

Since Tuskegee is the only Negro college that offers a complete and thorough training in aircraft mechanics, the geographical distribution of the students is large. At present eight states are represented by the enrollment records in the registrar's office, with New York and Texas students traveling the greatest distance.

While going through the shops and hangar on an inspection tour and watching the seriousness registered on the boys faces as they listen to lectures or as they study and work on some unit of a P-40, the impression is gained that these youths know what they want and they intend to make full use of the chance to fulfill their ambitions.

13y-1943

Sav Tuskegee Victim of Clever Misrepresentation

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

MAY 13 1943

New York, May 10—Observers here have watched with some amazement the furore which has developed over whether Tuskegee, the famous school in Alabama, should or should not accept financial aid from the state in which it is located. To those schooled in public affairs it has been apparent that something more than ordinary public reaction was behind the considerable fuss stirred up. A spokesman who is close to Tuskegee's trustee board gave vent to comment recently which clarifies the picture somewhat.

Tuskege and its present administration have been the victim of a clever campaign of misrepresentation, this spokesman inferred. He declared that Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was the principal force behind the effort which stopped little short of an attempt to smear the administration at Tuskegee. White has always fought everything connected with Tuskegee, according to this informant. In that attitude one must pay him credit for being true to NAACP traditions. The national association fought Booker T. Washington; it belittled Robert R. Moton and would hardly be running true to form if those currently in charge did not seek to undermind the present head of the school, Dr. F. D. Patterson.

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The hypocricy behind the tears shed and the wails printed in the public press by White and his associates was mercy to say the least. Evidently the group thinks that the public forgets easily. Why would Walter White and his crowd who have pilloried Tuskegee every chance they got, be concerned whether, as they said, "our most important institution is losing its moral leadership. The young men now in war will refuse to follow the Tuskegee banner any longer."?

Simple truth included in their statements that Alabama's program for the school does not propose control. The fact that the state already has the right to name three Tuskegee trustees by virtue of the state charter, was never brought out by these opposing forces. They do not explain that there is no radical departure in Alabama contributing money to Tuskegee or tells that the state spends a year in federal state funds for agricultural extension and $15,000 more in support of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics and that it has through the same source erected two buildings worth more than $100,000 during the past two years.

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They magnify the speech of Alabama's Gov. Sparks as though every colored institution in the south was not segregated. They failed to mention that the proposed program is based upon a legislative enactment and not Spark's speech. There was neither truth, honesty or justice in the alarms which they broadcast to the public. Most of the people who sent telegrams of protest were misled and did not know the real basis of the program. Even the alumni of the institution were confused.

White, some people believe, took advantage of one of the nordiv vice presidents of the NAACP who is also a trustee of Tuskegee. This man, a grand person, very advanced in age but an abolitionist in spirit, one who actually hates white southerners and apparently genuinely loves Negroes, was forced into the unethical position of supplying White with telegrams passing between the president of Tuskegee and himself. White used the telegrams in press releases.

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He telegraphed various people and cleverly manipulated organizations which knew little of the true merits of the offer of the state of Alabama to aid Tuskegee, to send protests. He privately and gleefully told his friends, it is reported, that at last he was able to smash at Tuskegee as he had always desired to do.

To the credit of the trustees of Tuskegee headed by Dr. William J. Schieffelin, they refused to be stampeded by this campaign of falsity, terror and vilification. They invited spokesmen for the NAACP and other organizations involved into their meeting. They listened patiently to what they had to say and asked them questions and in the end they could only vote affirmation of the program which called for the development of the school because the opponents did not have an argument which would hold water.

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Mr. White has used Judge William Hastie as his catspaw in the same campaign. Instrumental in placing Mr. Hastie in the post of civilian aide to the secretary of war, he was in intimate touch with Hastie during the latter's tenure of office. Mr Hastie, although a man of high est principle and character, was unable unfortunately to accomplish a great deal in the rigid, prejudiced ridden, tradition of the army. This may have been due in part to his exceedingly austere personality. So Mr. White at the psychological moment pulled Hastie down and then, serving as his press agent, sent our releases week after week which villified Tuskegee. He had Hastie level his reasons for resigning at the air school there.

The campaign which they carried on against the flying school at Tuskegee was one of the most effective efforts at lowering the morale of Negro soldiers, of Negro civilians and particularly of the flyers at the [illegible] which could have been received. There were times after especially humiliating attacks upon the field and its personnel that the young cadets were said to have become completely dispirited. Letters from the cadets printed in various papers asked "please let us alone." When a man goes into the air he needs every bit of courage, the inspiration and morale can muster. Segregation has existed in the United States Army since its inception. There were many places where it could have been fought had Mr. Hastie remained where his duty lay.

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The next move doubtless will come when Judge Hastie is awarded the Spingarn medal. The award, which this year goes again to another close member of the NAACP inner circle, is to be presented, it is said, by Mrs. Roosevelt. The glitter and glamor of the occasion will gild the performance, assuage the fact that it is given for leaving a post in war time and establish the NAACP as the undisputed leader in Negro America, so the conspirators assume.

There are so many tasks before the NAACP which need doing that its executive secretrary can scarcely afford to spend his time playing intra-racial politics, tearing down Negro institutions instead of building them up, frittering away time on bills before congress which he knows have small chance of passing but which serve as an everlasting basis for agitation and consequent meal ticket. The NAACP needs leadership consecrated to honesty, real Americanism and unselfish service to the race.

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Blood Test Bill Passes Senate

Message Okayed In Upper Chamber After Stormy Floor Session

MONTGOMERY, June 10.—(AP) Passed by the Alabama Senate after a heated session, a bill requiring pre-marital blood tests for both men and women now faces another stormy course in the House, which killed a similar measure several years ago.

Opponents in the upper house delayed passage of the bill for four hours yesterday with various parliamentary procedure, but their efforts failed finally and the measure was approved by a vote of 18 to 10. The Senate then decided to hold a night session to make up lost time, but ran into lengthy debate again, and only three bills were cleared.

The two houses meet jointly today to hear addresses by U. S. Rep. Henry B. Steagall of the Third Congressional District and by Home Chaillaux, national Americanism director of the American Legion. The Senate scheduled no regular session, members devoting most of their time to committee meetings.

Emergency Aid Bill Passed

Among bills passed during the Senate's night session—first since the legislature convened early in May—was one setting up an Alabama emergency finance corporation to assist local governmental agencies in financing post-war public improvement and government projects to aid in alleviating any unemployment problems. The vote was 22 to 5.

A similar measure already has passed the House, and Sen. O. B. Hill of Florence, the author, urged that action be taken on the Senate bill in order that it might be sent to a conference committee for concurrence on amendments.

Fish 'Crop' Bills Okayed

Nearly half of the upper house's three-hour night session was devoted to debate of a bill by Sen. Bruce Henderson of Wilcox authorizing the sale of fish, including game species, raised in private ponds. The bill, which Henderson said was one of a series designed to give farmers "another cash crop," finally passed, 22 to 4, while a companion measure removing the size limit on game fish caught anywhere in the state was approved with little discussion.

Earlier in the day, the Senate approved three other companion bills sponsored by Henderson which would permit the building of dams on non-navigable streams; define a private body of water as one surrounded entirely by property owned by a single individual or association, and public waters as bodies touched by property of two or more owners; and prohibit the State Conservation Department from promulgating rules and regulations affecting private waters.

War Powers Bill Passed

Meanwhile, the House approved a bill specifically delegating emergency war powers to Gov. Chauncey Sparks, including authority to mobilize state and local agencies for defense and to take over property, and also passed another defense measure appropriating $50,000 to pay civilian guards stationed at strategic bridges. An time, etc., accruing under the administration bill appropriating

Introduced

E. Stone of Mo- physician from Perry, and spon- bills to repeal leg- sored by Sen. Vernon L. St. John last week extend- of Lawrence. Opposition was led county tax asses- by Sen. Reuben L. Newton of sors from four to Walker, who spoke for one hour, his allotted time under Senate rules.

Repealer Introduced

Rep. George E. Among general bills passed by bile introduced bills t islation passed last ing the terms of sors and collectors six years.

al blood test, cen- Newton said the measure denied e most heated de- "the pursuit of happiness" provi- ature has exper- and similar laws.

The pre-marital blo ter of one of the mos hates the legislature

sion of the Federal Constitution, while Sen. John Sherrer of Dallas described the bill as "a racket." Sen. Orlan B. Hill of Lauderdale also spoke in opposition to the measure.

Sen. Gordon Madison of Tuscaloosa said the bill would not cover common law marriages and contended it was unnecessary since the Senate already had passed a bill requiring syphilis tests of all persons between 14 and 50 years of age in Alabama.

Sen. St. John defended the legislation as "a responsibility to posterity," declared that 32 states have similar laws, and charged opponents with "schoolboy conduct by trying to ruin this bill with a thousand amendments."

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
April 7, 1943

Tucker Draws Annual Budget Up $7,686,741

Of Rise $6,001,697 Is Ticketed For Schools; More For Pensions

Alabama's pursestrings would be loosened to the extent of $7,686,741 annually above present appropriations under a tentative biennial budget submitted to the Legislature's interim finance-taxation committee yesterday by Finance Director Hayse Tucker.

Tucker recommended that educational trust fund allotments be increased by $6,001,697, and appropriations from the general fund, out of which insane hospitals, other eleemosynary institutions and general activities are carried, by $1,685,044.

The finance director explained that his suggested budget—which outlines expenditures considerably larger than he had recommended earlier was compiled with the idea that present surpluses in the State treasury not be considered a "savings account" but it should be used for expanded services.

However, he would limit expenditures of numerous State agencies to definite amounts instead of permitting them to spend all revenues received, and his budget calls for apportionment of some anticipated revenues over a five-year period so as to give the next administration a working balance.

While the proposed budget was announced following conferences attended by Gov. Sparks, Tucker, and members of the interim finance group, it was described as representing only the views of the finance department. The Governor has authority to suggest changes, but there was no indication yesterday that he would

Move for Minimum Program

The trust fund budget, under Tucker's recommendations, would give $4,793,778 additional annually to the 1939 appropriation of $8,005,016 to the minimum school program fund, designed to equalize public school opportunities in all counties. The teachers' retirement fund, now $400,000 annually, would be increased to $988,000.

The University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Alabama College would receive flat 20 per cent increases over 1939, and proportionate increases would be made in other educational services.

To broaden the negro education program, the department recommended that the present appropriation of $67,500 to the Montgomery State Teachers College be increased to $131,000, and the $30,000 allotment to Huntsville negro A. and M. to $81,000.

Tucker said the increases would give those institutions regular college standing. A $10,000 appropriation to Tuskegee Institute was retained, subject to change by legislative action. Gov. Sparks has recommended that the State take a larger part than present in the privately financed negro institution's program.

Old Age Pensions Hiked

If the legislature approves Tucker's suggestion, old age assistance will be increased from the present less than $10 monthly average to $15. To do this, he allocated $1,650,000 of sales tax funds to counties, a hike of $600,000, with the provision it be used exclusively for pensions.

No recommendation was included for further increases in teacher salaries immediately, but Tucker said he was considering a recommendation whereby if actual income exceeded tentative estimates—which he thought likely—an additional $1,500,000 annual appropriation would be made for a 10 per cent hike over a five-year period. Teachers were given a rise of about 12 per cent this year, but Tucker said the pay should be higher.

Under present law the Governor may allot $3 to $4 per capita for care of inmates of the insane hospital and school for feeble minded. Tucker would raise the maximum to $4.50, and suggested raising the annual appropriations of the insane hospitals from $975,000 to $1,381,756, the school for feeble minded from $122,000 to $200,000. Funds for the Talladega Institute for Deaf and Blind would be increased by $69,000; the Alabama Boys Industrial School $16,116, and State Training School for Girls $7,700.

More for Health

The Health Department would be given $38,400 more; tuberculosis control a new allotment of $74,000; cancer control $30,000; bonded debt sinking fund $150,000 more than at present.

Tucker predicted that by Sept. 30, 1944, the war emergency fund, suggested by Gov. Sparks to care for various State agencies and functions in times of need, could reach $5,000,000.

A conditional appropriation of $100,000 was made looking toward establishment of a four-year medical school, and the finance director said some arrangement might be worked out to start the courses off in connection with operations of the Jefferson County Hospital. Definite recommendations, he added, must come from the Legislature.

Ready for submission to the legislative committee were budgets for departments operating solely or mostly on fees. Tucker suggested their appropriations be fixed, with any accumulated surpluses being kept for them when and if needed, except where excesses already were placed in the general fund.

He would give the Conservation Department $650,000 annually, continuing a $100,000 general fund appropriation "so as not to curtail the forestry program." His report showed the department spent $669,000 in 1942; collected $690,000, and had asked for $778,000 this year.

The Agriculture and Industries Department would be limited to $431,000; spent $464,000 last year and collected $560,000.

A ceiling of $636,000 would be placed on the Public Safety Department's (highway patrol) expenditures, against $753,000 last year and receipts of $838,000.

The Public Service Commission, which Tucker said had spent only $78,000 of the $171,000 it took in last year, was given a suggested appropriation of $96,000. Unlike most other "fee" operated departments, the A. P. S. C. turns in to the general fund all monies it collects above expenses.

The interim finance committee began a study of the proposed budget immediately, with indications that several days might be required to consider all its angles.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 21, 1943

HIGH RATING GIVEN TO TUSKEGEE UNIT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 20—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has received a communication from the Fourth Service Command, Atlanta, Ga., announcing the rating of "Excellent" given to Tuskegee's Senior R. O. T. C., an infantry unit as a result of its creditable showing during the annual inspection for the academic year 1942-1943. The R. O. T. C., now in its second year of existence as a senior unit, was awarded a rating of "Excellent" last year.

Maj. John A. Welch, infantry, U. S. Army, has served in the capacity of acting professor of military science and tactics since August, 1941, at which time the senior unit was activated. Maj. Welch is assisted by Lt. John D. Patton and Lt. John H. Hurd, infantry, U. S. Army.

Oneonta, Ala., Democrat
July 8, 1943

Legislature Has Finished Its Work For Term

The Alabama Legislature has adjourned and has gone home after a 60-day sesion.

Increase in the educational appropriation was among the most outstanding achievements. Appropriations were raised from $11,000,000 to $19,000,000 besides a million for a four year medical college.

Other laws enacted were:

Sen. Carlton's bill creating 10 additional legislative clerkships.

A bill by Sen. Walton reducing the state residence period for old age pension applicants from five years to one year.

The State Defense Council bill, by Rep. Sullivan, creating a main council with far-reaching emergency powers and authorizing creation of subordinate county and local defense councils.

Rep. Givhan's bill creating a five-member board to improve agriculture production, marketing and sales.

A bill by Rep. Wood, authorizing free textbooks for the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

Rep. Locke's bill requiring appeals in all cases where a defendant is under sentence of death.

The Bradford labor regulator bill.

Another bill by Sen. Bradford increasing funds for assistance to needy blind.

Sen. Jones' bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the four-year medical college.

The truck load limit bill, by Sen. Henderson, increasing the limit from 30,000 to 56,000 pounds as a war measure.

Rep. Sullivan's proposal establishing a so-called "little RFC" to lend money to any self liquidating post-war project which may serve as a buffer against a post-war depression.

Bills by Rep. Givhan and Sen. Cobb providing generous appropriations for the Auburn Extension Service and for further development of the agricultural experiment system.

A measure by Sen. Simpson authorizing establishment of cancer clinics in hospitals throughout the state.

The Norman bill imposing an additional tax of 10 per cent on liquor for the benefit of municipalities.

Rep. Smyer's measure recreating the State Planning Board and a bill by Rep. Stone giving the governor the right to move the seat of government in event of invasion.

A compulsory automobile accident report measure by Sen. High.

Sen. Taylor's bill permitting immediate adoption of children by a stepfather or stepmother without having to wait a year.

A bill jointly sponsored by Reps. Rains and McCurdy giving cities and counties a more generous split from liquor store profits.

The Henderson compulsory blood test bill and Sen. Pinson's measure extending terms of tax collectors and assessors.

A proposal by Sen. Taylor giving the governor the right to name a civilian as adjutant general.

The Gwin amendment exempting service men and women from poll taxation and the Carlton bill authorizing the state to aid counties in construction of farm to market highways.

Rep. Fite's bill abolishing bills of exception in Circuit and similar courts.

Rep. Kirby's bill creating an emergency war council with powers to apportion revenues to any state department in need of a financial assistance in dealing with a war-caused emergency.

Bills appropriating $100,000 each to Tuskegee Institute and to Negro colleges at Huntsville and Montgomery.

The Givhan bill giving Auburn $100,000 a year, in addition to the increases provided for in the general and special education trust fund appropriations and a bill by Rep. Hodo making the same appropriation for the University of Alabama.

Rep. Segret's measure permitting counties to create the office of service commissioner.

A bill jointly sponsored by Reps. Dobbs and Fite further providing for the maintenance of a sub-agricultural experiment station in the upper coastal area.

The Smyer bill removing Jefferson County Equalization Board members from civil service.

The Pruet bill submitting a constitutional amendment allowing sheriffs six years, instead of four, in office.

Rep. Dodson's bill creating an educational survey commission and appropriating $25,000.

A series of bills authorizing the following pay boosts:

Supreme Court justices from $6,-

TUSKEGEE CLASS TO HEAR ADDRESS

Washington, will deliver the commencement address at the Tuskegee Institute Summer School by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Approximately 100 students will be candidates for graduation.

The candidates for certificates, diplomas and degrees will be awarded several departments of the school will be conferred be presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration. The certificates, The Tuskegee Institute Summer graduation exercises which will be held in the Institute Chapel here at 7:30 p.m. Friday. My Vows to the Lord," by R. Nathaniel Dett, and the male chorus, "Lord's Prayer," by Molette.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 11, 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 11—Dr. Charles Eton Burch, professor of English at Howard Uni-

600 to $7,000 a year; Court of Appeals judges from $5,500 to $6,500; Alabama Public Service commissioners from $4,000 to $4,500, and the president from $4,500 to $5,000; state superintendent of education from $5,450 to $5,700; the director of archives and history from $3,600 to $4,200 and the secretary of state from $4,200 to $4,800 a year each.

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Tuskegee Trustees See Benefits In Ala. Fund

Chicago Illinois Defender

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NEW YORK—"I am confident that time will show, that, MAY from in any way relinquishing any part of its direction of the institution to the state, the board of trustees acted wisely, and that as a result, Tuskegee's usefulness to Alabama, the South and the nation, will be greatly enhanced."

This was the gist of a statement Saturday by Chairman William J. Schieffelin of Tuskegee Institute's board of trustees, voicing the sentiment of the other board members who last week accepted the offer of the state of Alabama for an annual appropriation of $100.000 for graduate work in return for the naming, by the state. of six trustees to the Tuskegee board.

Chairman Explains

Dr. Schieffelin's statement, in explanation of the board's action, follows:

"On behalf of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, I wish to take this opportunity to publicly thank the many public spirited citizens, associations and organizations for their valued advice and assistance to the board on April 26, on the occasion of the special meeting called to consider acceptance of a grant of $100,000 from the state of Alabama for post-graduate work in agriculture, home economics and rural education.

"Because of the national interest evoked by the proposal, the board, in the democratic way, invited to open session, persons of divergent viewpoints, so that every implication of the grant might be thoroughly explored.

"In addition, a number of communications from interested persons were carefully considered.

"I wish particularly to thank Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university; Charles H. Houston, national legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Isaac Webb, president of the New York Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association, and Mrs. E. P. Roberts of the New York Tuskegee Alumni Association.

"For 62 years, Tuskegee Institute has been the American symbol of interracial cooperation and goodwill. Its traditions were established by the generations of men and women, Negro and white, from the North and South, who have labored and sacrificed that the Tuskegee ideal might grow and flourish.

"It was in this spirit that the board decided unanimously to accept the grant and approve the addition of six new members to be appointed by the state.

"At the same time it reserved s complete control of Tuskegee's ectinies, and independence of action in all matters pertaining to the g established policies of the ool, as I have heretofore public- declared."

"Program Approved"

he conclusion of the board held here at the home of elin. Claude A. Barnett of Chicago, one of the three colored members (the others: President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee; A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa), who voted in favor of the proposal, declared:

"The program which was approved by the trustees is one which the school administration has been working on for six years. Surveys regarding the possibilities involved have been made over a period of time and the outline for the program to be pursued was drawn up by a distinguished committee of experts with the assistance of the General Education Board of New York City, which has been interested in promotion of the effort.

"The speech of Gov. Sparks on Founder's Day at Tuskegee a month ago when the first public mention of the plan was made was received with apprehension by the country because the governor coupled it with his well known attitudes on racial segregation, evidently for Alabama consumption.

"As a result numerous protests were registered by organizations and individuals acting upon their comprehension of the governor's address rather than the facts in the proposed bill. Persons close to the national NAACP are said to have been active in inaugurating these expressions of opinion.

"The trustees as a result invited a number of leaders and educators representing various shades of opinion to sit with them in conference before reaching their final decision. These were given a full and free hearing so that the trustees might have the benefit of their advice and opinion."

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However, a dissenting opinion, on the board's action, was registered here by the executive committee of the Tuskegee Alumni Association of New York, and the Northeastehn States Regional Tuskegee Alumni Association.

"What Is Happening?"

These alumni, posing the query, "What Is Happening at Tuskegee," released a statement to the press which declared, in part:

"It was especially emphasized at Monday's hearing at Dr. Schieffelin's home, that to accept the stipulated increase in the membership of the board, by six persons whose selection was to be wholly at the discretion of the governor, would make it possible under certain conditions for Tuskegee Institute and all the institutions surrounding it, including the Veterans hospital, the Army Flying school and the Infantile Paralysis Unit, all for Negroes, to have their policies and program determined by reactionary elements in the state, of whom the governor by his Founder's Day address represented himself as the leader.

"It was further asserted that to accept such a proposal on the terms laid down by the governor would be construed by colored peoples throughout the world as America's endorsement of the Axis philosophy of racial superiority and a demonstration that her professions of allegiance to the principles of freedom and democracy are a mere pretense.

"No objection was raised to state aid for Tuskegee, but it was felt that the surrender of the school's absolute independence of any form or degree of state control was too high a price to pay for its doubtful benefits.

"It was further characterized as a threat to the independence of other private institutions, such as Fisk university and Hampton Institute, concerning which proposals have already been made that they be taken over by the state.

3 Colored Members

"In the matter of representation on the board it was brought out that there are already four white members from the South along with three colored members, of whom President Patterson is one. The trustees recently declined to accept another colored member, a graduate of the school, who had been nominated to the board by the Alumni Association.

Of the 22 white members, under the new provisions, if adopted, 12 would be from the North and 10 from the South, and there are no provisions either in the charter of the by-laws specifying any section of the country from which the members should be chosen, or providing for racial representation.

"They could all come from the North, or they could all come from the South. They could all be Negroes or they could all be whites. Similarly there is nothing to prevent Tuskegee Institute from being staffed entirely by whites, as it was once proposed to staff the Veteran's hospital. Anything can happen as matters now stand.

"To many it seems that Tuskegee is about to sell its birthright for a mess of pottage, and with it the freedom of the Negro race in America. If Governor Sparks is the spokesman of any considerable number of white leaders in the South, Tuskegee has reached a crisis. Even the most casual observer is forced to ask 'What is going to become of Tuskegee'?"

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Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE RESTS PRIOR TO DRILLS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 6—(AP)—Tuskegee's Golden avalanche rested Monday before starting a rigorous workout later this week for the Vulcan Bowl kame at Birmingham New Year's Day against Calrk College of Atlanta.

The Panthers of Clark college defeated the Golden Tigers earlier this season 7-0.

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Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala., News
September 23, 1943

The sixty-third annual session of Tuskegee Institute opened Monday, Sept. 13. As was expected, there was a decrease in the number of men students, but a substantial increase in the number of women students. More than 500 women students have been enrolled and approximately 800 students have been registered for courses in agriculture, home economics, education, commercial dietetics, commercial industries and physical education. Enrollment in the nurse training course is heavy. Students who have enrolled in the course in nurse training since December 1940, and those enrolling for the accelerated course, and those eligible to participate, may become members of the United States cadet nurse corps, receiving tuition, uniform and a monthly allowance for the next nine months. An additional allowance for the next fifteen months will be made, provided trainee agrees to make services available for the duration of the war.

Returning students found that several changes had been made in the dormitories. The four Emery Buildings which housed Freshmen young men are occupied by cadets in training for the Air Corps. Sage Hall dormitory, formerly occupied by junior and senior men students, is now being used to house men in training for the Army Air Corps. Approximately one hundred women are taking specialized training in sheet metal, painting, machine shop practice and welding. They will make their services available in the war production program. Headquarters for the Student Training Detachment have been established in the Collis P. Huntington Hall.

President F. D. Patterson was informed this week of the appointment of William L. Campfield, Tuskegee, '28, a former teacher of accounting at the Institute, as receiving checker at the Richmond Tank Depot of the Ford Motor Company at San Francisco, Calif. In a recent release received by the president, announcement was made of Mr. Campfield's election to membership in the San Francisco Chapter of the California Society of Certified Public Accountants from the California State Board of Accountancy which enables him to practice as a Certified Public Accountant in California. He has also been elected associate member of the American Institute of Accountants which is the highest association of Certified Public Accountants in this country.

Mr. Campfield received his Bachelor of Science degree in accounting from New York University in 1933 and his Master's degree from the University in 1937.

His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Campfield, who are graduates of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Campfield is connected with the Institute as business manager of Service Magazine, and Mrs. Campfield as matron at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

President F. D. Patterson is chairman of the George W. Carver Endowment Fund Association which is to perpetuate research in creative chemistry to which Dr. Carver devoted his lifetime."

It is the plan of the endowment association, according to Dr. Patterson, to use its resources for carrying on the work begun by Dr. Carver and to provide broader opportunities for deserving

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The death of Ambrose Hall, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, was announced in a cablegram received by Dr. F. D. Patterson, agriculture of one of the Foundations who were interested in the development of the African people, so he was offered and accepted assignment to Africa as a missionary.

Hall was serving as a missionary at Waugh, and while there he won warm praise for the high character of his work in the field of agriculture. His practical methods of instruction, the loyalty and cooperation which he received from his students and the high

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Miss Laurice A. Campfield, who

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

received her Bachelor of Science degree in physical education from Tuskegee Institute in the May, 1943, class, will join the faculty of the Macon County Training School, Roba, Principal D. V. Joseph announced. Miss Campfield will teach science, biology, and physical education. She was identified with several campus organizations and was an honor student during her high school and college career.

Sgt. Alexander B. Jordan, a former member of the Tuskegee Institute Choir, will direct the Army Negro Chorus of 200 voices, which will be heard on a radio program from England on Sept. 28, Institute officials have been informed. Appearing on the program as guest artist will be Roland Hayes, internationally known tenor.

Jordan was graduated from Tuskegee Institue in 1939. He was widely known among students and faculty for his numerous affiliations. He was an officer in the ROTC, a member of the Campus Digest Staff and was also an officer in several campus clubs.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
OCT 20 1943

Tuskegee Institute Board To Meet

Several Alabama members of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute will leave today to attend a general board meeting in New York Thursday.

Dr. E. B. Norton, State school superintendent, appointed an ex-officio board member by Gov. Sparks, said he and five of the eight other State members would attend.

Alabama's 1943 Legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to Tuskegee in addition to a $10,000 annual allotment from the State to enlarge graduate and professional studies.

Norton said other board members attending would be Representative W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette; Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee; Senator John H. Pinson, Geiger, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of a State negro correctional school.

Dr. F. D. Paterson, president of Tuskegee and a member of the board, also will attend, Dr. Norton said. Algernon Blair, Montgomery contractor; Judge C. E. Thomas, of Prattville, and Herbert Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, would not be able to make the trip, he added.

The meeting will be held at the Chase National Bank, New York City.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
September 30, 1943

Tuskegee Institute News

New members of the Women's Department at Tuskegee Institute are Miss Beatrice O. Hill, of Bluefield, W. Va., and Miss Sadie J. McAllister of Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Hill is a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and of Columbia University, New York City, with majors in education and the social sciences. She was formerly connected with the State Teachers College at Bowie, Md., and comes to Tuskegee Institute as house adviser to freshmen girls and instructor in history.

Miss McAllister, a graduate of Tougaloo College, comes as house adviser to the cadet nurses, who are being trained by Tuskegee Institute under the new government training program for cadet nurses.

Miss McAllister has had long long experience working with students at the St. Marks School in Birmingham.

Mrs. Sarah Owsley Stivers, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1936 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in music, left the campus this week for Spelman College, Atlanta, where she becomes an assistant in the Music Department.

After her graduation from Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. Stivers joined the faculty of Lincoln High School, Port Arthur, Tex., as music instructor. She taught in Texas for five years. During the past year she taught at the Junior High School in Margaret, Ala.

Mrs. Stivers is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Owsley. For more than 20 years Mr. Owsley has been a member of the Department of Mechanical Industries at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Warren E. Henry and Prof. J. T. Williamson, of the Division of Chemistry, Tuskegee Institute, attended the meeting of the American Chemical Society held recently in Pittsburgh. Prof. Williamson, upon invitation, participated in the discussions of high and low protein diet in relation to blood alkalinity and health in general.

Following the meeting Prof. Williamson visited the Mellon Institute, the Carnegie Institute of Technology and other places of interest and also attended the meeting of the Pittsburgh-Tuskegee Club. Warren F. Tucker, president.

Candidates for the 1943 Golden Tigers football team closed their second week of practice here Saturday afternoon with the members of the coaching staff beaming with delight over the way the men have responded to the training. More than 30 youngsters have been on the field each day. Several promising prospects have not yet reported, but they should come into the fold before another week passes, bringing the strength of the squad to 40.

Carter Bowman, center, Washington, D. C., and Otis Head, halfback, Griffin, regulars on the 1942 team are utilizing their experience and are assisting the new men, who, according to Head Coach Cleve L. Abbott, "are full of energy and possessing possibilities which would gladden the heart of any coach in times like these."

Through driving rains and sunshine the men have turned out every afternoon and have gone through the rigorous opening drills with a spirit that has been most gratifying, the Tiger mentor stated.

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Baxter Barton, who was expected to play an important part in the football fortunes of Tuskegee Institute this season, has informed Coach Abbott that he has received notice from his Draft Board to report for induction. Barton played in the backfield on a county training school and was highly rated for his performances on the gridiron. In addition to being a good football player, Barton ranked high scholastically. Twice during the past year Coach Abbott saw the Barton boy in action and had counted on using him during the current eason. The Tiger coach has begun to look elsewhere for a boy to do the backfield chores for it is definitely certain now that Barton will not be available.

Nathaniel R. McCray, '29, formerly of Gary, Ind., was elected president of the Tuskegee Institute-Tuskegee Club at the annual election of officers held here Tuesday night. Mr. McCray succeds Mr. G. W. A. Johnston who so successfully guided the local club for the past several years. Other officers elected: Harold Webb, vice-president; Miss Sara B. Howell, secretary; Mrs. Laura Buck, assistant secretary; William Wiley, treasurer; Sgt. Victor Hodge, reporter and William Mitchell, chaplain.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Beats Fort Benning

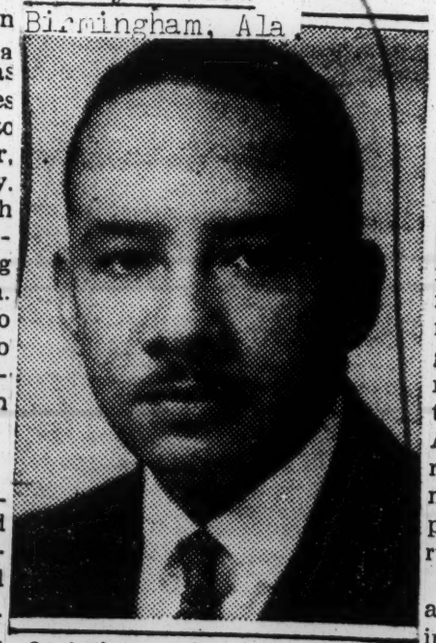
TUSKEGEE—(ANP)— Fleetfooted Purnell Miller, a product of the Cobb High school, Anniston, Ala., cut in behind a member of the service battalion, Third Student Training regiment, Fort Benning, took Alva Tabor's 20 yard pass and ran 65 yards, scoring the first of Tuskegee's pair of touchdowns in the season's opener for both teams on the Alumni bowl here Saturday.

Tuskegee's second tally was chalked up in the third stanza. Otis Head, a brother of Raymond Head a daring halfback of the 1942 Tiger team, sparked the drive when he intercepted a Panther pass and raced to the armed forces' 25. In three plays the ball was placed on the Soldiers' 9. Tabor passed to Brown for the score.

The army fought with all of its usual characteristic vigor, resourcefulness and strategy, using Capt. Ell for the punch plays, but the Still, Mosenburg, Williams and Pow- Tigers, alert in every instance, were able to outsmart their khaki clad rivals, holding them scoreless. The final score: Tuskegee 12, service battalion, Third Student Training regiment, 0.

To Study Church

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.



REV. HARRY V. RICHARDSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Announcement was made this week that Dr. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, will spend all of next year studying the life and work of the rural church. This project has been made possible by a grant from the General Education Board in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute. Most of the year's work will consist of travel and studies in the field. Some research, however, will be done at Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, where he will study methods of improving rural populations in other countries as well as America.

According to a statement issued by Dr. Richardson this morning, such a study at this time is imperative. "Negroes as well as all other peoples must be established on this land, which is the basic source of all wealth and production. This is especially important in the light of the adjustments that will follow the war.

"We need to be established on the soil," he said, "but we also need a decent standard of living in the country. Up to now the level of life for most Negroes in country districts has been shamefully low. In some sections it is a national disgrace."

Dr. Richardson is taking time from his responsibilities at Tuskegee Institute to conduct this study because he feels that the rural Negro Church is one of the chief agencies capable of improving Negro life. "If rural life is to be improved," he said, "there is much that outside agencies must do for the Negro, but there is also much that he must do for himself through his own efforts and organizations.

"The struggle for betterment in the country is just as severe as in the city or anywhere else. Natural dificulties must be overcome, misunderstandings and oppositions must be removed. Opportunities must be opened for the ownership of land, for the production and marketing of crops. Neighborly relations must be established in rural communities. In the struggle to achieve these ends, the rural church can be more helpful than any other single instrument. At the present time, however, the rural church is poorly led, poorly maintained, and has little if any program fo rthe improvement of rural life.

For a number of years Dr. Richardson has been vitally interested in the problems of the rural church. He has spoken and written widely in an effort to arouse interest in its needs. He has conducted classes and schools in various parts of the South for the improvement of rural ministers, and has served freely as consultant to church bodies and other groups interested in serving a better life for the people in the country.

The aim of his year's work, he stated, is to arrive at an action program which can be used to make the church a leading factor in producing a more wholesome

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee And Clark Clash New Year's Day

Coach "Hogmar" Robinson's Clarkeleven to a 0-0 tie for over three College Panthers—also known asquarters, but the Panthers, paced "The Black Battalion of Death"—by "Roughouse" Harper, finally hit perform here New Year's Day whenpay dirt after threatening several they again clash with Tuskegee'stimes, and won, 7-0.

Golden Tigers in the Vulcan Bowl. Clark has lost only once

The Tigers, under the tutelageof Coach Cleve Abbott, ran intoris Brown. Tuskegee has taken vic-

trouble in the last few minutes oftories over strong competitors in

play when they met Clark CollegeWest Virginia and Alabama State.

at Rickwood Park in October. Tus-

kegee will get another chance to see held the Georgia college

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18y-1943

President Denies School "Grab" By Alabama Governor

MAY 1 1943

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa. MAY 1 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, declared, this week, that there is no truth in the statement that the Governor of Alabama is trying to "take over" the administrative control of Tuskegee.

He further claims that "there is no truth in the published reports that the Governor has initiated a proposal 'to swap' a $100,000 annual appropriation for six trustees."

President Patterson maintains that "there is not law nor has there even been considered plans whereby the State of Alabama would exercise administrative control over Tuskegee Institute."

In clarification, Dr. Patterson explained that the Governor has responded to a proposed quarter of a million dollar program of graduate and professional education by stating that he was willing to recommend to the Alabama Legislature that it take the first step by appropriating $100,000 toward the amount needed, and that six trustees should be set up as an instrument through which the state funds could be tranferred.

"The Governor stated specifically," Patterson said, "that he didn't wish to interfere with control of Tuskegee Institute, and requested the Attorney General and his Legal Adviser to prepare a bill that would leave the control of Tuskegee completely in the hands of its Trustees with nineteen of the twenty-five self-perpetuating.

The president firmly denied the charges brought against the offer branding it as "a diabolical scheme on the part of the State of Alabama to get control of Tuskegee Institute," and termed the statements of some newspapers regarding the proposal as "conflicting and misleading."

When the proposal first became known, protests were sent by numerous organizations and individuals who urged President Patterson and the Tuskegee trustees to reject the offer. As yet, it is still indefinite.

MAY 1 1943

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Defines The Trouble At Tuskegee Field

FEB 13 1943

To the Editor—Sir: I am a native Negro from Macon Coun , Tuskegee, Ala. And I am a spiritual alumnus of Tuskegee Institute. Long live the spirits of the late Booker T. Washington, Robert R. Taylor, and Dr. George Washington Carver, the big three of early Tuskegee.

FEB 13 1943

Puissance, prestige, and patronage, are at the very center of every conflict between man and man. Now what's wrong around Tuskegee? A lack of mutual Americanism in the purpose of the U. S. Army Flying command put there for the men of the race to which belong the memory of B. T. W., R. R. T., and G. W. C.

I can recall hearing an American white soldier say, while we were returning from France, back in 1919, that there would soon have to be two wars fought here at home. One would be between labor and capital, he said, and the other would be between the races—the blacks and the whites, said he. Having heard his dire predictions, I asked my white comrade which state he was from. He answered, "West Virginia." I then asked him why he had said what he did. He said he had said it because he feared that "you colored folks are going to want to help run our Government". Then I asked him if he had ever heard, or read of a Negro who was born in his native state by the name of Booker T. Washington? He answered "no"; whereupon I said that he should try to get books by Booker T. Washington and read them; and then see if he would still have his low opinion of Negro mankind and union labor.

And I think this advice should be timely now at the Tuskegee, U. S. Army Flying Camp. White and colored personnel should be made to know that they are not there to try to "rule or ruin" one another, but to cooperate together as the spirits of our Tuskegee's Founders.

Personally, I think it is morally wrong to send any one to Tuskegee to run the government's activities who are unwilling to unlearn some ways of the past. Man's inhumanity to man is not wanted around there. As I knew the South, there were two kinds of Souths; as I know America, there is but one kind; but as I know the world, there are several of them. And I truly believe it to be our patriotic duty to strive for ONE fine America, and for a better, better world than this. Long live Tuskegee! and the cause of American freedom for one and us all! Her true spirit shall bless America! if it be not degraded by dirty tricks from without.

M. Saint-Matthew Ashley.
New York, N. Y.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Made Ready For Training Program

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—Extensive repairs are going on about the Tuskegee Institute campus in preparation for the military training unit soon to be activated.

Second and Third Emory buildings, used for some years as dormitories for freshman men, are under going overhauling of walls, floor, and furnishings.

The dining room on the ground floor of Tompkins hall, a room used until the cafeteria system was put into effect for students, as the dining room for teachers, is being repaired and redecorated for use as cadets mess hall. Other buildings under going changes are the auditorium and Rockefeller Hall.

MAR 13 1943

Rockefeller Hall, Thrasher, Olivia Davidson, Cassidy, and two Emory's are used to house regular Tuskegee men students now enrolled in special war training programs.

June 29 1943

ALABAMA AND TUSKEGEE

Like North Carolina, Alabama sees the social wisdom and the elemental justice in any policy which would "provide equal educational opportunities" to its Negro population. These were the words of Governor Chauncey Sparks as he signed a bill appropriating $100,000 annually to Tuskegee Institute.

Alabama's liberality is all the more notable because Tuskegee is a private institution with a large endowment. It is an uncommon practice for state legislatures to make appropriations for other than state-owned colleges.

But Governor Sparks, as is evident, felt strongly the need for state participation in Tuskegee's work. The appropriation, he said, "marks a new era of service for Tuskegee Institute to the state of Alabama and to the nation."

To President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, who witnessed the signing of the bill and who was presented with the pen which Governor Sparks had used, this must have been a memorable occasion. For it is under his wise leadership that Tuskegee has entered upon its greatest period of growth and influence.

Speaking recently of Booker T. Washington, the first principal of Tuskegee Dr. Frank P. Graham remarked, "Where others hated, he sympathized; where others argued, he understood; where others forced, he taught."

That trenchant appraisal might well apply to the current principal of Tuskegee and to his good works. We commend these words of Governor Sparks and Dr. Graham together with Alabama's act to the Northern critics of Southern race relations. They might well find a precept therein.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
Circ. D 45,117 S. 49,849

JUL 11 1943

NEGRO EDUCATION IN THE DEEP SOUTH

Editor, The Advertiser:

A few days since, Gov. Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, signed a bill passed by the 1943 Legislature appropriating annually $100,000 to Tuskegee Institute. It was the purpose of Gov. Sparks and the members of the Legislature to aid Tuskegee Institute in rounding out its college course to the extent of this annual sum of $100,000. By this act a cycle in Negro education has been completed in Alabama.

In 1831, the State Legislature, at Montgomery, set aside $2,500 as an annual appropriation for training of Negro youth. I doubt if any of the old slave States has an earlier record. George W. Campbell, of Tuskegee, asked that the school be located at Tuskegee. Tuskegee was at that time an educational center. One of the most famous colleges for women in the South was located there and at that time there was also a college for men. Tuskegee was a famous Black Belt town situated on the well known East and West Highway between Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. The land was rich and black, hence the name Black Belt. On this highway passed in 1835, the famous English journalist Harriet Martineau traveling by stage coach from Columbus, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., a distance of about eighty miles. Miss Martineau left Columbus at 8 p.m. and traveled all night, arriving at Montgomery the following night at 11 o'clock. LaFayette on his visit to this country in 1825 traveled part of this highway in getting into Montgomery from Eufaula, Ala., whither he had sailed up the Apalachicola River from the Gulf of Mexico. One of the few millionaires living in the entire South at the breaking out of the Civil War was living at Tuskegee.

So with this notable background, and a coterie of real friends of the Negro under the leadership of George W. Campbell, it is doubtful if a finer place could have been found anywhere in the State for the planting of a school of this character. Soon after its location Mr. Campbell wrote Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong to send him a teacher. It will be recalled that Gen. Armstrong was the founder of Hampton Institute in Virginia, the first industrial school for Negroes in the United States. Armstrong responded to the plea of Campbell by sending the young Booker T. Washington to Tuskegee. George W. Campbell had a feeling that Negro education should be directed by Negro teachers. Mr. Campbell's name is therefore deeply enshrined in the hearts and lives of the Negroes of Alabama. Mr. Campbell was at first one of three trustees appointed by the State to manage the school.

Gifts began almost immediately. Friends of Negro education were advised by Gen. Armstrong to help the new work at Tuskegee. Soon after a sort of advisory board was created. This board was finally made the board of trustees of the school. Then the State of Alabama passed a law enabling the trustees to hold the property for the school as a private institution. The school grew by leaps and bounds. The name of Booker T. Washington became a name to conjure with. Distinguished men became members of the governing board but George W. Campbell remained president of that board. His bank loaned the school money when it needed it, especially in the early and formative years. When old age and feebleness overcame Mr. Campbell he resigned very much to the regret of Washington.

Through all these years a small annual appropriation has been given Tuskegee Institute by the State of Alabama. By the Act of 1943 five trustees are to be appointed by the State and will have equal responsibilities with the other trustees except they will have no vote in the election of the general board which is self-perpetuating.

In Alabama, in Mississippi, in Georgia, in South Carolina and elsewhere are to be found thriving schools directed by colored graduates from Tuskegee Institute. If I ever get discouraged I turn to the fine altruism and have a heart, of Alabama in her work for Negro youth.

LYMAN WARD.
Camp Hill, Ala.

Alabama Governor Asks Legislature For $100,000 Fund For Tuskegee

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
MAY 22 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP)—Asking for a special appropriation of $100,000 annually for the school, Gov. Chauncey Sparks last week told the Alabama State legislature that "Tuskegee Institute should be tied in with the educational system of Alabama to the extent it is willing to go along with us."

At the same time the executive asked "your earnest consideration by way of increased appropriation to our two Negro institutions of higher learning — Alabama State Teachers' college and the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal, Ala.

"They are both doing good work," he said, and "the results of an improvement of that work will grow as the years pass."

Tribute to Tuskegee

Continuing his appeal for better educational facilities for Negroes, Gov. Sparks recalled the state's association with Tuskegee's founding and pointed out to the legislature:

"Tuskegee has done great work in training Negro boys and girls. It touches our own life at many points. For us to be isolated from it, is to neglect a duty to ourselves, and to the Negro race, which we cannot afford to neglect.

"There are certain fundamentals of racial relationship which should never be lost sight of," Gov. Sparks said.

"However, these fundamentals do not prevent the proper training and education of the Negro race at Tuskegee.

MAY 22 1943

Cites Traditions

"The traditions of the South are a worthy inheritance. The Negro is a part of that tradition. The association with and contact through our educational system will promote the preservation of that tradition.

"At Tuskegee there is a demand for graduate work in certain elementary fields which it has provided for the Negro race. It comes now to you, and asks that you make a small appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of graduate work in these fields.

"With such establishment and promotion, the educational system of Alabama should be tied in. We cannot refrain longer from providing adequate facilities for all training for which the Negro is capable. I, therefore, recommend to your fair and serious consideration an appropriation of $100.000 for beginning at Tuskegee the graduate work in agriculture, rural education and home economics."

Criticizes Policy

The governor also pointed out that "it would be a short-sighted policy not to educate both races in Alabama."

"Whatever sphere in life they may occupy, that sphere is better filled if each be educated. Because of the impoverished conditions of our state since 1865, we have not been enabled to do all we should have done for the education of the Negro.

MAY 22 1943

"As an economic asset he is of value if trained. He is part of our body politic. He has a right to request of us, adequate provision for the education of his race," he concluded.

Meanwhile, approval of the new link to the state of Alabama was expressed by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund. Embree said:

"Schools of all kinds must more and more look to public support, since private giving cannot meet the needs of the millions in America that are demanding college and university education as well as common schooling. It is especially important that state appropriations maintain and greatly extend the work of the splendid institutions for Negroes that were started by private gifts in an era when public funds were hopelessly inadequate.

"I regret that many states are not yet meeting their full responsibilities for the education of all their people, especially Negroes. I regard the present proposal in Alabama as simply one step toward full democracy in education."

Bee
Chicago, Ill

Tuskegeean At Youth Conferenc

APR 4 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 1.—Theodore H. Gipson, a member of the junior class in the Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture, represented the institute Chapter of the Southern Negro Youth Congress at the Conference of Americans for a Free World at the recent meeting which was held at the Edison hotel, New York City. Young Gipson gave a report of the meeting at public exercises which were held in the institute chapel here Wednesday night.

Representatives of all the leading youth organizations in the United States were in attendance, Gipson stated. Gipson, who is identified with the leading organizations on the campus, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gipson, Rodessa, L

APR 4 19

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C

The Future Of Tuskegee Institute

MAY 6 1943

We do not feel the alarm which has been expressed with such strong emphasis in some quarters with regard to the future of Tuskegee insofar as the state of Alabama is concerned. Naturally it is to be regarded as a pretty sorry comment on the administration of Tuskegee Institute, if it has actually come to the point of trading control and direction of the vast school for an appropriation of $100,000. That this is the fact we can scarcely believe, the news dispatches to the effect to the contrary notwithstanding. Even so, the presence of five state-named trustees would not necessarily mean yielding control to the state, although we can easily visualize what extreme pressure would be brought to bear by this group.

MAY 6 1943

But what really alarms us most is the apparent confirmation of our previously growing suspicions that Tuskegee Institute under its present administration is coming far short of living up to the high ideals of its founder, and which, in large measure were upheld by Dr. Washington's immediate successor, Dr. Moton. In a word it becomes increasingly apparent that Dr. Patterson does not, perhaps he cannot, see eye to eye with those great Tuskegeeans who have gone before him.

Tuskegee was founded primarily as a great agricultural, trade and technical school, the Hampton Institute of the Black Belt of Alabama and the Deep South. It had two minor objectives: the training of teachers and preachers, the latter, at least, in the rudiments, for Dr. Washington had the good sense to know that the Negro people would not get far without far-seeing teachers and preachers for the people who should be trained to work.

1943

In recent years the Phelps Bible School has been discontinued; perhaps it was not needed so much, because of the rise of other and better theological schools. But also for what reason we cannot understand the school of education has seemed to command more support and interest than either agriculture or the trades in recent years. And this notwithstanding the state of Alabama has a State Teachers College at Montgomery and the State Normal School at Huntsville. Although it has done a fine job in the training of teachers, even this should not be done at the expense of constant enlargement of training in agriculture and the trades.

MAY 6 1943

What we had hoped to see was the constant development of Tuskegee to the point of becoming, not another Cornell, even if that were possible, **and it is not;** but a great technological institute like Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Carnegie or California Polytechnical Institute, with the addition of a first class school in agriculture and its kindred industries. Our present observation does not justify a belief that Tuskegee is tending definitely in that direction at this time. The war and the post-war demands indicate what great need there is and will be for highly trained people in the skills and in all the realm of food production.

While it is gratifying that the work now done at Tuskegee is on the college level and granting that there is need for graduate schools in some fields, we believe there is immensely greater need for restoring the original emphases of the Institute on the basic needs of the masses, and, incidentally keeping the school independent and national in scope.

TUSKEGEE CHOIR TO BROADCAST OVER CBS

Bee
Chicago, Ill

1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 1.—The Tuskegee Institute Choir of 100 voices, under the direction of William L. Dawson, nationally known director and composer, was featured in a broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting system, Sunday morning, Mar. 28, at 11:00 o'clock, Eastern War Time.

APR 4 1943

The choir was heard from the beautiful chapel on the campus of Tuskegee Institute during the regular Sunday morning service. The Tuskegee singers were not only featured over a national coast-to-coast hook-up but the broadcast was heard simultaneously in the British Isles.

Inaugurated to promote a better understanding between the American and British people so that they will have a broader knowledge of the role each nation is playing in the war effort, a value of considerably wider import has been realized, a representative of CBS, here today completing arrangements

broadcast, sa

Areas in sections of both countries which best express the soul of the people are chosen ca

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. ELLIOTT HENRY GRAY

Mr. Gray, a native of Boston Mass., formerly head of the Aircraft Maintenance at the Institute's two airports, who resigned recently and accepted a responsible position in National Defense, also located at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Gray is one of the few men in the country holding the combination of A. and E. Parachute Rigger, and Pilot's licenses.

Mrs. Alice Dungy Gray received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Dillard University and she has done special work at the University of Chicago. Before her marriage she taught English and Dramatics in the Gaudet High School at her home in New Orleans.

Mrs. Gray is the first colored woman to obtain a Parachute Rigger's licence. She is at this time in charge of the Parachute Department in the 66th A. A. F. T. D., at Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Finals Speaker

Daily World

Points To Lessons From War

Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Addressing the graduating classes of Tuskegee Institute, P. B. Young publisher Norfolk Journal and Guide, pointed to the Atlantic Charter and Covenant of the United Nations as the bases for democratic action in the post-war world. These instruments, he said, "are not self-effectuating. We must first win the war, and to this effort we must dedicate the best that is in us."

Using as his subject "Some Lessons from the War," the speaker described the Atlantic Charter and the Covenant of the United Nations as unique and historic documents which those nations opposing the Axis powers regarded as representing the ideals for which they are fighting.

"The Covenant of the United Nations," said Mr. Young, "is the voice of a thousand million people of all races, cultures and religions, expressing their faith in the integrity of the Atlantic Charter. It pledged these peoples to employ their full resources, military or economic, on the side of the United States and Great Britain, in this global struggle for human freedom. Europeans of diverse racial stock, East Indians, South Africans, South Americans, Chinese, who differ in racial and cultural respects from the authors of the Atlantic Charter, joined in compact with them in one common purpose, to achieve victory over the enemies of freedom, to establish the right of self-government and in the enjoyment of that right, to be free from fear and want."

SEES NEW POST-WAR WORLD

Emphasizing what the war is teaching the present world, the speaker continued:

"This idea embodied in the Atlantic Charter, envisages a new post-war world. It definitely discourages aggression—the overthrow and the absorption of the weak by the strong. It frowns upon imperialism, which is a less direct, more civilized form of exploitation of the weak by the strong.

"It is recognition of the truth that a nation cannot survive the present world by itself; no nation, however rich in sources, is sufficient in itself. It is recognition of the truth that we cannot have peace and security in the world while some nations are rich and while others are poor; that we cannot have advancement in civilization while some nations are benighted and backward, while some others are enlightened and progressive.

"It is recognition of the truth that nations can no longer maintain in a position of isolation and deprivation a minority element of their own nationals and have the degree of solidarity and efficiency essential to its national defense, or its national prosperity."

The speaker illustrated this by saying that when it became necessary for the United States to raise an army the country found to its amazement that 40 per cent of all races all men of draft age of all races were rejected for the armed forces because they could not meet the required standards of physical and intellectual fitness.

"This," he said, "was due in part to governmental policies which tolerated different standards of living, different standards of education, and different standards of health."

"The war has taught us," he said, "that it is not only uneconomical but it is dangerous to the safety of our liberties to keep people poor and unhealthy. It has taught us that we cannot compete in war or in peace with nations that place a premium upon the development of virile and intelligent manpower and womanpower."

URGES GRADUATES TO REMAIN SOUTH

Addressing himself to the graduating classes, Mr. Young spoke of liberal forces at work in the south and the nation and declared that young men and women graduating today have a great opportunity for leadership. "Some of you," he said, "who have the courage and vision to lead should remain in the south. The opportunities for constructive service and cooperation beckon to you. Here four-fifths of our race live, and it will be here that adjustments for satisfactory interracial relationships will be made. Stay on the ground where you can make your contribution.

"Here a million and a half farm laborers, two and a half million domestic workers and an equal number of unskilled and semi-skilled laborers in industry need leadership, organization and an intelligent sense of direction. Three million underprivileged children of school age are without an adequate chance for an education. One-half of the race still lives in slums, denied the God-given right to fresh air, sunlight, food and life because to them the ideals of democracy have never been attained. That is your opportunity; that is your challenge."

Citations For Honorary Degrees At Tuskegee

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The following are the citations read by President Patterson for the Honorary Degrees:

"Charles Clinton Spaulding, your pioneering efforts in the field of business have been crowned with a measure of success that is a tribute to your ability, your industry, and your character of sterling worth. Your common sense approach to the problems incident to the advancement of the Negro race and your wholesome and persistent efforts and pronouncements in behalf of wise race relations have given you oracular status in the minds and hearts of the American people. Your wide affiliation in all relations looking to the betterment of mankind and your patriotic service to our nation demand the recognition which Tuskegee Institute gladly extends today in conferring upon you the honorary degree of doctor of laws."

"Plummer Bernard Young, you have rendered distinguished service as editor of one of the outstanding weekly newspapers devoted to the gathering and dissemination of news about and of interest to the Negro race. Your efforts in this regard have been characterized by high ethical and professional journalistic standards. Your editorial opinion is noted for its courage, sanity, and wisdom. Your are rendering yeoman service to the field of education as chairman of the board of trustees of Howard University and trustee of Hampton Institute, and other educational institutions. Your efforts otherwise in the field of race relations are a further tribute to your broad sympathies and effective influence.

"Tuskegee Institute happily recognizes the accomplishments today in conferring upon you the honorary degree of doctor of laws."

Midwest Students Get Tuskegee Awards

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — Students from the Middle West shared in prizes and awards given at Tuskegee institute for high attainment in shop and field word, creative writing, public speaking, participation in athletics and other extra-curricular activities.

Leo Breedlove of St. Louis and Lafayette Frederick of Hayti, Mo., were among the 10 students who received W. Graham Tyler prizes of $10 each.

The E. P. Roberts prize of $10 was awarded to Christine Long of Topeka, Kas.

The William M. Scott prizes of $50 were awarded to Leo Breedlove of St. Louis, and Junius Batiste of Houston, Texas.

The James Manufacturing company prize went to James Roberts of Waco. Texas.

Beulah Box of Callas received the Johnston Brothers drug store prize of $10.

The Philadalphia-Tuskegee club prize of $10 was awarded to James Roberts of Little Rock.

The Department of Women's Industries prize of $30 was shared by Zenobia Richardson of Montgomery, Ala., Mozelle Murray of Tuskegee and Dorothy F. Walker of South Sioux City, Neb. Miss Walker also won the Elbert Williams prize of $5 and the Eugenia B. Simmons prize of $5.

Lafayette Frederick of Hayti, Mo., won the West Point Wholesale Grocery company prize of $10. Charles Lang of Santa Barbara, Cal., was awarded the President's essay contest prize of $50 along with two students from Alabama.

130 Get Tuskegee Degrees

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

P. B. Young Makes Address To Graduates

..TUSKEGEE. — (ANP) — One-hundred and thirty students from widely separated section of the country received the degree of bachelor of science from Tuskegee institute in annual commencement exercises held Monday afternoon in the chapel.

The colorful academic procession, behind the institute band, proceeded from the Music hall down the main thoroughfare of the campus to the chapel where the afternoon exercises were held, beginning promtly at 2 o'clock.

Commencement Address

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. P. B. Young, publisher, Norfolk Journal and Guide. He pointed to the Atlantic charter and covenant of the united nations as the bases for democratic action in the post-war world. These instruments, he said, "are not self-effectuating. We must first win the war and to this effort we must dedicate the best that is in us."

Addressing himself to the graduating classes, Dr. Young spoke of liberal forces at work in the south and the nation and declared that young men and women graduating today have a great opportunity for leadership.

"Some of you," he said, "who have the courage and vision to lead should remain in the South. The opportunities for constructive service and cooperation becken to you. Here four-fifth of our race live, and it will be here that adjustments for satisfactory interracial relationships will be made. Stay on the ground where you can make your contribution.

"Here a million and a half farm laborers, two and a half-million domestic workers and an equal number of unskilled and semi-skilled laborers in industry need leadership, organizations and an intelligent sense of direction. Three million underprivileged children of school age are without an adequate chance for an education.

"One-half of the race still live in slums, denied the God-given right to fresh air, sunlight, food and life because to them the ideals of democracy have never been attained. That is your opportunity; your challenge."

Degrees Received

Among those receiving degrees were Jesse C. Davis, Port Arthur, Texas, bachelor of science in education with honors; Lafayette Frederick, Hayti, Mo., agriculture; Samuel J. Vincent, Hartshorne, Okla., agriculture; Ernestine C. Lubard, St. Louis, commercial diius Batiste, Houston, etetics; Chester D. Bacchus, Tulsa, Jerlean Molley, Sacramento, Cal., Maxwell E. Faulkner, East St. Louis, Laura J. Harris, Denver, Ruth J. Joiner, Port Arthur, Texas; Ira V. Manley, East St. Louis; Elyria D. Triche, Chicago; Dorothy E. Walker, South Sioux City, Nab.; Alyce Mae Wilson, Ill., Tulsa, all in education.

Among those receiving degrees were Jun-among those receiving degrees were Jun-Leo E. physical education; Houston, Samuel Honorary degrees were awarded Spaulding of Durham, season, was awarded the handsome records in athletics during the year P. B. Young of Nor- Macon Theatre (Tuskegee, Ala- were awarded to Raymond Head Samuel Boynton of bama) Trophy given annually to and Elizabeth Campbell. received 1943 alumni the outstanding male athlete of the student Tuskegee Institute. must maintain a good scholastic record and his department must be satisfactory, members of the award committee stated.

Van Zandt of Chicago were receiving degrees in Arthur Sawyer, star halfback on the Tuskegee Institute 1942 Golden Ti- Malone of Spokane, Washington. given annually by Mrs. Rosa D. The Rosa D. Malone Prizes.

Chicago (electricity); to Dr. C. C. Spaulding, Hatcher, Houston, N. C., and P. B. Young, (industrial education; Selma, Ala.; Linkwood Williams, Madison, Ill., industrial education; Blanche J. Lawrence of Aurora, watha, Kas., and Eliot Collins of Hia-

Tuskegee Award To Sawyer

New York, N. Y.

18y-1943

Commencement Activities

'Keep Faith In God, Your Fellowman, Yourselves,' Urges Chaplain Richardson

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 5, 1943

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., June 3—"We are often reminded that we live in a topsy-turvy world. Yet in the midst of all the turmoil, I urge that you hold fast to three things: Your faith in God, your faith in your fellowman, and your deep, abiding faith in yourselves," exhorted Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain at Tuskegee institute, as he addressed the members of the graduating class in the Institute chapel. "In these three," the speaker continued, "you will find power to abide the current confusion, and you will have resources for the building of your lives in the days when the world becomes stable again."

"When you hold faith in God," he said, "you hold faith in the ultimate triumph of right. If we try to live by any other principle, we inevitably destroy ourselves."

FAITH IN OTHER RACES

Turning to the subject of having faith in other races, Chaplain Richardson told his audience to "hold fast to your faith in your fellowman—your fellowman of other races, your fellowman of your own. One tragic element in your experience is that you come into maturity with such a horrible picture of human wickedness before your eyes. But do not build your philosophy upon man's wickedness alone. The same man, capable of such evil, harbors in his heart the great ideals of human brotherhood and human service. The same man who seems as anxious to oppress and mistreat his brother, at other times dares death itself to help some brother in need. Unfortunately, all of man's ideals are not yet actualities.

"Therefore do not be too deeply offended at human weakness, and do not stand idly weeping like a child because much in man is bad. Know in your heart that there is enormous goodness in him also, and try to find and work with that. If you can, then yours will be the ultimate and the greater victory.

HAVE RACE CONSCIOUSNESS

Continuing, Chaplain Richardson urged his listeners to "hold fast to your faith in your race. You belong to a great people. They have written into the world's history an indisputable record of their ability to achieve and their ability to endure under suffering. These are the truly great racial traits."

Your race endured two long centuries of slavery, suffering all that slavery can do to both the body and soul. Yet they came out of it with bodies strong, their hearts hopeful, their spirits prepared for the responsibilities of life. This is a modern miracle in the realm of human affairs. The past of your people gives every ground for the highest kind of faith."

FAITH IN PRESENT, FUTURE

"Hold your faith, too, in the present and in the future of your race. Right now we live in a tangle of relationships which we call the 'race problem.' In spite of our suffering we can lead our brethren into a better way, if we can work an end to prejudices and discrimination in this land of the democratic ideal; if here in America we can make human brotherhood real, we shall have made a contribution to civilization as great as any yet known. Steadily, though painfully we are working toward this end. Hold fast then to your faith in your fellowman, in his possibilities for growth in better ways.

FAITH IN YOURSELF

Speaking directly to the members of the graduating class, he said, "Hold to your faith in yourself. This may be difficult, for we know ourselves. There are moments to be sure when we are conscious of our virtues, but in our more intimate moments we see our faults, too. But never let your faults depress you. In spite of them hold faith in the limitless possibilities of your soul. No one can say with finality what an individual may become—neither tongues of men nor figures of statisticians. Statistics can tell what men are doing, they can certainly tell what people have done. But what is before you, what you are to be, that is a matter for your own soul to decide. If you believe in yourself and ground your faith in achievement instead of dreams, the possibilities before you are unlimited."

News

Birmingham, Ala

Tuskegee To Confer Graduating Degrees Upon 100 Students

Exercises Will Be Held At Institute Three Days Before Commencement

MAY 21 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Pre-commencement exercises at Tuskegee Institute, leading to the presentation of 100 degrees at 2 p.m. Monday, will be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

R. O. T. C. day will be observed Friday with a competitive drill in the Alumni Bowl. It will include individual, squad and company competition and begins at 1:30 p.m. Maj. John A. Welch, infantry, U. S. Army, will be in charge. He will be assisted by Lt. John D. Patton and Lt. John H. Hurd, U. S. Army.

A medal to the outstanding cadet in the R. O. T. C. unit will be presented by the Britton F. McKenzie Post No. 150, of the American Legion. The medal is awarded for excellence, leadership, character, scholarship and military bearing.

Class Night exercises will be held at 7:30 p.m. Friday in Logan Hall. Joshua H. Brown, of Hilton, Ga., president of the class, will preside.

MAY 21 1943

* * *

MEMBERS OF THE REUNION CLASS, who are celebrating their 10th reunion, will tour the campus Saturday and will have lunch in the cafeteria. At 3:30 p.m., they will attend a demonstration of physical fitness presented by the young women of the physical education department.

The president's annual essay contest will be held at 7:30 p.m. Saturday in Logan Hall, and a play, "The Eve of St. Marks," will be presented under the supervision of Saunders Earl Walker, director of the Little Theater. Awards for excellence in scholarship and achievement will be announced.

The alumni address for the class of 1943 will be given Sunday evening by Emery C. Thomas, county agent of Dublin, Ga. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Tuskegee Institute, will also speak.

MAY * * * 1943

THE COMMENCEMENT SERMON WILL BE GIVEN by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, in the institute chapel at 2 p.m. Sunday.

The 100 candidates for degrees will be presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, in the chapel at 2 p.m. Monday. Dr. Patterson will confer the degrees. Dr. P. Bernard Young, of Norfolk, Va., will give the commencement address. Certificates in nurse training will be presented in addition to degrees in the departments of agriculture, home economics, education, physical education, commercial dietetics and mechanical arts.

The procession of the graduating class will leave Carnegie Music Hall at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, preceding the chapel commencement sermon, and at the same time Monday before the commencement exercises. Absent from the procession will be Capt. W. A. Richardson, who has served as grand marshall each year since 1898. He has been ill for the past three months.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala

100 AT TUSKEGEE TO GET DEGREES

MAY 20 1943

Annual Commencement Exercises To Be Held In School Chapel

MAY 20 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 19—More than 100 persons will be candidates for degrees at the annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute which will be held in the chapel at 2 p.m., Monday, May 24. The candidates will be presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, and the degrees will be conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Heads of departments of agriculture, home economics, education, physical education, commercial dietetics and mechanical arts, have announced the names of the degree candidates. Certificates in Nurse Training will also be awarded.

The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, will deliver the commencement sermon in the Institute chapel at 2 p.m., Sunday, May 23. The commencement address will be delivered in the chapel at 2 p.m., Monday, by Dr. P. Bernard Young, Norfolk, Va.

Missing from the stately academic procession this year, which will leave Carnegie Music Hall at 1:30 p.m., Sunday and Monday, will be Capt. W. A. Richardson, who has served as grand marshal each year since 1898. Capt. Richardson has been ill for the past three months and will not be able to participate in the commencement activities.

Pre-commencement exercises will begin Friday with R. O. T. C., day being held in the Alumni Bowl. This feature which will include individual, squad and company competition will start at 1:30 p.m., with Maj. John A. Welch, Infantry, U. S. Army, in charge. He will be assisted by Lt. John D. Patton and Lt. John H. Hurd, U. S. Army. The Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion is again offering a medal to the most outstanding cadet in the R. O. T. C. unit. The medal is awarded on excellence in leadership, character, scholarship and military bearing.

Friday at 7:30 p.m., the senior class will hold Class Night exercises in Logan Hall, Joshua H. Brown, president of the class, Hilton, Ga., will preside.

Saturday morning members of the Reunion Class who are celebrating their 10th anniversary reunion at the Institute, will tour the campus and at noon will have lunch in the Institute's cafeteria. At 3:30 p.m., Saturday, they will attend a physical fitness demonstration which will be presented by the young women of the physical education department.

The president's annual essay contest will be held in Logan Hall at 7:30 p.m., Saturday. A play, "The Eve of St. Mark," under the supervision of Saunders Earl Walker, director of the Little Theater, will be presented. Awards for excellence in scholarship and for meritorious achievements will be announced.

Sunday evening Emery C. Thomas, county agent, Dublin, Ga., will deliver the alumni address for the class of 1933 in the Institute chapel. President Patterson will also make an address at this time.

Music for the various commencement programs will be furnished by the Tuskegee Choir, William L. Dawson, director.

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

MAY 30 1943

AWARDED HONORARY DEGREE of Doctor of Laws at Tuskegee Institute commencement exercises Monday, May 24 was C. C. Spaulding, for pioneering efforts in the field of business. Spaulding is president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, and past president of the National Negro Insurance company.

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

More Than 100 To Graduate From 'Kegee

MAY 30 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, May 20—More than 100 persons will be candidates for degrees at the annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute which will be held in the chapel at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 24. The candidates will be presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, and the degrees will be conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. Heads of departments have announced the names of the degree candidates. Certificates in nurse training will also be awarded MAY 20 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Class Of 1933 Prepares For Reunion

MAY 22 1943

MAY 22 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1933 will celebrate their 10th anniversary reunion at the Institute, May 22, 23 and 24, in a very appropriate manner. For weeks members of the committee, all of whom are located here, have been thinking up many delightful features for the enjoyment of their classmates upon their return for the reunion occasion.

Mrs. Vivian Hyde Moseley is the chairman of the reunion committee for the class. Associated with her are Miss Irene B. Boroughs, Mrs. Emily Webb Shehee, Miss Willie L. DeLoney, Mrs. Selma T. Richardson, Mrs. Beatrice Johnson Trammell, Robert R. Bell, Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair, Lee A. Jones and William Wiley.

Emery C. Thomas, County agent, Dublin, Ga., will deliver the Alumni address for the class. Mr. Thomas will speak in the chapel at 6:30 o'clock, on Sunday evening May 23.

MAY 22 1943

Members of the class expected to be present for the reunion activities are:

Mrs. Cornelia Whitfield Shaw, of Dayton, Ohio; Arthur J. McClung, Arthur L. Green, Wilton Robertson, Herman Robertson, Birmingham; Morris L. Martin, A. and M. college, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. Laura T. Jones, Mrs. Minnie Davis Williams, Washington, D. C.; Early J. Thornton, Huntsville, Ala., James T. McEnger, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mrs. Addie Motley Taylor, Mobile, Ala. Miss Georgene Williams, Detroit Mich.; Mrs. Irene Bledsoe Jones Dadeville, Ala.; Jack Hargrove Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mrs. Almetta Williams Campbell, Montgomery, Ala. Miss Georgia Stone, Sea View hospital, Staten Island, New York John Brooks, Snow Hill institute, Snow Hill, Ala.

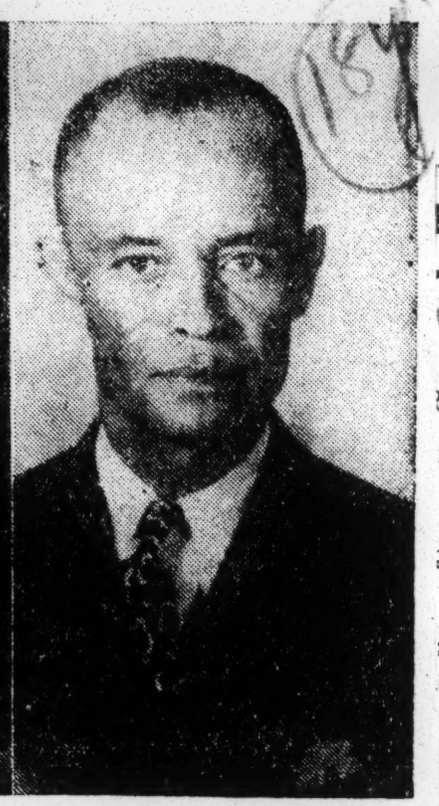
MAY 22 1943

Mrs. Florence Talbert Stephens, Detroit, Mich., Miss Naomi Perdue, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala.; Officer Steward First Class James H. McCartmy, Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Ga; James G. Heath, Birmingham, Ala.; Theodore Casselberry, Carrollton, Ala., Mrs. Frances Stevens Smallwood Anderson Smallwood, Lexington Ky.; Marshall V. Canada, Utica institute, Utica, Miss.; Lemuel Lockelair, Russell Turner, Marion, Ala. and P. M. Jones, Dixie Homes, Memphis, Tenn.

Negro Farm Agents Honored By Institute For Service

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

SAMUEL W. BOYNTON



EMORY C. THOMAS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 30. — Samuel W. Boynton, '26, and Emery C. Thomas, '33, were highly honored at commencement exercises held in the Institute Chapel last week.

MAY 31 1943

Boynton, Negro farm agent, Dallas County, Alabama, with headquarters at Selma, received the Tuskegee Alumni Citation for Meritorious Achievement in Agriculture and civic activities.

Thomas, Negro county agent, Dublin, Ga., was alumni speaker at the tenth anniversary reunion of the Class of 1933. He appeared on program with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, at Vesper Services held in the Institute Chapel Sunday evening, May 23.

Since his appointment at Dublin, Mr. Thomas has won high commendations from State and county officials because of his organizing ability and veterinary skills. One of Mr. Thomas' outstanding achievements was the organization of a grist mill operated by Negro farmers which is a successful commercial enterprise.

The citation awarded Samuel W. Boynton reads as follows:

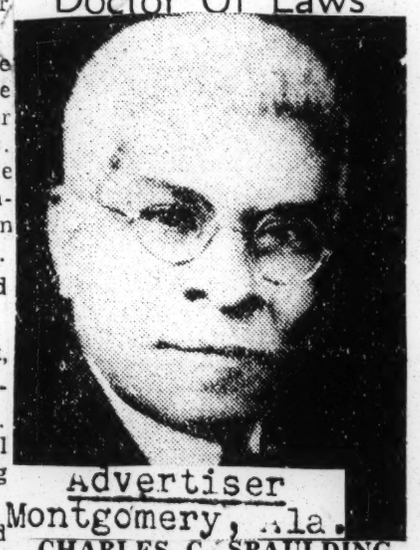
Citation for Public Service.

The Alumni Association of Tuskegee Institute holds that the objective of an education, as expressed by our beloved founder, is to render services to society; and that men and women in accepting the privilege of such education assume an obligation to their particular communities to exercise leadership in those civic, social and religious activities that are essential to democracy.

Samuel W. Boynton, an alumnus of Tuskegee Institute having, in the judgment of the Alumni Association, demonstrated in a marked degree practical acceptance of these obligations and responsibilities by public spirited citizenship, is hereby declared a worthy alumnus and awarded the alumni citation of useful citizen.

In making this citation, the Alumni Association acknowledges with pride the service which has reflected credit on the institute and its alumni. Awarded by Tuskegee Institute upon the recommendation of the Alumni Association and the Institute Committee on Meritotrious Awards.

Doctor Of Laws



Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

CHARLES C. SPAULDING

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, June 1.—Not the least interesting part of the commencement exercises at the institute last week was the reading of citations for honorary degrees, bestowed by President F. D. Patterson. The record shows that two who had rendered distinguished service were Plummer Bernard Young, editor of one of the outstanding Negro weekly newspapers, and Charles Clinton Spaulding, both of whom were awarded the degree of Honorary Doctor of Laws.

The citation read by President Patterson, as to Charles Spaulding, said:

JUN 2 1943

"Your pioneering efforts in the field of business have been crowned with a measure of success that is a tribute to your ability, your industry and your character of sterling worth. Your common sense approach to the problems incident to the advancement of the Negro race and your wholesome and persistent efforts and pronouncements in behalf of wise race relations have given you oracular status in the minds and hearts of the American people. Your wide affiliation in all relations looking to the betterment of mankind and your patriotic service to our nation demand the recognition which Tuskegee Institute gladly extends today in conferring upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws."

Wants South To Support Tuskegee Graduate School

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Seeking to broaden the graduate school idea at Tuskegee, which is to be subsidized by an annual state grant of $100,000, Emory Thomas, Negro farm agent of Georgia, suggested in a speech here Sunday that each Southern state contribute annually for the Negro graduate school at Tuskegee.

Thomas said he made his proposal as a guarantee that "the big institute annual commencement exercises bugaboo which arose in my native state of Georgia last year would never raise his head again, to say nothing of the troubles of white and Negro wish to

JUN 1 1943

130 Receive Degrees At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—One hundred and thirty students from wide-separated sections of the country received the degree of bachelor of science, June 1, from Tuskegee Institute at the annual commencement exercises held Monday afternoon in the chapel. The colorful academic procession, behind the institute band, proceeded from the Music hall down the main thoroughfare of the campus to the chapel where the afternoon exercises were held.

He was addressing members of the Tuskegee class of 1933 at the 10th reunion, and suggested that Governor Sparks invite the heads of other states to pass legislation authorizing an annual appropriation of $100,000, along with Alabama, for the Negro graduate school.

He said he disagreed with "some of our people" who had criticized a proposal that Alabama contribute to such a fund. His proposed school would include courses in law, medicine, pharmacy and agriculture.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

'Hold Fast To Faith,' Theme Of Sermon

Faith In God Held Key To Right's Triumph

Rev. Richardson

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "We are often reminded that we live in a topsy-turvy world. Yet in the midst of the JUN 5 1943 that you hold fast to these things: your faith in God, your faith in your fellowman, and your deep, abiding faith in yourselves," exhorted, the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, as he addressed the members of the graduating class in the Institute Chapel here on May 23. In these three," the speaker continued, "you will find power to abide the

Rev. Richardson

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Turning to the subject of having faith in other races, Chaplain Richardson told his audience to hold fast to your faith in your fellowman — your fellowman of other races, your fellowman of your own."

FAITH IN OTHER RACES

He said, "you hold faith in the ultimate triumph of right. This is necessary for life in any age, but it is imperative for a people handicapped as we are. This faith is not an empty optimism held in opposition to reality. It is a working condition based upon the one clear lesson that the troubles of our day have taught. We can understand now the word of the ancient Psalmist: "The earth is the Lord's."

"It doesn't belong to any man or group of men, although some men in vain conceit may dare to believe they own it. It cannot long be held by any nation or any race. The earth is the Lord's. Either we shall all live on it according to His rules, that is, according to the basic principles of righteousness and fair play, or else we shall not live

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

Tuskegee Plans Anniversary Fete

MAY 10 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 9.—Members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1933 will celebrate their Tenth Anniversary Reunion at the Institute, May 22, 23 and 24, in a very appropriate manner. For weeks members of the committee, all of whom are located here, have been thinking up many delightful features for the enjoyment of their classmates upon their return for the reunion occasion.

MAY 10 1943

Mrs. Vivian Hyde Moseley is chairman of the reunion committee for the class. Associated with her are Miss Irene B. Boroughs, Mrs. Emily Webb Shehee, Miss Willie L. DeLoney, Mrs. Selma T. Richardson, Mrs. Beatrice Johnson Trammell, Robert R. Bell, Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair, Lee A. Jones and William Wiley.

Emery C. Thomas, county agent, Dublin, Ga., will deliver the alumni address for the class. Mr. Thomas will speak in the chapel at 6:30 o'clock, Sunday evening, May 23.

MAY

Members of the class expected to be present for the reunion activities are: Mrs. Cornelia Whitfield Shaw, Dayton, Ohio; Arthur J. McClung, Arthur L. Green, Wilton Robertson, Herman Robertson, Birmingham; Morris L. Martin, A. and M. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. Laura T. Jones, Mrs. Minnie Davis Williams, Washington, D. C.; Early J. Thornton, Huntsville, Ala.; James T. McEnge, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mrs. Addie Motley Taylor, Mobile, Ala.; Miss Georgene Williams, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Irene Bledsoe Jones, Dadeville, Ala.; Jack B. Hargrove, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mrs. Almetta Williams Campbell, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Georgia Stone, Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, New York; John Brooks, Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Ala.; Mrs. Florence Talbert Stephens, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Naomi Perdue, State Teachers' College, Montgomery, Ala.; Officer Steward 1st Class James H. McCarthy, Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Ga.; James G. Heath, Birmingham, Ala.; Theodore Casselberry, Carrollton, Ala.; Mrs. Frances Stevens, Smallwood; Anderson Smallwood, Lexington, Ky.; Marshall V. Canada, Utica Institute, Utica, Miss.; Lemuel Locklair, Russell Turner, Marion, Ala.; and P. M. Jones, Dixie Homes, Memphis, Tenn.

MAY 10 1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Class of '33 Hold 10th Reunion

MAY 1

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 29—Plans for the Tenth Anniversary Reunion of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1933, which will be held at the Institute during the commencement season, May 24, engaged the attention of the reunion committee which met in the Alumni Headquarters on the Institute campus here this week. The committee has planned a wide variety of interesting events and entertainments.

MAY 1 1943

Those attending the meeting were Robert R. Bell, Lee A. Jones, Miss Irene B. Boroughs, Mrs. Emily Webb Shehee, Mrs. Selma Richardson, Miss Willie DeLoney, William Wiley, Mrs. Beatrice Johnson Trammell, Mrs. Vivian Hyde Moseley and Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair. Mrs. Moseley was named local chairman.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Editor Is Tuskegee Finals Speaker

MAR 15 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Editor P. B. Young Sr., of the Journal and Guide, will address the members of the graduating class at commencement exercises, which will be held in the Institute Chapel, beginning at 2:00 p. m., Monday, May 24, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced here this week.

Mr. Young was recently elected chairman of the board of trustees, Howard University, Washington, D. C. He is a trustee of Hampton Institute, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute and of the Anna T. Jeans Rural School Foundation (now the Southern Educational Foundation). He is a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation and a member of the national committee of the National Urban League. Mr. Young's wide interests have touched nearly every field in which the Negro has been striving upward. This includes the field of art and he is a director of the Crais House Art Center at Richmond, Va.

MAR 15 1943

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute. He will speak in the chapel at 2:00 p. m., Sunday, May 23. Rev. Richardson is a graduate of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and holds the S. T. B. degree from Harvard University and is nationally known both as a leader of young people and as a pioneer in improving rural religious life.

MAR 15 1943

President Patterson also announced that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and upon Editor Young, and that Samuel Boynton, County Farm Agent, Selma, Ala., will receive the Alumni Award for meritorious achievement.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Graduate School Urged for Negroes

MAR 24 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 23.—(AP) A suggestion that each southern state contribute $100,000 annually for establishment of a graduate school for Negroes here was made today by Emory Thomas, Laurens county (Georgia) Negro farm agent.

Addressing the 10th anniversary reunion of the Tuskegee Institute class of 1933, Thomas said that "by so doing the big booger-boo which arose in my native state of Georgia last year would never raise his head again to say that Negroes wish to go to white colleges."

He said he disagreed with "some of our people" who had criticized a proposal to call upon the state of Alaba[illegible] to contribute such a fund.

MAY 24 1943

Thomas, a member of the 1933 graduating class, has been a farm agent in Georgia for several years.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

EDITOR YOUNG TO SPEAK TO 'KEGEE GRADS

MAY 16 1943

TUSKEGEE, May 13. (ANP)—P. Bernard Young, Sr., editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., will address the members of the graduating class at commencement exercises which will be held in the Institute chapel beginning at 2:00 p.m. Monday, May 24, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announces.

MAY

Young has carved for himself a distinguished career in the field of journalism, but outside of his editorial office he has won a national position of leadership. He was recently elected chairman of the board of trustees, Howard university, Washington. He is a trustee of Hampton Institute, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute and of the Anna T. Jeans Rural School foundation (now the Southern Educational foundation).

MAY

He is a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation and a member of the national committee of the National Urban league. Mr. Young's wide interests have touched nearly every field in which the Negro has been striving upward. This includes the field of art and he is a directo rof the Crais House Art center at Richmond, Va.

MAY 16 1943

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee. He will speak in the chapel at 2:00 o.m., Sunday, May 23. Rev. Richardson is a graduate of Western Reserve university, Cleveland, and holds the S.T.B., degree from Harvard university and is nationally known both as a leader of young people and as a pioneer in improving rural religious life.

MAY

President Patterson also announced that the honorary degree of doctor of law will be conferred upon C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, and that Samuel Boynton, county farm agent, Selma, Ala., will receive the alumni award for meritorious achievement.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Farm Agent To Speak at Tuskegee

MAY 5 1943

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

DUBLIN, Ga., May 4.—Emory Thomas, Laurens county Negro farm agent, will deliver the alumni address in the chapel of Tuskegee Institute, Monday, May 24, according to Vivian Hyde Mosely, local chairman of the Tuskegee Alumni Association.

MAY 5

Thomas, a member of the 1933 graduating class, has been farm agent here several years, and prior to his coming to Laurens served other sections in Georgia. Due to his successes in agricultural activities and community leadership, Thomas was chosen speaker for the address marking the 10th anniversary of his class, Mosely said.

MAY 5 1943

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

'Kegee's Class Of '33 Hold 3-Day Reunion

MAY 23 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 20.—Members of the Tuskegee Institute class of 1933 will celebrate their tenth aniversary reunion at the institute, May 22, 23 and 24, in a very apropriate manner. For weeks members of the committee, all of whom are located here, have been thinking up many delightful features for the enjoyment of their classmates upon their return for the re-union occasion.

Mrs. Vivian Hyde Moseley is chairman of the Reunion committee for the class. Associated with her are: Miss Irene B. Boroughs, Mrs. Emily Webb Shehee, Miss Willie L. DeLoney, Mrs. Selma T. Richardson, Mrs. Beatrice Johnson Trammell, Robert R. Bell, Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair, Lee A. Jones and William Wiley.

MAY 23 1943

Emery C. Thomas, county agent, Dublin, Ga., will deliver the alumni address for the class. Mr. Thomas will speak in the chapel at 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening, May 23.

MAY 23 1943

Members of the class expected to be present for the reunion activities are: Mrs. Cornelia Whitfield Shaw, Dayton, O.; Arthur J. McClung, Arthur L. Green, Wilton Robertson, Herman Robertson, Birmingham; Morris L. Martin, A. and M. college, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. Laura T. Jones, Mrs. Minnie Davis Williams, Washington, D. C.; Early J. Thornton, Huntsville, Ala.; James T. McEnge, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mrs. Addie Motley Taylor, Mobile, Ala.; Miss Georgene Williams, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Irene Bledsoe Jones, Dadeville, Ala.; Jack B. Hargrove, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mrs. Almetta Williams Campbell, Montgomery, Ala.;

Miss Georgia Stone, Sea View hospital, Staten Island, New York; John Brooks, Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Ala.; Mrs. Florence Talbert Stephens, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Naomi Perdue, State Teachers college, Mont-

Memphis, Tenn. Dixie Homes, Officer Steward Jones, 1st Cl[illegible] James H. McCarthy, Naval Air station, Atlanta, Ga.; James G. Heath, Birmingham, Ala.; Theodore Casselberry, Carrollton, Ala.; Mrs. Frances Stevens Smallwood, Anderson Smallwood, Lexington, Ky.; Marshall V. Canada, Utica Institute, Utica, Miss.; Lemuel Locklair, Russell Turner, Marion, Ala., and P.M. bama.—Addressing the graduating

Tuskegee Grads Hear P. B. Young

Houston Informer

JUN 5 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. P. B. Young, publisher Norfolk Journal and Guide, pointed to the Atlantic Charter and Covenant of the United Nations as the bases for democratic action in the post-war world. Axis powers regarded as representative instruments, he said, "are not self-effectuating. We must first win the war, and to this effort we must dedicate the best that is in us."

Using as his subject, "Some Les-

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE GRADS HONORED — Samuel W. Boynton (left) and Emery C. Thomas, class of '26 and '33, respectively, who were honored at commencement exercises held in the Institute Chapel Monday, May 24. Boynton received the Tuskegee alumni citation for Meritorious Achievment in Agriculture and civic activities. Thomas, Negro County Agent, Dublin, Ga., was alumni speaker at the 10th anniversary reunion of the class of 1933.

MAY 29 1943

Editor Points To Lessons From War At Tuskegee Finals

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

MAY 29 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA — Addressing the graduating classes of Tuskegee Institute, on Monday, P. B. Young, publisher Norfolk Journal and Guide, pointed to the Atlantic Charter and Covenant of the United Nations as the bases for democratic action in the post-war world. These instruments, he said, "are not self-effectuating. We must first win the war, and to this effort we must dedicate the best that is in us."

Using as his subject "Some Lessons from the War," the speaker described the Atlantic Charter and the Covenant of the United Nations as unique and historic documents which those nations opposing the Axis powers regarded as representing the ideals for which they are fighting.

"The Covenant of the United Nations," said Mr. Young, "is the voice of a thousand million people of all races, cultures and religions, expressing their faith in the integrity of the Atlantic Charter. It pledged these peoples to employ their full resources, military or economic, on the side of the United States and Great Britain, in this global struggle for human freedom. Europeans of diverse racial stock, East Indians, South Africans, South Americans, Chinese, who differ in racial and cultural respects from the authors of the Atlantic Charter, joined in compact with them in one common purpose, to achieve victory over the enemies of freedom, to establish the right of self-government, and in the enjoyment of that right, to be free from fear and want."

MAY 29 1943

SEES NEW POST-WAR WORLD

Emphasizing what the war is teaching the present world, the speaker continued:

"This idea, embodied in the Atlantic Charter, envisages a new post-war world. It definitely discourages aggression — the overthrow and the absorption of the weak by the strong. It frowns upon imperialism, which is a less direct, more civilized form of exploitation of the weak by the strong.

MAY 29 1943

"It is recognition of the truth that a nation cannot survive in the present world by itself; that no nation, however rich in resources, is sufficient in itself. It is recognition of the truth that we cannot have peace and security in the world while some nations are rich and while others are poor; that we cannot have advancement in civilization while some nations are benighted and backward, while some others are enlightened and progressive.

"It is recognition of the truth that nations can no longer maintain in a position of isolation and deprivation a minority element of its own nationals and have the degree of solidarity and efficiency essential to its national defense, or its national prosperity."

The speaker illustrated this by saying that when it became necessary for the United States to raise an army the country found to its amazement that 40 per cent of all men of draft age of all races were rejected by the armed forces because they could not meet the required standards of physical and intellectual fitness.

"This," he said, "was due in part to governmental policies which tolerated different standards of living, different standards of education, and different standards of health."

"The war has taught us," he said, "that it is not only uneconomical but it is dangerous to the safety of our liberties to keep people poor and unhealthy. It has taught us that we cannot compete in war or in peace with nations that place a premium upon the development of virile and intelligent manpower and womanpower."

MAY 29 1943

URGES GRADUATES TO REMAIN SOUTH

Addressing himself to the graduating classes, Mr. Young spoke of liberal forces at work in the south and the nation and declared that young men and women graduating today have a great opportunity for leadership. "Some of you," he said, "who have the courage and vision to lead should remain in the south. The opportunities for constructive service and cooperation beckon to you. Here four-fifths of our race live, and it will be here that adjustments for satisfactory interracial relationships will be made. Stay on the ground where you can make your contribution.

Tuskegee Slate Annual Exercises Will Be Held Monday At Institute Chapel

MAY 23 1943

MAY 23 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, May 22.—In the annual commencement exercises, which will be held in the Institute chapel at 2 p.m. Monday, more than 100 students will receive the bachelor of science degree in agriculture, home economics, mechanical arts, commercial dietetics, physical education and education. Honorary degrees will be conferred upon Dr. P. B. Young, of Norfolk, Va., and C. C. Spaulding, widely known insurance executive of Durham, N. C. The alumni award will go to Samuel W. Boynton, Selma, for distinguished service in the field of agriculture and civic activities.

The commencement sermon will be preached Sunday at 2 p.m. by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, and Monday at the same hour Dr. P. B. Young, Norfolk Va., will deliver the commencement address. These exercises will he held in the chapel.

Tuskegee's war training programs for national defense, with students in the division of sheet metal, aircraft, woodwork and fabric covering, aircraft painting and doping and wing service, aircraft laboratory, engine maintenance, welding, lathe work in machine shop practice participating, will be featured in exercises which will be held in Logan Hall at 10 a.m. Monday.

Members of the alumni have begun to arrive for the various programs which have been arranged for their entertainment.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

100 Graduates

the 10th anniversary of his class, Mosely said.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Tuskegee Grads Told to Stay South

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—"Some of you who have the courage and vision to lead should remain in the South," P. B. Young, Sr., Norfolk, Va., publisher, told Tuskegee Institute's graduating class on Monday.

MAY 29

Mr. Young, who delivered the commencement address on "Some Lessons from the War," called attention to the liberal forces at work in the South and to the resultant opportunities for leadership here, where "adjustments for satisfactory interracial relationships will be made."

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Mr. Young and C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, with Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, reading the citations.

MAY

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

NEGRO GRADUATE SCHOOL IS URGED

MAY 25 1943

Southern States Would Advance Funds For Tuskegee

MAY 25 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 23—(AP)—A suggestion that each Southern state contribute $100,000 annually for establishment of a graduate school for Negroes here, was made Sunday by Emory Thomas, Laurens County, Georgia, Negro farm agent.

Addressing the 10th anniversary reunion of the Tuskegee Institute class of 1933, Thomas said that "by so doing, the big booger-boo which arose in my native state of Georgia last year would never raise his head again to say that Negroes wish to go to white colleges."

He said he disagreed with "some of our people" who had criticized a proposal to call upon the state of Alabama to contribute to such a fund.

"It is my personal opinion that Gov. Sparks should invite all of the governors from states where we have separate schools for the races and ask that they pass legislation in their respective legislatures to contribute $100,000 annually, along

Negro Farm Agent To Speak at Tuskegee

Special to THE CONSTITUTION

DUBLIN, Ga., May 4.—Emory Thomas, Laurens county Negro farm agent, will deliver the alumni address in the chapel of Tuskegee Institute, Monday, May 24, according to Vivian Hyde Mosely, local chairman of the Tuskegee Alumni Association.

Thomas, a member of the 1933 graduating class, has been farm agent here several years, and prior to his coming to Laurens served other sections in Georgia.

Due to his successes in agricultural activities and community leadership, Thomas was chosen speaker for the address marking

More than one hundred persons were candidates for degrees at the commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute, which was held in the Chapel at 2:00 o'clock, Monday afternoon, May 24. The candidates were presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, and the degrees were conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

MAY 29 1943

New York N. Y.
New York Age

Tuskegee Commencement

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—

18v-1943
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

To Dedicate Moton Gates At Tuskegee

MAR 27 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The dedication of "Moton Gates" at the entrance to Tuskegee Flying Training Field, named for the late Robert R. Moton, second president of Tuskegee Institute, will be an added feature of the annual Founder's Day Exercises, which will be held at the Institute on April 3 and 4.

Alabama's Governor, the Honorable Chauncey Sparks will deliver the Founder's Day address in the Institute Chapel at 2 p. m. Sunday, April 4.

MAR 27 1943

BUILT WISELY

"It is particularly fitting that the dedication of the Moton Gates be a part of the Founder's Day program," Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said.

"Dr. Moton built so wisely upon the foundation laid by Booker T. Washington, that Tuskegee developed and was ready for aviation training when the country needed it."

The speaker selected to deliver the dedicatory address has not yet been announced.

Negroes Told Segregation Must Remain

TUSKEGEE, ALA., (AP) — Governor Chauncy Sparks, of Alabama, declared yesterday that "absolute segregation" and "independent development" should govern the conduct of the white and Negro races in the South.

Sparks asserted, in addition, that "economic justice, a fair deal and all the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people" should be guaranteed Negroes.

In an address prepared for Founder's Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute, the Governor said he was "talking plain" about the "so-called problem" of race relations.

Elevation of the Negro race is, he said, a challenge "that forcefully tells us we shall be better off if we reach down and lift up a struggling, neighboring people to a higher plane of education and economic security."

Races Are Distinct

"The two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate, as they have always been since the creationg.

"No influences from outside should or can change these fundamental safety principles. Any effort to do so but intensifies the so-called problem and jeopardizes a friendly intercourse which bespeaks better conditions for both races."

Sparks contended that "outside agitation has been harmful," and added, "it can never be helpful. I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the Negro of the South to believe they can work out their own problems without interference from misguided agitators and demagogues. We should be freed from the demagogues among the whites and we should be freed from the social climbers among the Negroes."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Sparks Sees Tuskegee In State's Care

April 5, 1943

Advocates Resumption Of Pre-1881 Status In Founders Day Speech

Asking Legislation

Tells Negro Gathering At Institute Segregation Is Key To Happy Relations

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 4.—Pointing out that Tuskegee Institute began as a State institution, but that the State had since "stepped aside" and lost or surrendered its control, Gov. Chauncey Sparks, speaking at Founder's Day exercises here today, outlined a tentative program for making the institute again a part of the educational system of the State of Alabama. He said that appropriate recommendations would be made by him to the coming legislative session.

"The State should at least partially reclaim the position it held in 1881, when it was the founder and director of this institution," Gov. Sparks said. "It has too long remained apart from it. Tuskegee, if proper arrangements can be made, should be a part of the educational program Alabama should promote for the education of the negro. . . . For Alabama to neglect it is to lose this opportunity and to stand further beside the road and see others take over the education of the negro people.

"Here at Tuskegee should be aided schools now needed for the vocational and technical training of negroes and for educational advancement as teachers for their own race.

"Here the State should recognize responsibility and its duty and begin a mutually satisfactory plan of higher education for the negro race. We shall be short sighted if we longer delay. We may be a poor State, 'tis true, but we can make a beginning, as Booker Washington did, with almost nothing, and from there build, until some day we shall see the results of our training and of our labor and of the practices of friendship and justice among the two races.

Plans Definite Action

"It is my purpose to recommend to the approaching session of the Legislature of Alabama, legislation to carry into effect, as far as we shall be able, this program for Tuskegee, recognizing that we owe it an obligation and a debt and that in turn we should participate in the determination of its policies and in the control of its activities, as we do in all schools for the education of the white race."

Urging a spirit of cooperation and friendliness between the two races in the South, Gov. Sparks said "there should be no race question in the sense it is often used, which would mean, I think, a political issue, or an economic combat." Once fundamentals are agreed upon, there is no reason why the South should not be made a "happy home" for both races, he said.

Apr. 5, 1943

"There are two fundamentals which I have always announced and which I now reiterate, and which I think are essential to the happiness of the two peoples—first, absolute racial segregation; second, independent racial development," the Governor said. "The two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels, and should remain separate, as they have always been since the creation . . . . Outside agitation has been harmful. It can never be helpful. I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the negro of the South to believe they can work out their own problems and that without interference from misguided agitators and demagogs. We should be freed from the demagogs among the whites and we should be freed from the social climbers among the negroes."

Exploitation Over

Referring to the economic status of the negro, Gov. Sparks said: "I know there has been exploitation of the colored man, and a considerable measure of economic cheating that today should be over. And it will be when we place our relationship upon fixed bases and strive for the bigger and better things of life."

Gov. Sparks admonished against "wasting time, generating friction and antagonism by striving for non-essentials." "Segregation will preserve the purity of both races," he said. "This both races desire. Both have much to offer to the other. The negro race, among its great qualities, has a spirituality the whole world needs. In preserving its entity as a race it can and will enrich the world and all its peoples."

"Do you want civil rights?" Gov. Sparks asked his audience. "Then achieve them and you will possess them. Civil rights are achieved by training, by experience, by endurance, by accomplishments, intellectual, industrial and moral. No man is entitled to them except he who achieves them. It is not a matter of hope, but of works."

The colored man, he said further, has a right to economic justice and "a fair deal and all the protections of a civilized government. You are entitled to these and they should be guaranteed, and will."

Gov. Sparks paid tribute to the memory of Tuskegee's founder, Booker T. Washington, who, he said, "will ever stand out as one of the great servants of mankind, for while he represented a certain race, he was a contributor to the progress of all races and an example to people who strive for better conditions everywhere."

arks To Talk On askegee Program

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 3.—Gov. Chauncey Sparks will deliver the feature address Sunday afternoon when students, faculty, graduates and friends of Tuskegee Institute gather for the annual observance of Founder's Day on the campus. Gov. Sparks will speak at a program starting at 2 p.m. in the Institute Chapel.

The address of the State's chief executive will be the highlight of the program which will start with a breakfast at 8 a.m. in the cafeteria and will include dedication of the Moton Memorial Gates and the annual meeting of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society. Other events scheduled during the day are a review of students marching to chapel at 10:45 a.m. placing a wreath on the grave of Dr. George Washington Carver by the Montgomery-Tuskegee Club and open house at Carver Museum.

Preceding the observance of Founder's Day, the Institute Saturday will hold its annual observance of Trustee Day, when officials of the school from all parts of the country will be held at 10 a.m. Saturday in Dorothy Hall.

The annual alumni program will be held at 7:30 p.m. Saturday night in the chapel, at which time Maj. John A. Welch, professor of military science and tactics, will deliver the address.

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

Imes Scores Ala. Governor's Race Policy

FEB 25 1943

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aprfl 15—(ANP)—In an NAACP address, the president of Knoxville college, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, criticized the remarks made recently by the present governor of Alabama at Tuskegee. He read the governor's speech condoning segregation which appeared in the New York Times and said in his speech:

"This article, appearing in our nation's largest and ablest daily newspaper, could hardly be unrepresentative of what the governor really said and meant. It said plainly that which you and I know all too well, that a certain very considerable part of our nation is determined to 'keep the black man in his place,' and that the method of such action is the plan of absolute separation commonly called segregation."

He criticized the policy of segregation first because it is only artificial and can never succeed.

FEB 25 1943

"Black and white people in America was founded. If black men are good enough to have, much in common," he stated in the deserts of North Africa and the jungles of Guadalcanal ed.

Secondly, he said, the better-al for the four freedoms, it is time thinking people of both groups that we began the four freedoms have too much to do of real work right here at home!" he said. for America to bother with the pettiness and vanity of separation; and thirdly, segregation strikes a moral blow at all the great principles upon which our government

For Negro Education

In his Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute recently, Gov. Sparks declared that he would recommend to the Legislature in its approaching session action designed to increase the state's aid and participation in the school's program of Negro education.

The state, the governor said, gave the institute its first funds, and has "too long remained apart from it." He envisions Tuskegee as part of the educational program of Alabama for the Negro. Gov. Sparks especially stressed state aid for "the vocational and technical training of Negroes and for educational advancement as teachers for their own race." There no longer should be delay in taking action along these lines, and even if the state is relatively poor, it can make a beginning. He said,

In turn, the governor asserted, "we should participate in the determination of its policies and in the control of its activities, as we do in all schools for the education of the white race."

That the opportunities for the vocational, technical and professional education of Negroes should be extended as rapidly as possible, in Alabama and in the South generally, is obvious.

That Tuskegee Institute presents an exceptional opportunity for progress in this direction is equally apparent.

Gov. Sparks has spoken strongly in favor of broadening opportunities for Negroes to attain higher education and to enter "every channel of service among your people."

But there is another side to this than that of elemental justice. As the governor emphasized, progress is mutual. What helps one helps another, if it is sound progress. All the people of the South will profit from the progress of our Negro citizens.

There are sound and humanitarian grounds why the state of Alabama should do its utmost to contribute to the great work of Tuskegee Institute.

It is fitting that the white and colored people should work together in advancing educational opportunities for Negroes.

The state, as the government through which both peoples must function in so many ways, should be a participant in an enlarged Tuskegee program.

That institution will reach its fullest development, in a remarkable history of fine service, when all the people of the state cooperate to the maximum in its progress.

At the same time, we think it should be said that the success and service of the institute under its present program and direction have been so great that every effort should be made to safeguard, preserve and extend the fine principles and practices that have prevailed there. Although governments necessarily exercise an ultimate control over the educational institutions they maintain, a primary objective of that control is to preserve the fullest possible freedom for intellectual and human development.

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

A NEW GOVERNOR'S PHILOSOPHY AT TUSKEGEE

By I. Willis Cole

MAY 20 1943

Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, successor to former Governor Frank Dixon, one of the nation's most rabid race baters recently delivered the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute. From the report sent to the Negro press, it said that Governor Sparks' message was awa ed with much concern that his attitude on the race question might be contrasted with that of his infamous predecessor.

In his address Governor Sparks paid the usual tribute to the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the great Negro institution, the father of a program which revolutionized education in the South and over the nation. And the Governor might have added a word about the late George Washington Carver, who through his genius as an American Negro chemist made scientific discoveries and contributions to the soil of the land, and who was referred to as the saviour of the South.

MAY 2[illegible]

Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver were of course Negroes, and despite their ability, character, citizenship and their contribution to American life and the development of it, they were different from other members of the human race in America, and the place for Negroes who follow in their line must be absolutely separate and apart from these people called white, under the philosophy as preached by Governor Sparks at Tuskegee.

We don't know that Negroes will forget what Governor Sparks said about Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee in their pause over his pronouncements on the race question in regard to segregation and social equality.

MAY 20 1943

The news release to the Negro press did not carry as much of the kernel of the Governor's speech as that narrated by the reporters to the daily newspapers. From one daily we quote as follows: "The two race are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in divergent channels and should remain separate as they have always been since creation—No influence from outside should or can change these fundamental safety privileges—We should be freed from the demagogues among the whites and we should be freed from the social climbers among the Negroes."

Of course Governor Sparks like a majority of the most liberal of the white southern leaders is seeing red and more of it, as he ponders over what the war has already brought where the Negro is concerned, and he is beginning to increase his speed from the pursuing wolf which he thinks he sees closing up on him and his southern ilk, in the processes which he thinks are already operating as an aftermath of the world conflict. He therefore does not think anything about saying or doing anything about the Negro and his place in the American way of life that runs counter to the constitution of his country.

MAY 20 1943

Governor Sparks' statement in regard to the origin of the two races and their separation since creation, is out of tune with the Biblical and secular historians and anthropologists, and he is out of harmony with the truly democratic writers and speakers of his race who preach the doctrine that from one and the same blood sprang all mankind,—and Mr. Sparks must not be a disciple of the Christ, the Father of a religion which became the more universal because it enveloped a gospel of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, which neither in mind nor in matter, or in the spiritual nor material, differentiated between the soul, heart, color, race or in the condition of servitude of members of the human family on earth or in Heaven.

MAY 20 1943

And Governor Sparks forgets the history of his country as it relates to miscegenation or plain interracial intercourse, when he charges Negroes as the propagators of social climbing. Social equality among the races began with the trafficking of slave women from Africa to America, and it was not begun by the African slave men.

MAY 20 1943

In Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, we may have something different from former Governor Frank Dixon, but from his Tuskegee speech we are not able to recognize it to an appreciable degree.

TUSKEGEE FOUNDER'S DAY AUDIENCE HEARS GOV. SPARKS LAUD WASHINGTON

APR 18 1943

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE, April 15. (ANP) —"Booker T. Washington will ever stand out as one of the greatest servants of mankind, for while he represented a certain race, he was a contributor to the progress of all races and was an example to all people who strive for better conditions everywhere," said Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, delivering the Founders' Day address in the Institute chapel here Sunday afternoon.

APR 18 1943

"It is an inspiring, yet tragic story to read of his early days and struggles. He came among a people just out of slavery, with no historic or racial background of education, of culture, or of achievement. He began a labor of devotion among this primitive people and in order that they might be an asset of their country and an aid to the civilization of a nation which offered them so great opportunities. When we stop to think of his discouragements, of the almost impossibilities of his undertakings and of the slow progress he must have inevitably realized the first few years, we wonder at his courage, his determination, and his willingness to continue an almost hopeless task."

APR 18 1943

The chief executive referred to Tuskegee as an institution which Booker Washington never dreamed would be what it is today "but whose dream while a flickering candle ultimately blazed into a beacon light. Those who held Booker Washington's hand in this critical period deserve our tribut and our praise equally. . . . Without their faithfulness and loyalty we might not be here today celebrating a great achievement."

The governor said that the present generation should gain renowned courage from the sacrifices of the founders, and "we should rededicate ourselves to a continuation of the great service here begun." The governor stressed the significance of two principles taken from the philosophy of Booker Washington: "No man can keep another man down in the ditch without staying in the ditch with him," and "Let your bucket down where you are."

APR 18 1943

Speaking to his audience the governor said: "Do you want civil rights? Then achieve them and you will possess them. Civil rights are achieved by training, by experience, by endurance, by accomplishments. . . . Do you want economic justice? You are entitled to it. It should be guaranteed upon a basis of complete equality. Do you want a fair deal with all the protections of a civilized government? You are entitled to these and they should be guaranteed, and will. Do you want educational training? You are entitled to this and it should be granted more abundantly.

APR 18 1943

In closing the governor urged the Negro to let down his bucket where he is; that in the South he will find and shall be guaranteed by his white neighbor every opportunity, complete justice and a fair deal and assistance in every way in promoting the achievement of all things which a democracy guarantees.

APR 18 1943

Governor Sparks was presented by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees. Among those in the audience to hear the governor were Sen. R. H. Powell, Mr and Mrs. George C. Wright, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee; Mrs. Frances Bolton, congresswoman from Ohio, recently elected a member of the board of trustees, Tuskegee Institute; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; Col. Noel F. Farrish, commanding officer, Tuskegee Army Flying school; Lt.-Col. Richard Cumming, post surgeon, also of the Tuskegee Army Flying school; Maj. Robert Giles, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York City; Willis I. Peek, president, Tuskegee General Alumni association; Dr. Henry W. Hunter, Cleveland; Mrs. Naomi James Morgan, Cleveland; Jesse O. Thomas, Treasury department, Washington, D. C.

APR 18 1943

Immediately following the address by the governor the Montgomery (Ala.), Chapter of the Tuskegee Alumni association placed a wreath on the grave of Booker Washington.

At 4:00 o'clock the Moton gates at the Tuskegee Flying field No. 2 were dedicated. Claude A. Barnett, Tuskegee graduate and a trustee, delivered the principal address. Dr. Moton succeeded Booker Washington and served for more than 20 years as president. He visioned Tuskegee as a great aviation center and it was quite appropriate that the Tuskegee Flying field No. 2 should be named in his honor.

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The two-day celebration opened formally Saturday morning at 10:00 with the annual spring meeting of the board of trustees which was held in the Peabody Conference room in Dorothy hall. At 4:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon the members of the board and visitors assembled in Logan hall and witnessed demonstrations by the young women of the physical education department.

Governor Sparks said in his speech he would recommend to the approaching session of the legislature of Alabama, a program to put into effect support for training at Tuskegee on a graduate basis in the subjects outlined. He said also that state "in turn should participate in the determination of its policies and in the control of its activities, as we do in all schools for the education of the white races."

April 5, 1943

Alabama Governor Says State Should Educate Negroes

Tuskegee, Ala., April 5—(AP)—In a Founder's Day speech at Tuskegee Institute yesterday, Gov. Chauncey Sparks expressed the view that Negro education is the state's responsibility, and told students he will seek to make the famous Negro college founded by Booker T. Washington a division of the state system of education.

The Governor said that elevation of the Negro race in the South is a problem the South is "abundantly equipped and endowed" to solve without looking to other sources for "aid and comfort." He labeled as "demagogues" and "social climbers" agitators of the race question.

"When fundamentals of complete racial segregation and independent racial development are agreed upon between the two races," he said, "there should be no difficulty in building our social and business life in the South in harmony and peace, free of strife and jealousy."

He told the Negro students they are entitled to civil rights through training, experience, endurance and accomplishments.

He said the state of Alabama should begin a "mutually satisfactory plan of higher education for its Negro people, who are in intimate relationship with the economic progress of the South." He said the state owes an "obligation and debt" to Tuskegee and should participate in the "determination of its policies and control of its activities as we do in all schools for the education of the white race."

"It is my purpose," he said, "to recommend that the approaching Legislature put into effect, as far as we are able, a program to make Tuskegee a part of the educational program Alabama should promote for the Negro."

Dedicate 'Moton' Gates to Honor Late Educator

MAR 28 1943

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

MAR 28 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 19.—The dedication of "Moton Gates" at the entrance to Tuskegee Flying Training field, named for the late Robert R. Moton, second president of Tuskegee Institute, will be an added feature of the annual Founder's Day exercises, which will be held at the institute on April 3 and 4. Alabama's governor, the Honorable Chauncey Sparks, will deliver the Founder's Day address in the institute chapel at 2:00 p. m., Sunday, April 4.

MAR 28 1943

"It is particularly fitting that the dedication of the Moton Gates be a part of the Founder's Day program," Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said. "Dr. Moton built so wisely upon the foundation laid by Booker T. Washington, that Tuskegee developed and was ready for aviation training when the country needed it."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Alabama Governor Makes Ridiculous Statements In Address At Tuskegee

Apr. 10, 1943

THERE IS NO intelligent mind on earth today that believes the stupid nonsense that issued from the lips of Governor Sparks, of Alabama, last Sunday at Tuskegee Institute. The Governor declared that "absolute segregation" and "independent development" should govern the conduct of the white and Negro races in the South.

Then he talked about "economic justice, a fair deal and all the opportunity of entering every channel of service among YOUR PEOPLE".

In order to carry out complete "segregation", it would be necessary for Negroes to elect their own Governor, judges, sheriffs and other legislative and administrative officials. This would necessitate a separate state house, tax collectors and a complete dual state government. No white man could enter the black capitol and no black man could enter the white capitol. The taxes would have to

E. Street, Mrs. Harriette Derricotte Webb, Earl Sorrell, Emery Fears, Clarence W. Hunt, Mrs. Harriette Cowen Poole, Major John A. Welch, Mrs. Vera Peterson, Mrs. Clemmie Terrell and Mrs. Zetella Bryant Wheatt. The alumni representative, who will be selected from the class of 1923, will speak at the annual meeting of the board of trustees. Present were Harold Webb, chairman; Virginia Hunt Bowles, secretary; Charles B. Reynolds, William

Tuskegee Class of 23 In Anniversary Reunion

Apr. 10, 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 11—Members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1923 assembled here this week and discussed matters pertaining to the 20th Anniversary Reunion of the class which will be held at the institute, April 3 and 4, at the time of the annual meeting of the board of trustees. Present were Harold Webb, chairman; Mrs. Virginia Hunt Bowles, secretary; Charles B. Reynolds, William

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.
Edited by S. W. GARLINGTON

ALABAMA

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., has remained in the news headlines since Poll Tax Governor Sparks delivered the Founder's Day address April 4, and declared that the segregation of Negroes in the South will remain "absolute . . . permanent . . . and eternal . . . as it has always been since creation." In outlining his racial policy he observed that Northern philanthropy has long been the mainspring of Tuskegee's support. He saw a danger in this arrangement to the growth of "sound racial views" on the part of Southern Negroes. Said he:

"The state should, at least partially, reclaim the position it held in 1881, when it was the founder and director of this institution. . . . For Alabama to neglect it is to lose this opportunity and to stand further beside the road and see others take over the education of the Negro people."

"Outside agitation has been harmful. It can never be helpful. . . . We should be freed . . . from the social climbers among the Negroes" said Sparks as he warned his audience against "fixing your eyes upon rainbows' ends, or imaginary social, political or economic conditions." He further said "such things are nonessentials" and those Negroes who agitate for them are "wasting time, generating frictions and antagonisms."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SPARKS ASKS ECONOMIC JUSTICE FOR NEGRO RACE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 4—(AP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, declared here Sunday that "absolute segregation" and "independent development" should govern the conduct of the white and Negro races in the South.

Sparks asserted, in addition, that "economic justice, a fair deal and all the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people" should be guaranteed Negroes.

In an address prepared for delivery at Founder's Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute, the governor said he was "talking plain" about the "so-called problem" of race relations.

Elevation of the Negro race is, he said, a challenge "that forcefully tells us we shall be better off if we reach down and lift up a struggling, neighboring people to a higher plane of education and economic security."

"Races Are Distinct"

"The two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate, as they have always been since the creation.

"No influences from outside should or can change these fundamental safety principles. Any effort to do so but intensifies the so-called problem and jeopardizes a friendly intercourse which bespeaks better conditions for both races.

Sparks asked, "Do we have our eyes upon rainbows' ends, or imaginary social, political or economic conditions? Or, do we have our minds, eyes and determination fixed upon enduring things . . .?

"Does it make any difference whether I ride in the front end or in the rear end of a bus? Does it make any difference that I have my home and you have yours and that we live apart socially? Are we not wasting time, generating friction and antagonism, by striving for non-essentials?

"What does it profit you, or me, if we gain all these things and at the same time lose the support, respect and friendship of our neighbor?"

Exploitation Is Deplored

The governor said "I know there has been exploitation of the colored man and a considerable measure of economic cheating that today should be over. And it will be when we place our relationships upon fixed bases and strive for the bigger and better things of life."

Sparks contended that "outside agitation has been harmful," and added, "It can never be helpful. I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the Negro of the South to believe they can work out their own problems without interference from misguided agitators and demagogues. We should be freed from the demagogues among the whites and we should be freed from the social climbers among the Negroes."

Can Tuskegee Afford It?

The Tuskegee Founder's Day message of Governor Chauncey M. Sparks, in which he proposed that the state of Alabama regain control over that institution, should be given serious consideration and study.

Stated in briefest outline, the governor would have the state legislature begin efforts, at once, to restore Tuskegee as a part of the state's educational system and to regain the relationship that was surrendered back in 1881 when the state gave up control. The governor feels that Tuskegee can become under state supervision, a most important factor in the state's higher education for the Negro.

Under the impact of the swift transition from private to public support to education, and urged on by the pinch of the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines' case, it is inevitable that some long-range view of higher education for Negroes be taken by the southern states. But, considering the financial condition of Alabama, the irritating sales tax now in effect throughout the state, together with the other handicaps such a course would bring, we should not wish to see such a worthy institution pass into the hands of Alabama at this time.

Moreover, Alabama already has the set-up with which to fulfill the necessary higher education program for Negroes. For example, there could be no sound argument why The State Teachers College should not be greatly strengthened and expanded in its functions. The Normal School at Normal, Alabama could be strengthened into a standardized, accredited 4-year college, thus leaving the graduate work to be done by the State Teachers' College.

But as things stand now, both the State Teachers' College at Montgomery and the A. & M. College at Normal, are limping along with incomparable and inadequate budgets to carry on the broad services which are becoming more imperative each year.

Does Alabama really want to help higher education for Negroes in the proposal by its governor? Can she afford to take over Tuskegee at such a time as this? Does Tuskegee want it?

South's Whites and Negroes Can Solve Own Problems, Sparks Says at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— (AP) —Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama declared here yesterday that "absolute segregation" and "independent development" should govern the conduct of the white and negro races in the south.

Sparks asserted, in addition, that "economic justice, a fair deal and all the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people" should be guaranteed negroes.

In an address prepared for delivery at Founder's day exercises at Tuskegee Institute, the governor said he was "talking plain" about the "so-called problem" of race relations.

Elevation of the negro race is, he said, a challenge "that forcefully tells us we shall be better off if we reach down and lift up a struggling, neighboring people to a higher plane of education and economic security."

"The two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate, as they have always been since the creation.

"No influences from outside should or can change these fundamental safety principles. Any effort to do so but intensifies the so-called problem and jeopardizes a friendly intercourse which bespeaks better conditions for both races."

Sparks asked, "do we have our eyes upon rainbows' ends, or imaginary social, political or economic conditions? Or, do we have our minds, eyes and determination fixed upon enduring things . . .?

"Does it make any difference whether I ride in the front end or in the rear end of a bus? Does it make any difference that I have my home and you have yours and that we live apart socially? Are we not wasting time, generating friction and antagonism, by striving for non-essentials?

"What does it profit you, or me, if we gain all these things and at the same time lose the support, respect and friendship of our neighbor?"

The governor said, "There has been exploitation of the colored man and a considerable measure of economic cheating that today should be over. And it will be when we place our relationships upon fixed bases and strive for the bigger and better things of life."

Sparks contended that "outside agitation has been harmful," and added, "it can never be helpful. I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the negro of the south to believe they can work out their own problems without interference from misguided agitators and demagogues. We should be freed from the demagogues among the whites and we should be freed from the social climbers among the negroes."

Advocates Absolute Segregation of Whites and Negroes

Tuskegee, Ala., April 5—(AP)—The conduct of white and negro races in the South should be governed by "absolute segregation" and "independent development," says Alabama's governor, Chauncey Sparks.

In an address prepared yesterday for founder's day exercises at Tuskegee Institute, Gov. Sparks asserted that "economic justice, a fair deal and all the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people" should be guaranteed negroes.

Declaring that he was "talking

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Founder's Day

Spaulding Criticizes Alabama Governor For Tuskegee Speech

Insurance Executive Praises Sparks for Appropriation Stand

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) —"It would have been better for you to have omitted any reference to segregation," stated C. C. Spaulding in a letter to Chauncey Sparks, governor of Alabama, and principal speaker at Founders Day exercises at Tuskegee.

Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company, explained that the greatest evil of segregation is that it often lends to discrimination, that "it's a known fact that segregation is here — has been here in the south for a long time — and doubtless will remain for some time."

He told the governor that "the Negroes, especially those in the North, have made considerabl comment on your speech at Tuskegee."

Spaulding commented that although he has been a constant visitor to Tuskegee for the past 25 years, he was most greatly impressed on his last visit, to note the present program and progress of the institution. He said he spent about two hours at the Tuskegee army air field and met the commanding officer and many of his assistants, and that "after talking with them, I feel that they have a sane view of the whole racial setup."

He told the governor that he had talked with Dr. Patterson who seems impressed with the idea of the state supporting graduate work at Tuskegee. "I too, think it is best for Tuskegee to accept assistance from the state," he said.

"As I view the progress being made at Tuskegee," Spaulding stated, "it seems to me that any state would be proud to have such an institution domiciled in its community. You have a fine state and some fine men and women of our race are located there. They have their feet on the ground and are aspiring to elevate their own group and bring about better race relations on an amicable basis.

"I find the trouble with most of our southern governors has been that they do not know the real intent and motive of Negroes and instead of finding out, as you are trying to do now, what is best for both groups and suggesting a solution, they are inclined to refrain from getting the facts or doing anything about the matter."

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Founders Day

Segregation Preserves Purity Of Races— Sparks

Atlanta Daily World

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— (SNS) — Alabama's governor, Chauncey Sparks, speaking here Sunday at the annual Tuskegee Institute Founder's Day observance in Institute Chapel, praised the ideals of Booker T. Washington and reiterated his basis for complete accord among Southerners in the new fight for progress.

He said, "we shall be better off if we reach down and lift up the struggling, neighboring people to a higher plane of education and economic security."

The Governor offered this racial pattern: "The two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and remain separate, since they have always been since creation."

Governor Sparks pledged to promote racial good will in the South by "absolute racial segregation" and "independent racial development" which must be promoted without the assistance of "outside Theorists" and "inside demagogues."

He declared that "segregation preserves the purity of both races and that economic advancementtions should be granted all men without reference to climate or color."

Governor Sparks offered a rangy program of high education for Negroes and hinted that he would ask the incoming Alabama legistature to make arrangements for the State of Alabama to resume control and support of Tuskegee." "Tuskegee," he declared, "should be supported by the State of Alabama if the proper arrangements can be made I intend to ask the legislature to assume the responsibility.

In paying tribute to Booker T. Washington, he praised the great educator for his belief "that no man can keep another down in a ditch without remaining down with him," and "that Negroes should let down their buckets where they are."

Lashing out at "outside Theorists and inside demagogues" who are ruining relations among black and whites in the South, Governor Sparks maintained that "no outside influence jeopardize the relationship which enables black and white people to live apart socially."

His address, perhaps the shortest ever to be rendered at the Tuskegee's Founder's Day observance, was used to reemphasize the Governor's racial views. He openly said that his prime reason for accepting the speaking invitation from Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, was to explain his ideas about Negro-white relations in Alabama.

CLEAR-CUT STATEMENT IS MADE CONCERING RACIAL ISSUE

As a consistent supporter of the idea of giving the negro greater educational and economic opportunities the Herald is glad to note that Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama has clearly and succinctly outlined the existing problems with respect to race relations. His statement came in a speech he made to a negro audience at Tuskegee Institute.

Unfortunately for both races there has been some timidity on the part of the more conservative white and colored leaders about clearly expressing themselves as to what race relations were practicable and desirable.

And in this respect Governor sparks has rendered a distinct service to the cause of better race relations.

"Absolute segregation and independent development should govern the conduct of the white and negro races in the South," the governor told his audience.

"Elevation of the negro race is a challenge that forcefully tells us we shall be better off if we reach down and lift up a strugging neighboring people to a higher plane of education and economic security.

"The two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels, and should remain separate as they have always been since creation."

The Herald is glad that the governor made reference to outside interference, which phase of the problem we have often discussed in this column. "Outside agitation has been harmful and it can never be helpful," he said.

And he concluded: "We should be freed from the demagogues among the whites and we should be freed from the social climbers among the negroes."

The negro problem can best be guided toward a solution by the sincere friends of the colored race who are disposed to face the facts with respect to relations between the two groups.

The negro has made definite progress in the South in recent years and is destined to make other important gains in the years ahead. Much of his progress will depend, of course, upon wise leadership from members of his own race and a frank but sincere approach to the problem by white leaders — men such as Governor Sparks of Alabama. — The Augusta Herald.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes Assured Fair Deal In Sparks' Tuskegee Speech

APR 5 1943

Governor Scores Outside Influence In Founders Day Talk At Noted Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Guarantee for "economic justice, a fair deal and all the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people" was given to the Negroes of Alabama by Gov. Chauncey Sparks in a "plain-talk" speech given Sunday at the Founders Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute.

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Though urging "independent development" and "absolute segregation," Gov. Sparks declared the elevation of the Negro race to be a challenge "that forcefully tells us we shall be better off if we reach down and lift up a struggling, neighboring people to a higher plane of education and economic security."

The two races, he said, are distinct. "They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate as they have always been since the creation."

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SCORING OUTSIDE interference as demogoguery, he continued, "I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the Negro of the South to believe they can work out their own problems without interference from misguided agitators and demagogues."

Civil rights for Negroes, he believes, "must be achieved by training, experience, endurance and by intellectual, industrial and moral accomplishments.

SCORING OUTSIDE

"Economic justice, a fair deal, and all the protections of a civilized government, educational training and the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people" should be granted, protected and guaranteed for Negroes, he declared.

"There is a larger duty resting upon the people of the South to grant to the members of the Negro race a bigger and broader field of education.

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"Ignorance is a burden. Poverty is an economic disease. What makes you poor makes me also poor. You cannot remain down without, at the same time, dragging me with you."

PAYING TRIBUTE to the work accomplished by Tuskegee Institute, Gov. Sparks said he would recommend a broader program for the college to the Legislature at the coming session. Vocational, technical and teacher training should be expanded, he said.

Booker T. Washington, he said, in tribute to Tuskegee's founder, was "one of the great servants of Mankind, for while he represented a certain race, he was a contributor to the progress of all races and an example to people who strive for better conditions everywhere."

The program opened with an academic procession headed by President F. D. Patterson, and was followed by the dedication of the Moton Gates. The dedication address was given by Claude A. Barnett, Tuskegee '06, now a well-known Chicago publisher.

The Founders Day observance began Saturday morning and was highlighted with a Saturday night program featuring the addresses of Maj. John A. Welch, acting professor of military science and tactics; J. Julius Flood, personnel director, and Louis A. Rabb, assistant secretary of labor.

APR 5 1943

Maj. Welch traced the history of Tuskegee under its founder, and Flood summarized the activities of institute graduates in World War II.

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Afro-American

Tuskegee Head Talks at Alumni Conference

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The North Central Regional Tuskegee Alumni Association held its third annual conference here August 7 and 8 at the Center Avenue YM, with Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute delivering the closing address, on Sunday.

AUG 21 1943

Baltimore, Md

The organization presented Dr. Patterson $900 in war bonds for the work of the school. The Tuskegee clubs and the amount of bonds each purchased are: Detroit, $400; Chicago, $200; Cleveland, $100; Pittsburgh, $50 and New York, $25. Individuals present gave $125.

Patterson Says Negro's Struggle Part of World Fight for Freedom

MAR 19 1943

BIRMINGHAM. — "Because they are closely related in fact, we must, in our own thinking, associate our aspirations and activities for full citizenship status with the great struggle of our country and allies against Axis tyranny on a world scale," Dr. F. D. Patterson declared here recently at a banquet given in observance of the 6th Anniversary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

MAR 19 1943

Approximately 200 guests applauded Dr. Patterson and other speakers who paid tribute to the work and achievements of the youth organization. Dr. James E. Jackson, Jr., Educational Director of the S.N.Y.C. reviewed the history and program of the militant youth group.

"The historic task of our generation is to gain the goal of complete citizenship rights just as freedom from slavery was the historic task of Lincoln and Douglass' generation. Jackson declared "to achieve our objective, requires that we carry the fight against all manner of discrimination to gain the immediate right to use our whole energies in the war against the common enemy of all mankind - the Nazi Axis."

MAR 19 1943

James E. Kelley, Grand Secretary of the IBPOEW was toastmaster and presided over a speakers table of prominent Southerners among whom were Bishop B. G. Shaw, Father J. Clyde Perry, Asbury Howard, I.U.M.M.S.W. (CIO), Norman Randall, Acipco Y.M.C.A. Mrs. H. C. Bryant, National Board Y.W.C.A., W. H. Hollins, NAACP, Mrs. Sallie Anderson, City Federation of Colored Womens Clubs, Eb Cox, SWOC, (CIO), Chief Petty Officer, James Smith, USN, Lt. Robert Johnson, Rev. John Hunter, L. H. Britt, AFL.

MAR 19 1943

In his speech, Dr. Patterson stated that, "Never before in history have so many peoples and nations been engaged in a struggle for freedom at one and the same time. It is silly to imagine that Negroes will not also raise their sights on freedom now."

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"Every advance Negroes make toward removing barriers to their full citizenship expression adds that much more strength to the cause of the United Nation's Victory. Likewise, our own future as a people depends on a United Nation's Victory."

Dr. Patterson emphasized the common economic, political and patriotic interest which the plain people of the South. Negro and white share, which he declared, "are greater than and will overcome the racial demogogy that small band of white Southerners who have a vested interest in a backward South."

He defined the demands of Negroes as "simple democratic tenets: the right to work all jobs with equal pay and ith opportunity to advance; the ee-dom of the ballot; protection in their civil rights, freedom to develop as a people in accordance with ability; freedom to serve the Country with dignity and equal opportunity.

Dr. Patterson paid high tribute to the Southern Negro Youth Congress for the "fine, constructive work it has done." Telling of the hardships the young people in the leadership of the S.N.Y.C., have faced, he attributed their success to the fact that "they wouldn't sell their right to anyone in spite of tempting offers and overbearing difficulties.

"They have been able to build their movement and in the process have achieved a character and maturity far beyond their years. They put us old ones to shame the way they drive to the point of things."

Patterson Addresses SNYC Banquet

TUSKEGEE PRESIDENT EXPRESSES ARMY WILL SOON START TRAINING COLORED BOMBERS

Houston, Tex. Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Expressing the hope that the army air corps may see its way clear in the near future to start the development of plans for training Negroes as bomber pilots, Dr. F D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, pointed out here this week that the next logical step was the opening of bomber pilot and bombardier training to Negroes.

Dr. Patterson said that "Not only would this give Negroes entrance into another desirable unit in the armed forces of the nation but it would serve to make the most effective use of the young men who, while failing to secure their wings as fighter pilots, may be qualified to serve as bombardiers.

50 Percent Fail to Make Grade

"Approximately 50 per cent of the men who go in training for fighter pilots fail to complete that course," said Dr. Patterson. "This should not be a stigma upon these young men who are the very finest of Negro youth. They are well educated, fine specimens physically and only because of some little defect in coordination or some minor failure to fulfill all the rigid requirements for fighter pilots, many find themselves 'washed out' and at present ineligible to other phases of flying in the air corps. The shock of this failure in the early training period to some who did not realize that through no fault of their own they were unable to make the grade, produced temporary but severe reaction in one or two cases.

"White flying cadets are 'washed out' at approximately the same rate that Negro cadets are. Out of every class which starts, approximately 50 per cent get through. White pilots however, are often transferred to bomber schools where they have an opportunity to qualify as bomber plane pilots, as bombardiers, navigators or some other phase of aviation. Negro cadets who 'washed out' have not had this opportunity because no bomber schools have been opened to Negroes. They have, it is true, been frequently given the privilege of training as officers in some other branch of the service."

Should Admit Race To Bombing Schools

"If Negroes are admitted to bombing schools, it will greatly increase the number of Negro flying officers. The fighter pilot is of course in a preferred class. He is the cynosure of all eyes. He gets the major share of glory and adulation because he operates singly. Most of the decorations, and citations and much of the individual credit is earned by fighters like the boys of the 99th because they operate single handed, flying and fighting in spectacular fashion by themselves.

Bombers, Too, Have Vital Role

"The bomber pilot must share his glory. The bombardier gets the credit if his bombs drops effectively. The navigator gets credit if the ship is properly placed. There must be whole teams trained to work together. That will be a fine experience for Negro flyers.

"I am exceedingly gratified with the fine progress which is being made by our cadets at Tuskegee, and am confident that every Negro will thrill with pride when the 99th and our other fighter pilots have an opportunity to demonstrate their worth. I predict that the 99th will make a record of which the entire army air corps will also be proud and am very confident that the very atmosphere in which these men trained has been a potent factor in their development."

18y-1943
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Governor Sparks to Speak At Tuskegee Founders Day

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 24.—Gov. Chauncey Sparks has accepted the invitation of the Founders Day Committee to deliver the annual Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute on Sunday, April 4, in the Institute Chapel, President F. D. Patterson announced today.

Governor Sparks joins a long line of distinguished Southerners who have delivered the annual eulogy on Booker T. Washington who came to Alabama in 1881 to found Tuskegee Normal School and who devoted the remainder of his life to promoting better understanding and mutual helpfulness between the races.

Among the distinguished Southerners who have been Founders Day speakers are: Hon. Emmett O'Neal, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Hon. Josephus Daniel, Dr. James Hardy Dilliard, Dr. Edwin Mims, Hon. John Temple Graves II, and Jackson Davis.

Other American leaders who have paid tribute to the life and work of Booker T. Washington on Founders Day are: Hon. Herbert Hoover, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Hon. James A. Farley, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Dr. Emmett Jay Scott, Dr. Francis G. Peabody, Dr. G. Lake Imes. The first Founders Day address was delivered in 1917 by Hon. William G. Wilcox; the 1942 speaker was Dr. Robert E. Park.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

GOV. SPARKS AT TUSKEGEE

The Tuskegee Founder's Day address of Governor Sparks, will prove a valuable contribution to the discussion of Alabama's education problems and will present to the legislature a subject that has been neglected.

Stated briefly, the governor proposes that the State of Alabama begin efforts to restore Tuskegee as a part of Alabama's educational system and to regain the relationship that was surrendered back in 1881 when the state gave up all control.

The governor feels that the institution can become, under state supervision, a most important factor in the state's higher education of the Negro, and that both the state and the Negro race will benefit by the state assumption of its obligations in that respect.

Governor Sparks repeated what he has often said before regarding the relations of the two races which live side by side in the South; that there are two fundamentals in that relationship which must always be respected. First he named absolute racial segregation, and second, independent racial development. "The two races are distinct," he said. "They occupy spheres of life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels, and should remain separate as they have always been since creation." Each race has "much to offer the other." As for civil rights the governor urged his hearers to "achieve them and you will possess them." "Civil rights," he said, "are achieved by training, by experience, by endurance, by accomplishments, intellectual, industrial and moral. No man is entitled to them except he achieve them. It is not a matter of hope but of works."

Through the years the Alabama State government has made a regular appropriation to Tuskegee but it has been little more than a token payment. Soon the state is going to be called upon to do something very definite in the way of providing for opportunity for higher education of members of the Negro race. Our Negro normal schools are doing excellent work, but ultimately the courts are going to insist that the Negro be given an opportunity for such development as he is capable of receiving in the realms of higher education. Other states are already taking steps to make such provision.

Whatever is done with regard to the governor's suggestion at Tuskegee it is a subject which promises more and more to engage public attention, and with the governor's sponsorship may well become a vital topic to the approaching session of the state legislature.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

For Negro Education

In his Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute recently, Gov. Sparks declared that he would recommend to the Legislature in its approaching session action designed to increase the state's aid and participation in the school's program of Negro education.

The state, the governor said, gave the institute its first funds, and has "too long remained apart from it." He envisions Tuskegee as part of the educational program of Alabama for the Negro. Gov. Sparks especially stressed state aid for "the vocational and technical training of Negroes and for educational advancement as teachers for their own race." There no longer should be delay in taking action along these lines, and even if the state is relatively poor, it can make a beginning, he said.

In turn, the governor asserted, "we should participate in the determination of its policies and in the control of its activities, as we do in all schools for the education of the white race."

That the opportunities for the vocational, technical and professional education of Negroes should be extended as rapidly as possible, in Alabama and in the South generally, is obvious.

That Tuskegee Institute presents an exceptional opportunity for progress in this direction is equally apparent.

Gov. Sparks has spoken strongly in favor of broadening opportunities for Negroes to attain higher education and to enter "every channel of service among your people."

But there is another side to this than that of elemental justice. As the governor emphasized, progress is mutual. What helps one helps another, if it is sound progress. All the people of the South will profit from the progress of our Negro citizens.

There are sound and humanitarian grounds why the state of Alabama should do its utmost to contribute to the great work of Tuskegee Institute.

It is fitting that the white and colored people should work together in advancing educational opportunities for Negroes.

The state, as the government through which both peoples must function in so many ways, should be a participant in an enlarged Tuskegee program.

That institution will reach its fullest development, in a remarkable history of fine service, when all the people of the state cooperate to the maximum in its progress.

At the same time, we think it should be said that the success and service of the institute under its present program and direction have been so great that every effort should be made to safeguard, preserve and extend the fine principles and practices that have prevailed there. Although governments necessarily exercise an ultimate control over the educational institutions they maintain, a primary objective of that control is to preserve the fullest possible freedom for intellectual and human development.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Sparks To Speak At Founder's Day Program Sunday

Moton Gates Will Be Dedicated On Institute Campus

Chauncey Sparks, governor of Alabama, will deliver the feature address next Sunday afternoon when students, faculty, graduates and friends of Tuskegee Institute gather for the annual observance of Founder's Day on the campus. Gov. Sparks will speak at a program starting at 2 p. m. in the Institute chapel.

The address of the state's chief executive will be the highlight of program which will start with a breakfast at 8 a. m. in the cafeteria and will include dedication of the Moton Memorial Gates and the annual meeting of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society. Other events scheduled during the day are a review of students marching to chapel at 10:45 a. m., placing of a wreath on the grave of Dr. Dr. George Washington Carver by the Montgomery-Tuskegee Club and open house at Carver Museum.

Preceding the observance of Founder's Day, the Institute Saturday will hold its annual observance of Trustee Day, when officials of the school from all parts of the country will be here for their annual meeting. The meeting of the trustees will be held at 10 a. m. Saturday in Porter Hall.

The annual alumni program will be held at 7:30 p. m. Saturday night in the chapel, at which time Maj. John A. Welch, professor of military science and tactics, will deliver the address.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Sparks Proposes Institute Return To State System

APR 8 - 1943

Legislature Will Be Asked To Pass Enabling Measure

APR 8 - 1943

A tentative program whereby Tuskegee Institute would return as a part of the state's educational system was outlined by Gov. Chauncey Sparks in his address last Sunday at Founder's Day exercises at the Institute. Legislation looking to this objection, he said, will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

"The State should at least partially reclaim the position it held in 1881, when it was the founder and director of this institution," Gov. Sparks said. It has too long remained apart from it. Tuskegee, if proper arrangements can be made, should be a part of the educational program Alabama should promote for the education of the negro . . . For Alabama to neglect it is to lose this opportunity, and to stand further beside the road and see others take over the education of the negro people.

"Here the State should recognize responsibility and its duty and begin a mutually satisfactory plan of higher education for the negro race. We shall be short sighted if we longer delay. We may be a poor State, 'tis true, but we can make a beginning, as Booker Washington did, with almost nothing, and from there build, until some day we shall see the results of our training and of our labor and of the practices of friendship and justice among the two races.

The colored man, he said further, has a right to economic justice and "a fair deal and all the protections of a civilized government. You are entitled to these and they should be guaranteed, and will." APR 8 - 1943

Gov. Sparks paid tribute to the memory of Tuskegee's founder, Booker T. Washington, who, he said, "will ever stand out as one of the great servants of mankind, for while he represented a certain race, he was a contributor to the progress of all races and an example to people who strive for better conditions everywhere."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

To Dedicate Moton Gates At Tuskegee Founder's Day

MAR 20 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The dedication of the Moton Gates at the entrance to the Tuskegee Primary Flying Field where flying cadets are trained for Uncle Sam's Army will be a feature of the Founder's Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute on Sunday, April 4. Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama will deliver the Founder's Day address.

Moton Gates are named as a tribute to the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Dr. Booker T. Washington as head of Alabama's famous college for training Negro Youth.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, successor to Dr. Moton as president of Tuskegee Institute, said: "It is particularly fitting that the dedication of the annual Founders Day program. During his administration, and the years before his death, Dr. Moton as president, and as president-emeritus, built so wisely upon the foundation laid by Booker T. Washington that Tuskegee developed with the times and was ready for aviation training when the country needed it."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Major J. A. Welch To Address '23 Class at 'Kegee

MAR 21 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. March 18.—Major John A. Welch, United States army, acting professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute, will deliver the alumni address on the occasion of the 20th anniversary exercises of the Class of 1923, which will be held at the Institute April 3 and 4, in connection with Founder's Day activities, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced here today. Major Welch will speak in the institute chapel on the evening of April 3, President Patterson stated. MAR 21 1943

Harold Webb, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1923 Reunion committee, put in the mail this week letters of invitation to every living member of the class whose address was known, for and on behalf of the members of the class who reside at and in the vicinity of the institute, urging full participation in the activties which have been planned for the occasion.

Approximately 50 members of the Class of 1923 will assemble at the institute for the anniversary reunion exercises, it was announced from the alumni office.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Tells Tuskegee to Love J. C.

APR 10 1943

APR 10 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — "The two races are different and must remain so. I think absolute racial segregation is essential to happiness."

Thus spoke Chauncey Sparks, white, now governor of Alabama at Tuskegee's thirtieth annual Founder's Day honoring Booker T. Washington. APR 10 1943

Booker T. Would Nod

This was a speech such as Booker T. himself might have made 30 years ago and indicates that Alabama hasn't made interracial progress in three decades. Sparks said he was for civil, educational and economic equality provided it was separate. He did not mention social equality. APR 10 1943

Claude Barnett, a member of the board of trustees spoke at the dedication of the army air field named for Dr. Moton and set off by memorial gates. APR 10 1943

Barnett Goes Half Way

He said it was better to have jim crow flying units than none at all.

Governor Sparks said he favored State supported graduate training at Tuskegee. President Patterson said if this were done Tuskegee would still be a private school under a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

What They Fight for

Tuskegee has 450 in the armed forces according to a service flag in the chapel. Word will have to be sent to them that they are fighting for absolute segregation in Alabama at Tuskegee and segregation is always better than nothing.

The present enrollment shows 618 girls, 451 boys.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE FOUNDER'S DAY IMPRESSIVE, COLORFUL

APR 18 1943

APR 18 1943

TUSKEGEE, April 4.—The new governor of Alabama, Hon. Chauncey Sparks, delivered the 30th annual founder's day address at Tuskegee institute, Sunday afternoon. The appearance of the chief executive of the state had been awaited by the liberal white and Negro population alike, for they had been eager to know what the future offered for Alabama, after the nefarious administration of former Gov. Frank Dixon which has just ended.

APR 18 1943

Founder's day took on something of a military aspect as uniforms, regular army and ROTC overshadowed those of civilians in number. The constant drone of training planes overhead from the Tuskegee Army Flying field, where pilots from several squadrons are being trained and even the military uniforms and caps worn by the "physical fitness" girls in the physical education exercises given for the benefit of the trustees, down on their annual visit, smacked of the emphasis being placed on war preparation by the school.

In the chapel hangs a great service flag, already more than 450 have gone from the school into the armed forces. Girls now form two-thirds of the student body, the student census showing 618 girls and 451 boys.

APR 18 1943

Most Successful Year

During the trustees' meeting which brought northern friends from a number of points to the school, Dr. Wm. Jay Shieffelin, chairman, said that this had been one of the most successful years in the history of the institution. Despite the disturbance of war time, the institution has been able to carry on much of its normal program. It has contributed greatly to the various war services and to the armed forces.

APR 18 1943

The financial outlook is healthy and substantial appropriations were approved for development of the physical plant, for increased emphasis in the fields of agriculture, home economics and rural education while approval was given of plans for the training of numerous students over a period of time under the new army plan.

The class of 1923 celebrated its 20th reunion. Maj. John A. Welch was the alumni speaker. The class made a gift of $400 to the school. At the same time the gift of $600 by the late Van Hoose, former treasurer of the General Tuskegee Alumni association, was announced, both going toward the school's loyalty fund.

Air Field Dedicated APR 18 1943

The dedication of the new air field constructed by Tuskegee, the center from which begins the training of Negro cadets for the Army Air corps, was one of the highlights of the day. APR 18 1943

The field has been named for Dr. Robert R. Moton, the late president of the institution. In a colorful ceremony which extolled the life of Dr. Moton and dwelt upon his great accomplishments while president of the institution, the field was named in his honor and a set of handsome gates to be known as Moton gates were dedicated. APR 18 1943

The principal address for this latter occasion was delivered by Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press, Chicago.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18y-1943

Birmingham Ala. News
April 5, 1943

Negroes Assured Fair Deal In Sparks' Tuskegee Speech

Governor Scores Outside Influence In Founders Day Talk At Noted Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Guarantee for "economic justice, a fair deal and all the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people" was given to the Negroes of Alabama by Gov. Chauncey Sparks in a "plain-talk" speech given Sunday at the Founders Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute.

Though urging "independent development" and "absolute segregation," Gov. Sparks declared the elevation of the Negro race to be a challenge "that forcefully tells us we shall be better off if we reach down and lift up a struggling neighboring people to a higher plane of education and economic security."

The two races, he said, are distinct. "They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate as they have always been since the creation."

* * *

SCORING OUTSIDE interference as demogoguery, he continued, "I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the Negro of the South to believe they can work out their own problems without interference from misguided agitators and demagogues."

Civil rights for Negroes, he believes, "must be achieved by training, experience, endurance and by intellectual, industrial and moral accomplishments.

"Economic justice, a fair deal, and all the protections of a civilized government, educational training and the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people" should be granted, protected and guaranteed for Negroes, he declared.

"There is a larger duty resting upon the people of the South to grant to the members of the Negro race a bigger and broader field of education.

"Ignorance is a burden and poverty is an economic disease. What makes you poor makes me also poor. You cannot remain down without, at the same time, dragging me with you."

PAYING TRIBUTE to the work accomplished by Tuskegee Institute, Gov. Sparks said he would recommend a broader program for the college to the Legislature at the coming session. Vocational, technical and teacher training should be expanded, he said.

Booker T. Washington, he said, in tribute to Tuskegee's founder, was "one of the great servants of mankind, for while he represented a certain race, he was a contributor to the progress of all races and an example to people who strive for better conditions everywhere."

The program opened with an academic procession headed by President F. D. Patterson, and was followed by the dedication of the Moton Gates. The dedication address was given by Claude A. Barnett, Tuskegee '06, now a well-known Chicago publisher.

The Founders Day observance began Saturday morning and was highlighted with a Saturday night program featuring the addresses of Maj. John A. Welch, acting professor of military science and tactics; J. Julius Flood, personnel director, and Louis A. Rabb, assistant secretary of labor.

Maj. Welch traced the history of Tuskegee under its founder, and Flood summarized the activities of institute graduates in World War II.

PITTSBURGH COURIER, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUN 26 194

Sparks' Remarks On Segregation Basis For Blast

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 24—(ANP)—"It would have been better for you to have omitted any reference to segregation," stated C. C. Spaulding in a letter to Chauncey Sparks, governor of Alabama, and principal speaker at Founders day exercises at Tuskegee.

Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company, explained that the greatest evil of segregation is that it often leads to discrimination, that "it's a known fact that segregation is here—has been here in the South for a long time—and doubtless will remain for some time."

He told the governor that "the Negroes, especially those in the North, have made considerable comment on your speech at Tuskegee."

VISITED AIR BASE

Spaulding commented that although he has been a constant visitor to Tuskegee for the past 25 years, he was most greatly impressed on his last visit, to note the present program and progress at the institution. He said he spent about two hours at the Tuskegee Army air field and met the commanding officer and many of his assistants, and that "after talking with them, I feel that they have a sane view of the whole racial setup."

He told the governor that he had talked with Dr. Patterson who seems impressed with the idea of the state supporting graduate work at Tuskegee, "I, too, think it is best for Tuskegee to accept assistance from the state," he said.

CREDIT TO ALABAMA

"As I view the progress being made at Tuskegee," Spaulding stated, "it seems to me that any state would be proud to have such an institution domiciled in its community. You have a fine state and some fine men and women of our race are located there. They have their feet on the ground and are aspiring to elevate their own group and bring about better race relations on an amicable basis.

"I find the trouble with most of our Southern governors has been that they do not know the real intent and motive of Negroes and instead of finding out, as you are trying to do now, what is best for both groups and suggesting a solution, they are inclined to refrain from getting the facts or doing anything about the matter."

Founder's Day

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

March 29, 1943

Tuskegee Dedicates Gates To Dr. Moton

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The dedication of "Moton Gates" at the entrance to Tuskegee Flying Training Field, named for the late Robert R. Moton, second president of Tuskegee Institute, will be held at the Institute on April 3 and 4. Alabama's Governor, the Hon. Chauncey Sparks, will deliver the Founder's Day address in the Institute chapel at 2 p. m., Sunday, April 4.

Sparks Outlines Race Relations

April 5, 1943

Calls For Economic Justice For Negroes, Complete Segregation

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 5.—(AP) In a speech which he called "plain talk about the so-called problem of race relations," Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, yesterday advocated "absolute segregation" and independent development" of the white and Negro races of the South.

Speaking at Founder's Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute, the Alabama governor said, "The two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate as they always have been since creation."

Declaring the problem was primarily one for the South to handle by itself, he asserted, "Outside agitation has been harmful and can never be helpful. I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the Negro of the South to believe they can work out their own problems without interference from misguided agitators and demagogues. We should be freed from the demagogues among the whites, and we should be freed from the social climbers among the Negroes."

He termed "civil rights for Negroes" one of the primary problems involved in the racial question and asserted "economic justice, a fair deal, all the protections of a civilized government, educational training and the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people

At Founder's Day Program Sunday

Moton Gates Will Be Dedicated On Institute Campus

Sparks To Speak

Sparks called him "one of the great servants of mankind" adding "while he represented a certain race, he was a contributor to the success of all races and an example to people who strive for better conditions everywhere."

In a tribute to Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute, Sparks declared Alabama owed the state should be granted, protected, and guaranteed for Negroes."

There is a larger duty resting upon the people of the South, he explained, in granting Negroes a bigger and broader field of education. "Poverty is an economic disease * * * what makes you poor makes me also poor. You cannot remain down without, at the same time, dragging me with you."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

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The address of the state's chief executive will be the highlight of program which will start with a breakfast at 8 a. m., in the cafeteria and will include dedication of the Moton Memorial Gates and the annual meeting of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society. Other events scheduled during the day are a review of students marching to chapel at 10:45 a. m., placing of a wreath on the grave of Dr. Dr. George Washington Carver by the Montgomery-Tuskegee Club and open house at Carver Museum.

Preceding the observance of Founder's Day, the Institute Saturday will hold its annual observance of Trustee Day, when officials of the school from all parts of the country will be here for their annual meeting. The meeting of the trustees will be held at 10 a. m. Saturday in Dorothy Hall.

The annual alumni program will be held at 7:30 p. m. Saturday night in the chapel, at which time Maj. John A. Welch, professor of military science and tactics, will deliver the address.

Sparks Advocates Full Segregation

Atlanta Daily World

APR 5 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—Delivering the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday Governor Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, asserted that absolute segregation and independent conduct of the Negro and white was for the best interest of both races in the south.

While declaring that segregation was for the best interest both racial groups, Governor Sparks orces clinging to a narrow strip added; "economic justice, afair deal and all the opportunity of enering every channel of service mong your people, should be uaranteed Negroes."

Race Segregation Vital For South, Sparks Declares

Governor Hits At Outsiders For Attempts To Create Strife

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 4.—(AP) Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama declared here today that "absolute segregation" and "independent development" should govern conduct of the white and negro races in the South.

Sparks asserted, in addition, that "economic justice, a fair deal and all the opportunity of entering every channel of service among your people" should be guaranteed negroes.

Delivers "Plain Talk"

In an address at Founder's Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute, the governor said he was "talking plain" about the "so-called problem" of race relations.

Elevation of the negro race is, he said, a challenge "that forcefully tells us we shall be better off if we reach down and lift up a struggling, neighboring people to a higher plane of education and economic security."

Two Distinct Races

"The two races are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate, as they have always been since the creation.

"No influences from outside should or can change these fundamental safety principles. Any effort to do so but intensifies the so-called problem and jeopardizes a friendly intercourse which bespeaks better conditions for both races."

Sparks asked: "Do we have our eyes upon rainbows' ends, or imaginary social, political or economic conditions? Or, do we have our minds, eyes and determination fixed upon enduring things . . .?

Urges Neighborliness

"Does it make any difference whether I ride in the front end or in the rear end of a bus? Does it make any difference that I have my home and you have yours and that we live apart socially? Are we not wasting time, generating friction and antagonism, by striving for non-essentials?

"What does it profit you, or me, if we gain all these things and at the same time lose the support, respect and friendship of our neighbor?"

The govenror said: "I know there has been exploitation of the colored man and a considerable measure of economic cheating that today should be over. And it will be when we place our relationships upon fixed bases and strive for the bigger and better things of life."

Sparks contended that "outside agitation has been harmful," and added: "It can never be helpful. I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the negro of the South to believe they can work out their own problems without interference from misguided agitators and demagogues. We should be freed from the demagogues among the whites and we should be freed from the social climbers among the negroes."

Sparks Proposes Institute Return To State System

Legislature Will Be Asked To Pass Enabling Measure

A tentative program whereby Tuskegee Institute would return as a part of the state's educational system was outlined by Gov. Chauncey Sparks in his address last Sunday at Founder's Day exercises at the Institute. Legislation looking to this objection, he said, will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

"The State should at least partially reclaim the position it held in 1881, when it was the founder and director of this institution," Gov. Sparks said. "It has too long remained apart from it. Tuskegee, if proper arrangements can be made, should be a part of the educational program Alabama should promote for the education of the negro . . . For Alabama to neglect it is to lose this opportunity and to stand further beside the road and see others take over the education of the negro people.

"Here the State should recognize responsibility and its duty and begin a mutually satisfactory plan of higher education for the negro race. We shall be short sighted if we longer delay. We may be a poor State, 'tis true, but we can make a beginning, as Booker Washington did, with almost nothing, and from there build, until some day we shall see the results of our training and of our labor and of the practices of friendship and justice among the two races.

The colored man, he said further, has a right to economic justice and "a fair deal and all the protections of a civilized government. You are entitled to these and they should be guaranteed, and will."

Gov. Sparks paid tribute to the memory of Tuskegee's founder, Booker T. Washington, who, he said, "will ever stand out as one of the great servants of mankind, for while he represented a certain race, he was a contributor to the progress of all races and an example to people who strive for better conditions everywhere."

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

He's Silent

PRESIDENT F. D. PATTERSON, who is silent on Governor Sparks' speech at Tuskegee defends segregation.

Sparks Defends

Segregation in Tuskegee Talk

Institute and A. P. Releases Conflict in Describing Speech

Aug. 17, 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (Special)—A two-page single spaced release from Tuskegee told an interesting story of the Founders' Day ceremonies here in the Institute Chapel a week ago at which Gov. Chauncey Sparks was the principal speaker.

But if an Associated Press report on the same event is correct, the publicity department at Tuskegee was guilty of suppressing a significant part of the news.

In quoting the governor, the release said, "Booker T. Washington will ever stand out as one of the greatest servants of mankind, for while he represented a certain race, he was a contributor to the progress of all races and was an example to all people who strive for better conditions everywhere.

Recalls Struggles

"It is an inspiring," he continued," yet tragic story to read of his early days and struggles. He came among a people just out of slavery, with no historic or racial background of education, of culture or of achievement . . . "

Then to the audience the Governor said : "Do you want civil rights? Then achieve them and you will possess them. Civil rights are achieved by training, by experience, by endurance, by accomplishment . . . Do you want economic justice? You are entitled to it. It should be guaranteed upon a basis of complete equality. Do you want a fair deal with all the protections of a civilized government? You are entitled to these and they should be guaranteed, and will. Do you want educational training? You are entitled to this and it should be granted more abundantly."

What the Tuskegee release did not quote the governor as saying, and what he did say, according to the Associated Press is that he was "talking plain about the so-called race problem."

"Elevation of the Negro race is," the AP quoted him as saying, "a challenge that forcefully tells us we shall be better off if we reach down and lift up a struggling, neighboring people to a higher plane of education and economic security."

"The two races," he is said to have added, "are distinct. They occupy spheres in life that began in different origins, have continued in diverging channels and should remain separate, as they have always been since the Creation.

Raps Agitation

"No influences from outside should or can change these fundamental safety principles. Any effort to do so but intensifies the so-called problem and jeopardizes a friendly intercourse which bespeaks better conditions for both races."

In concluding the governor quoted the governor as saying, "outside agitation has been harmful. It can never be helpful. I have confidence in the inherent characteristics of the white man and the Negro of the South to believe they can work out their own wreath on the grave of Booker T.

Immediately following his address, Governor Sparks placed a

18y-1943

Americanism Is Not And Never Was A Matter Of Race Or Ancestry

A Great Colored Family Displays Patriotism - Campbells of Tuskegee Fine Example; Sons And Daughters In U. S. Armed Services

Guardian
Boston, Mass. SEP 4

By FLOYD SNELSON

President Roosevelt issued a proclamation, February 3rd, 1943, as follows:

"No loyal citizen of the the United States should be denied the democratic right right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry."

The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart.

"AMERICANISM IS NOT AND NEVER WAS A MATTER OF RACE OR ANCESTRY.

"Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort."

* * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell, Tuskegee, Alabama, give one of the finest examples glorious mettle demonstrated throughout the nation by members of the colored race. It is

With her brothers and sisters, Miss Emily Virginia Campbell is also a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. She served as a pianist for the Physical Education Department, and had conferred on her the title of "Miss Tuskegee," the football queen; she is a registered life guard, and served as a swimming counselor at John Hope Camp, Fort Valley, Georgia; taught Physical Education at the Howard Junior High School, Atlanta, Ga. and is now taking a clinical nurse training course, sponsored by National Red Cross.

Mr. Campbell, Sr., father of these young noble patriots, also an alumnus of Tuskegee, is the Field Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute. He is the author of "The Movable School Goes to the Colored Farmer," and in 1930 received the Harmon Award for distinguished service in the field of farming and rural life. The honorary degree of Master of Science was conferred on him by Tuskegee Institute in recognition of distinguished service.

Mrs. Campbell, cherished mother, an alumnus of Tuskegee, is one of the most useful women in her community and has been highly commended for her service in the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross and for her many other civic activities. She completed the course in Nurse Training at Provident Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, after her graduation from Tuskegee institute.

* * * *

Everyone should know about such a colored family whose contribution to the war effort is highly commendable. There are many others all over the nation that proves that: "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

It is quite obvious that few colored families have enjoyed the privilege of rearing and directing destinies of their children with such splendid satisfaction, in spite of limitations. They are the proud parents of five children who are definitely engaged in serving their country in the war effort. They are to be congratulated on such a worthy contribution.

The Boston Traveller paid high tribute to Lieutenant William A. Campbell, aviator, who with his colored squadron won fame in the battle of Pantallerio, and was labelled the "flying fool" who raised hell in that notable invasion a few weeks ago.

His sister, 1st Lieutenant Abbie Noel Campbell, Company commander of the WAC, now in Des Moines, Iowa ,has made a grand record of service not only there but at Fort Devens in Massachusetts, where this writer was glad of the opportunity to meet her, resulting in this personal contact story.

Dr. Thomas M. Campbell, Jr., a graduate of Tuskeegee and of Meharry Medical College, is now on duty as Captain, Medical Corps, 795th Tank Destroyer Battalion, Camp Hood, Texas.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Campbell was graduated with honors with a B. S. degree in Physical Education from Tuskegee in May, 1943. She is now a student at the University of Wisconsin, Madison and doing her share in the war effort.

Miss Emily Virginia Campbell is in the Upper Intermediate class in the Lincoln School for Nurses, New York City, where she hopes to become a Red Cross Nurse.

* * * *

In a recent letter to his mother the "Flying Fool," Lieut. William A. Campbell, said: "Dear Ma: I suppose that you have received the four $100.00 War Savings Bonds I sent last month. I am sending one more this month. Things are getting a bit tough now. The picnic is definitely over." Location not given — somewhere in the war theatre.

* * * *

Miss Abbie Noel, now Lt. Campbell says: "There's nothing like the Army. I am glad to be a member in the service of Uncle Sam.

"I entered the AWC's July 20, 1942. I was commissioned in the first graduation class on August 29, 1942, and was assigned to duty at Fort Des Moines as supply officer in January, 1943, and was executive officer for the company until April 3 when I was transferred to Fort Devens as commanding officer, and was sent back to Fort Des Moines in July. I enjoy my work and am happy to be in the service of my country."

Cadet Harold Brazil Weds D.C. Girl

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Aviation Cadet Harold E. Brazil, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brazil of Joplin, Mo., recently married Miss Anne

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CADET AND MRS. BRAZIL

Deborah Collins of Washington, D.C., in the post chapel of the Tuskegee Army Air Field.

Chaplain Douglas L. T. Robinson officiated.

Cadet Brazil, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was co-captain of the football team in '40, '41, and '42, as well as outstanding in extra-curricular activities prior to entering the cadet corps. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson E. Collins of Bakersfield, Calif., and like her husband, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Sara Stivers Is Heard In Yule Concert

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Sara Owsley Stivers left campus early in December to join the music faculty of Spelman College in Atlanta, appeared on the 17th annual program of Christmas music given by the students of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College which was held in Sisters Chapel on the Spelman campus, this week, according to a news item appearing in The Atlanta Constitution.

Montgomery, Ala.

The concert was under the direction of Kemper Harreld, who directed the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman of 75 voices. The Spelman Glee Club of 100 singers was conducted by Willis James, accompanied by Mrs. Stivers.

Mrs. Stivers was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1936 with a Bachelor of Science degree in music, and taught successfully at Port Arthur, Texas, and at Saint Margaret, Ala., prior to joining the Spelman faculty. She has studied during the Summer sessions at Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, Iowa State College, Ames, and at Atlanta University.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Southern Alumni Of Tuskegee Name Leaders

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 13.—Officers elected at the recent meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association (Southern region) held in the alumni headquarters on the campus of the institute, follow: Edward Q. Adams, Louisville, Ky., president (reelected); Charles E. Trout, Tuscaloosa, vice-president; Mrs. Bettyle Steele Turner, Tuskegee Institute, recording secretary; Mrs. Thomas N. Roberts, Tuskegee Institute, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Laura Crayton Buck, Tuskegee Institute, financial secretary; William A. Berry, Birmingham, treasurer; Capt. Conrad Hutchinson, Tuskegee Institute, chaplain. The next meeting will be held in Birmingham, the date to be announced after the date for the annual Tuskegee-Clark football game is set.

Roscoe Conkling Simmons Heard At Army Air Base

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 26—When civilian audiences totaling about 10,000 military and civilian workers at Hill Field recently, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, the celebrated orator and former illustrious politician, glorified the career of Abraham Lincoln.

It was stated that more than 78 years ago Lincoln had been won for the cause of freedom and the land had been saved from dismemberment, Lincoln began to think of the people he had brought forth from bondage—whereupon, on one occasion, he sent word to Hahn, governor of Louisiana, to let this new people into the government, and give them—those of intelligence—and all their soldiers, the ballot, in order that they might safeguard their liberties.

Mr. Simmons was introduced by Lt. Col. C. C. Minty, assistant to the commanding officer of the Army Air Base, when addressing the military group.

HILTON HANNA
former Atlanta Daily WORLD employee, a student at the University of Wisconsin, whose guest editorial, "The Negro Fights For His Own Freedom, Too", published in the State Journal, Madison, Wisconsin, has created wide discussion among both racial groups.

Tuskegee Grad Stars In Fort Knox Meet

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
AUG 31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—A news release received by the President of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, from the Special Service Bureau, 375th General Service Regiment, Fort Knox, Kentucky, states that "Pvt. Arnold Lewis, of Galveston, Texas a former track captain of Tuskegee Institute took third place in the Fort Knox track meet on August 19. Competing in the three-mile run for the 375th Engineers, General Service Regiment, Pvt. Lewis ran a great race in GI shoes. His time was 19 minutes, 27 seconds. He has been appointed a member of the Fort Knox cross country team which will compete in Louisville, Ky., on Turkey Day. Pvt. Lewis will soon be a non-commissioned officer in the engineering department of the 375th Engineer General Service Regiment."

AUG 31

Lewis was widely known and highly regarded by both students and teachers while enrolled at Tuskegee Institute and they will be glad to learn that he is carrying on his track activities in such a satisfactory manner for the Army.

The Office of Public Relations at Moore Field, Texas, also informed President Patterson that "James M. Conley, Tuskegee graduate (B. S. '41), has left this Army Air Forces Flying School for Air Forces Administration Officer Candidate School at Miami, Fla.

He arrived here as a private last September, and at the time of his appointment as an officer candidate held the rank of First Sergeant. He was "Topkick of the 61st Aviation Squadron.

At Tuskegee, Conley was a captain in the Reserve Officers Training Corps unit. After graduation he worked as a civilian in Sub-Depot at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, Ala. He is a native of Livingston, Ala.

Conley was well-known on the Tuskegee campus and his friends are gratified to learn of his rapid

AUG 31

Miss Motley Is Bride Of Mr. Harrison

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS) — Announcements of the marriage of Miss Mozelle Motley to Mr. Henry C. Harrison have been received by friends at Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Harrison have been received by friends at Tuskegee Institute.

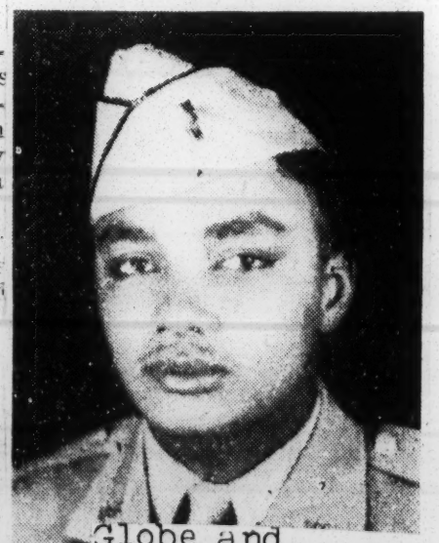
Mrs. Harrison received her Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics from Tuskegee Institute in 1939. Following her graduation she joined the faculty of the Montgomery County Training at Waugh and will enter upon her fifth year of service there in September. While at Tuskegee the bride was affiliated with several campus organizations, including membership in the Home Economics Club.

The groom is connected with the Veterans Administration Facility at Tuskegee, Alabama. When he was a student at Tusktgee Institute he was a member of the Golden Tiger football team, playing during the seasons of 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931. He was regarded as one of the most versatile players in the Tuskegee backfield and was rated one of the best blocking backs ever developed at the Institute. He was an accurate passer and it was his diagonal pass to Ben Stevenson before hundreds of fans at Soldiers Field in Chicago in 1929 that defeated Wilberforce University, 6 to 0.

AUG 2 1942

For the past several years Harrison has served as assistant backfield coach at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are residing at Fort Davis, Alabama.

Commissioned



Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN H. KIRBY, Jr., 2nd Lt. Field Artillery, born 1921 on the 15th day of November, a graduate of Prairie View College at Hempstead, Texas and Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, now stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., who has just returned to his post of duty from an official visit to the nation's capital.

18y-1943

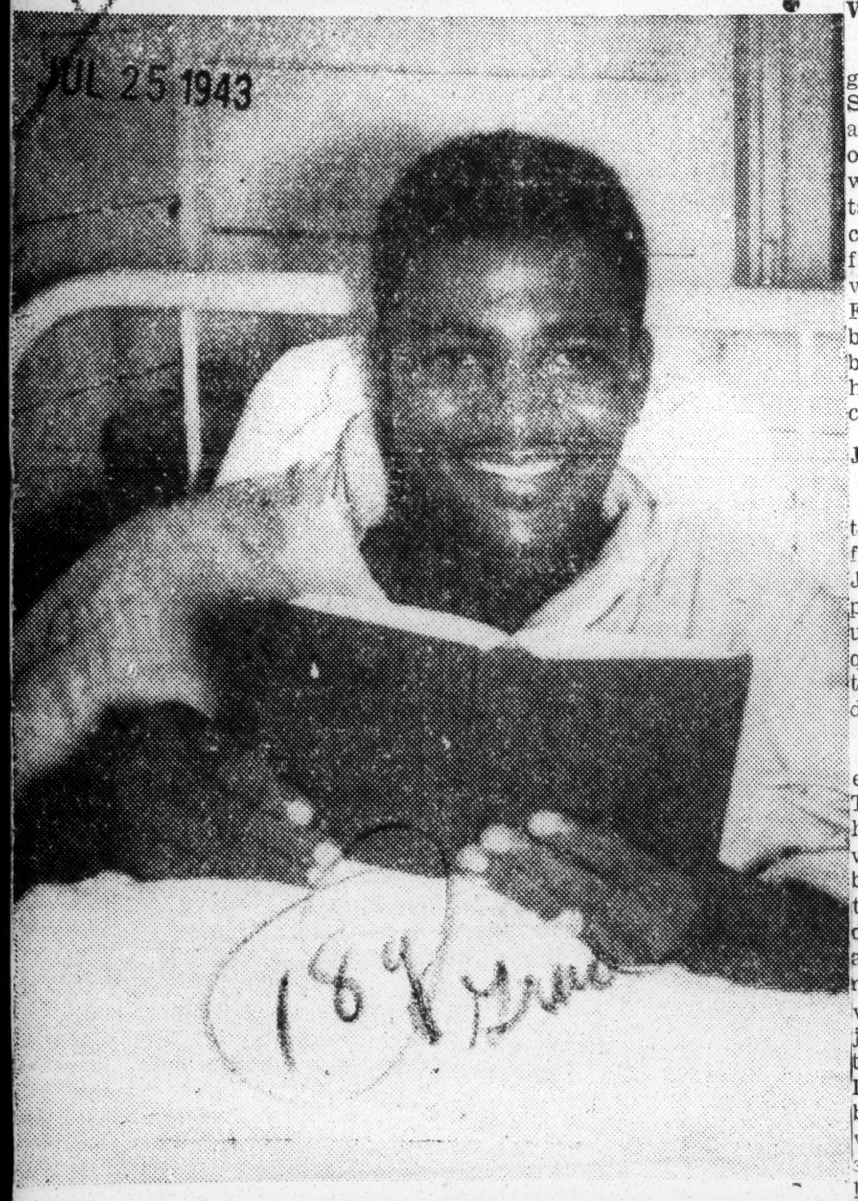
Graduates

Georgian, Wounded In South Pacific, Recovers At Skegee

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

JUL 25 1943

Back From Wartorn Pacific



Pfc. Alton Fleming smiles at the camera from his bed in the Tuskegee Army Air Field Hospital. Injured in action when a fox hole caved in on him, Fleming a former Federal Security Administration farm supervisor, spends his long days reading to get well so he can become a flying cadet.

Injured When His Fox Hole Caves-In; Tells of "Hell"

JUL 25 1943

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala.—SNS—After thirteen months service in the South Pacific where he was wounded when a foxhole caved in and injured his spine, Pfc. Alton Fleming of Macon, Ga., is now recuperating from his battle wounds at the Station Hospital of the Tuskegee Army Air Field.

JUL 25 1943

Fleming, who has spent the last six months in hospitals here and abroad, tells a story full of interest and excitement. In recalling his stay in the "jungle area" somewhere in the Pacific, Pfc. Fleming speaks of "What you might call hell." He tells of days without food or water, when the men working both day and night in an effort to get the jump on the Japs.

JUL 25 1943

WANTS TO BE FLYING CADET

Needless to say that Fleming is glad to be back in the United States, and "Right now," he said as he pasted bits of colored paper on a fruit jar to make a vase, "I want to hurry and get well and take the examination for aviation cadet." Fleming, who graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1938, was a farm supervisor for the Federal Security Agency in Albany, Ga., for nearly three years before entering the armed service, having received his degree in agriculture.

JUL 25 1943

JAPS USE DOPE

When questioned as to his contacts with the Japanese the ex-farm supervisor related that the Japanese soldiers carry dope as part of their field equipment and use it freely. He stated that large quantities of the strongest narcotics were found on the person of dead Japs.

JUL 25 1943

Pfc. Fleming, in describing his experiences in the South Pacific Theatre of Operations told of the hardships endured by the men when they first arrived at their base of operations. He spoke of the constant alerting, rationed drinking water, days without food and the trying conditions that the men of his outfit had to undergo while establishing their base in jungle infested by flies, mosquitoe, lice, spiders and lizards. Fleming believed that if it had not been for the hot weather, his wounds would not have been so slow in healing and he would be learning to fly.

JUL 25 1943

In discussing his outfit, a well known Negro Infantry group, Fleming spoke words of lavish praise for the men who worked so faithfully through day and night to establish their base. Sweating under tropical skies, these men were able to get set before the enemy 'got jump' on them. "I'm proud of the way the fellows kept the faith and worked hard to give the Japs a warm reception," said Fleming.

JUL 25 1943

He definitely likes certain of the Pacific islands, and he speaks of the New Zealanders' and Polynesians' hospitality. True to form, the Private has a story to tell of the beautiful, grass-skirted Polynesians who dance the Hula and want to learn all about "jitterbugging."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Miss Motley Wed To H. C. Harrison

SEP 4 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Announcements of the marriage of Miss Mozelle Motley to Henry C. Harrison have been received by friends at Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Harrison received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from Tuskegee Institute in 1939. Following her graduation she joined the faculty of the Montgomery County Training School at Waugh and will enter upon her fifth year of service there in September. While at Tuskegee the bride was affiliated with several campus organizations, including membership in the Home Economics Club.

The groom is connected with the Veterans Administration Facility at Tuskegee. When he was a student at Tuskegee Institute he was a member of the Golden Tiger football team, playing during the seasons of 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

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SEP 4 1943

For the past several years Harrison has served as assistant backfield coach at Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are residing at Fort Davis, Alabama.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Institute Music 'Grad' Moves Up

OCT 4 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Sarah Owsley Stivers, graduate of Tuskegee Institute in 1936 with a Bachelor of Science degree in music, left the campus this week for Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., where she becomes assistant in the music department.

After graduation from the institute, Mrs. Stivers joined the faculty of Lincoln High School, Port Arthur, Texas, as music instructor. She taught in Texas for five years. During the past year she taught at the Junior High School in Marshall, Ala.

OCT 4 1943

Mrs. Stivers attended the Summer school sessions at Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and Atlanta University. At each of these institutions her musical attainments brought her special recognition. At Iowa she sang in the college choir and participated in other musical organizations on the campus. At Atlanta University she appeared on several public programs and assisted university officials in the planning and arrangement of many of the Summer musical activities.

Mrs. Stivers is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Owsley. For more than 20 years, Mr. Owsley has been a member of the Department of Mechanical Industries at Tuskegee Institute.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Campbells Of Tuskegee Hops In Service To U. S.

OCT 5 1943

The Thomas Campbell, a Negro family of Tuskegee, Ala., have come forward as one of the most outstanding Negro families in the country. The Campbells are the parents of five children —all engaged in furthering the nation's war effort.

OCT 5 1943

Three members of the family, graduates of Tuskegee Institute, are in the armed forces. Lt. William Campbell, who was nicknamed "the Flying Fool" during the air battles over Pantelleria, is perhaps the most famous of the children. But there are also Dr. Thomas N. Campbell, Jr., a first lieutenant in the air corps, and Capt. Abbie Campbell, of the Wacs. Elizabeth Campbell is a registered lifeguard and handles lifeguard instructions at the University of Wisconsin, while Emily Virginia Campbell is now taking pre-clinical nurse training at Bryn Mawr College.

OCT 5 1943

The father, Thomas N. Campbell, is field agent of the Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture at Tuskegee. Both he and his wife are graduates of Tuskegee.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Bradfords At Home

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 23—Announcement of the marriage of Miss Thelma Baker to Joseph Bradford have been received by friends. The bride, niece of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Baker of Clanton, is a graduate of Alabama State Teachers' college. The groom is a product of Tuskegee, and is employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are at home at 1001 West Bride street, Wetumpka.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Gwendolyn Persley Weds Howard W. Kenney

At "The Oaks" By Tuskegee's Chaplain

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Miss Gwendolyn Persley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James A. Kennedy, became the bride of Howard W. Kenney, son of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Kenney, Saturday afternoon at a ceremny taking place at "The Oks," formerly home of Dr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, in the presence of an assemblage of friends and relatives of the prominent couple. Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, performed the ceremony.

A floral setting of much beauty was provided. The reception rooms of the spacious home were decorated with artistic arrangements of white flowers indigenous to this section. The altar in the drawing room was improvised with background of palms interspersed with standards of white gladioli, flanked by seven-branched candelabra in which burned cathedral candles. Satin ribbons and floor baskets filled with gladioli, asters and ferns, formed an aisle to the altar for the briday party.

The musical program was presented by Miss Edna Davis who played preludes also the traditional wedding marches. Preceding the ceremony, Cpl. Otis D. Wright, of the Tuskegee Army Air Field sang 'Because' by d'Hartelot, accompanied by Mrs. Edythe Johnson-Clark.

Miss Carolyn Thomasine Flood, maid of honor, was the bride's only attendant. She was daintily gowned in a model featuring an aqua lace bodice, from which fell a fully floor-length skirt of aqua marquisette. She carried a bouquet of roses in varying shades of pink with a matching tulle bow.

The bride entered with her father by whom she was given in marriage. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Ulysses T. Carter, jr., of Providence, Rhode Island.

The bride's exquisite wedding costume was fashioned of white marquisette and Chantilly lace. The form-fitting bodice had a round neckline and the full length sleeves ended in points over the wrists. The voluminous skirt was trimmed with lace bands and ruffles and flared into a long, graceful train. Her veil of bridal illusion, trimmed with Chantilly lace, extended to the train of her dress, and was caught to her haid with a coronet beaded with seed pearls. The bride's only ornament was a necklace of pearls, a gift of the groom. Her bouquet was formed of gardenias, stephanotis, and lilies of the valley, tied with satin streamers.

Mrs. Kennedy chose for her daughter's wedding a white crepe dress and a corsage of red roses.

Mrs. Kenney, mother o fthe bridegroom, wore a white embroidered eyelet dress. Her corsage was made of pink roses.

Misses Helen A. Dibble and Hortense Tildon kept the bride's book. The moire lined book which was beautifully bound in white embossed leather, was used for sentiment. It had been previously used by the bride to register guests at a reception, when her mother, Mrs. Phala Persley-Kennedy, presented her daughter to society in 1939.

An informal reception followed the ceremony. Assisting in entertaining were Mrs. J. Julils Flood, Mrs. E. H. Dibble, Mrs. T. W. Jones, Mrs A. F. Bradley, Mrs. George C. Busby, Mrs. T. T. Tildon, Mrs. John W. Chenault, Miss O. A. Mason, Mrs. George Reed and Miss Laurice Campfield.

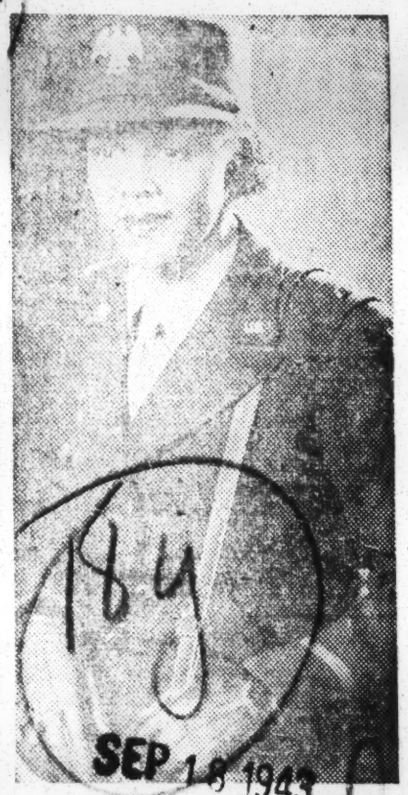
In the dining room, the lace covered table was centered with a three-tiered wedding cake in an all-white ornamentation of spun sugar gardenias and lilies of the valley. The cake was topped by a miniature bride and groom. Placed at intervals on the table were white tapers in silver holders.

The bride received her early education at Tuskegee Institute. She is an honor graduate of Fisk University, receiving her A.B. degree in June, 1943. While at the University, she was chosen "Miss Fisk" during her senior year and was also listed in Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities. She is a member of the A.K.A. Sorority.

The groom received his A.B. degree from Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, graduating with honors. He participated in sports at Bates and was captain of the basketball and tennis teams. After his graduation from Bates, he entered Meharry Medical College at Nashville. There he has been awarded the Experimental Prize in Pathology, and elected to the Kappa Pi Honorary Society. He is enrolled in the accelerated course in medicine under the Army Specialized Training Program and is a candidate for graduation in March, 1944.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenney will reside in Nashville, Tenn., until he has completed his studies.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
PROMOTION



Second Officer A. Noel Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, received her promotion to captain in the WAC. Capt. Campbell was one of the first group to [illegible] the training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. She is company commander of WAC Det. No. 2, Station Hospital, Camp Forrest, Tenn.

PERSONNEL MAN
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Lieut. John E. Royston of Kansas City, Mo., is the 93rd Infantry division's personnel officer. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Royston of Kansans City. He was a registry clerk in the Washington post office when he was inducted into the Army two years ago.

Doing Their Bit for the Boys

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

The reed section of the Prairie View College Co-Eds, all-girl orchestra, directed by Will Henry Bennett, which is currently entertaining at nearby Texas and Oklahoma training camps. Left to right, front: Bernice Payne, Houston, Charlotte Sims, Shreveport, La.; Bert Etta Davis, San Antonio; Standing, Melvia Wren, Galveston; Elizabeth Johnson, Orange; Betty Jean Bradley, Alto, Texas.

Aircraft Engineer

JEFFERSON DEVEAUX DAVIS —of Columbus, Georgia, and New York City, now a vibrations engineer at the huge Bell Aircraft Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Last year he headed the Physics Department at Hampton, and the Vocational Training Program for War Production Workers.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

SECRETARY—Miss Dorothy Othello Stallworth, who received her bachelor of science degree in home economics from Tuskegee Institute last month, has joined the secretarial staff of the Tuskegee Army Flying Field, Tuskegee, Ala. She is the daughter of Mrs. Martha Johnson Stallworth, Tus[illegible] '09, and the late Elbert Stallworth, Tuskegee '10, who for a number of years served as Negro farm demonstration agent at Americus, Ga.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
PROMOTIONS GIVEN FORMER TUSKEGAN

Sgt. Craddock was inducted into the Army at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. His promotion to corporal was announced Sept. 5, 1942. He was promoted to sergeant on Oct. 1, 1942; to staff sergeant 26 days later, and to technical sergeant Jan. 1, 1943. A former student of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Tex., he was drafted in Nov. 16—Three days after his arrival here last month Tech. Sgt. Robert F. Craddock, Hungerford, Tex., was named acting first sergeant of the 99134 Quartermaster Truck Squadron.

18y-1943
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Second Ellison Twin Becomes Bride

JAN 2 - 1943

JAN 2 - 19

In the home of the president of Virginia Union University, on Christmas morning, at a quiet, informal wedding attended by members of the families, Miss Mabel C. Ellison became the bride of Hugh M. Scoggins Jr., of Tulsa, Okla. She was attended by her twin-sister, Mrs. Geraldine Ellison-Kornegay and the service was performed by the Rev. S. A. Brown of Petersburg, assisted by the Rev. J. Oscar Lee of Virginia Union University. The twin daughters of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Ellison graduated from Tuskegee Institute last June, and Miss Geraldine was married in August.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. Darnaby Plans Roster Of Two Classes

JUN 10 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, June 8.—A complete roll of the members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1924 and the Class of 1924 is being assembled by Capt. R. S. Darnaby of the Institute Alumni Office. Members of the Class of 124 will celebrate their 30th anniversary reunion at Tuskegee in April, 1944, at the time of the annual Spring meeting of the Board of Trustees. Graduates of the Class of 1934 will celebrate their 10th anniversary reunion during the commencement season in May, 1944.

Members of these classes are asked to send their names to Captain Darnaby at the Alumni Office at Tuskegee Institute so that a complete file of these two classes may be made.

GRADUATES

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Second Lieutenant

JAN 15 1943

CHARLES EUGENE WILLIAMS, Pearl High and Tuskegee graduate, who was promoted to Second Lieutenant after 8 months service in the U. S. Army.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Julia Gaillard Is Married To Sherman T. Rose

JAN 23 1943

Principals Employed In Army School

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Miss Julia Adrienne Gaillard became the bride of Sherman Twitchell Rose on December 22 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gaillard of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Rev. Harry V. Richardson officiated and a musical program was presented by Mrs. Harry Sims and Mrs. H. Roy Partridge.

Mrs. Wendell E. Gaillard, the bride's sister-in-law, was the matron of honor. Milton Crenshaw was best man.

The bride was given in marriage by her father.

An informal reception followed the ceremony. Assisting in entertaining were Mrs. Laura C. Buck, Miss Katheryn Hemmons, Mrs Fannie V. Berryman, Mrs. J. Roy Partridge, Mrs. Theodore Gaillard, Mrs. William P. Crayton, Miss Violet Brown kept the bride's book.

The bride received a bachelor of science degree from Tuskegee institute, and is now employed at the Tuskegee army flying school. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

JAN 2 3 1943

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rose of Luther, Oklahoma, and is employed as a civilian flight instructor at the Tuskegee army primary field.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegeeans Elect Faulkner New President

JAN 3 - 1943

Daniel J. Faulkner, director of publicity for the Chicago-Tuskegee Club for the past several years, was unanimously elected to succeed Col. John C. Robinson, as president when the organization met Sunday, Dec. 27, at the Y. W. C. A. In paving the way for the unanimous election of Faulkner, two other candidates, E. L. Houser and Theodore T. Greene, withdrew from the contest explaining, "we feel that Faulkner is the best man for the job of rebuilding the club.

Faulkner, a well known business man, is former executive secretary of the Tuskegee Airport Fund Campaign, originator and promoter of the annual "Sweetheart of the Teams" contest held in connection with the Tuskegee-Wilberforce annual football classics and is a former Tuskegee cheerleader. As a result of his election, Tuskegeeans have high hopes for the coming year.

JAN 3 - 1943

DANIEL J. FAULK

Among the out-of-town guests at the club was Pearl C. Tate, rec. sec.; Carrie Mae Tate, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Eg-Cadet Capt. Eliot Van Zandt, Cyn- American Airmen and Mildred Campbell. Also from Baltimore, Md. Dr. Thia Humphries, James T. Artry, MaryTuskegee was Prof. Warren E. Hemmons, Miss Katheryn Hemmons, Mrs. Fannie V. Berryman, Mrs. J. Roy Partridge, Mrs. Theodore Gaillard, Mrs. William P. Crayton, Miss Violet Brown kept the bride's book.

The bride received a bachelor of science degree from Tuskegee institute, and is now employed at the Tuskegee army flying school. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

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Chicago Bee
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JAN 2 3 1943

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Waac Officer

Lt. Abbie Noel Campbell, Negro Waac officer, of Tuskegee, Ala., who was among the first enlistees in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to receive a commission and later was promoted to the rank of second officer, equivalent to first lieutenant, with the first group of officer promotions on Dec. 25. She is the daughter of T. M. Campbell, director of extension for Negroes, State Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

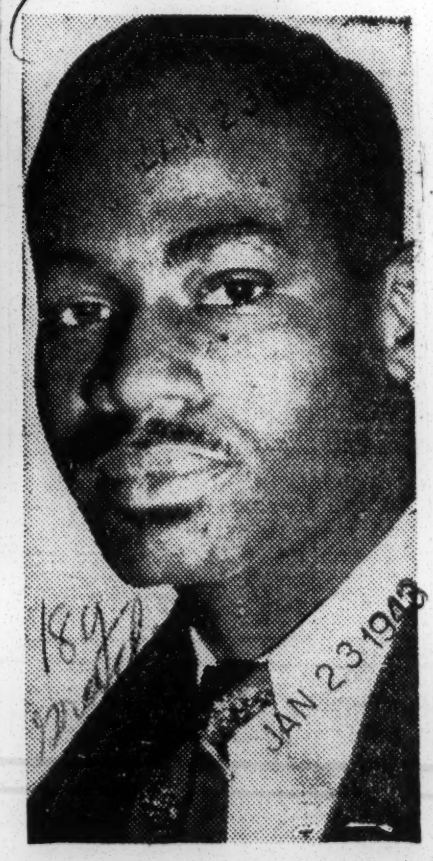
Lt. Abbie Noel Campbell, second officer in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, Des Moines, and Miss Beulah E. Cooper, Service Club Librarian, Fort Dix, have been the center of attraction on the Tuskegee campus this week. Both are graduates of Tuskegee Institute.

Lt. Campbell, a member of the first class to be commissioned at Fort Des Moines last Summer, has recently completed a special training course for mess officers Lt. Campbell who received the B S. Degree in Home Economics from Tuskegee and who was a successful teacher before joining the WAAC'S, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell.

Miss Cooper has served as librarian at Fort Valley College, Ga., Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., New York University School of Commerce and as specialized staff of members of summer school. She is visiting her mother, Mrs. Evaline Cooper.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

AT HAMPTON



Chef Clifton Greene, graduate of Tuskegee School of Commercial Dietetics, and former Hampton Institute student, will head the food department at Hampton naval base where he will instruct hundreds of recruits for the cooking jobs of the sea-going branch. He served at Tuskegee Army Flying school for quite some time and has a splendid background for his post.

Bee[redacted]
Chicago, [redacted]

Tuskegee Teacher Wed Soldier During Holidays

Chicago friends of the couple learned this week that Mrs. Emily Webb Allen, director of the Nursery School at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Corporal Robert J. Shehee, Medical Detachment, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., were married in St. Louis during the Christmas holidays just past. The bride herself informed acquaintances of the ceremony in recent correspondence.

Mrs. Shehee, whose Chicago residence is 711 East 37th street, returned to her position following the wedding. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and was a leader in the Chicago-Tuskegee club for several years prior to accepting her position with the Alabama school.

Prior to being stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Corporal Shehee was in training at Camp Barkeley, Texas, and at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

Visitors in Pottsville

MR. AND MRS. J AMES H. WATSON,

newlyweds of Tuskegee, Ala, who are visiting the parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Watson in Pottsville, Pa. The bride is the former Maecile Phyllis Reid of Atlanta, Ga. Both are employed at Tuskegee Air Depot.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Tuskegee Club Takes On Spirit

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—New vim, vigor, and vitality have been put into the newly—re-organized Birmingham Tuskegee Club, by graduates, former students and friends of the Birmingham area. This is evidenced by the ever-increasing attendance at the two meetings held each month.

Among the visitors, who have paid tribute to the work of the group since re-organization are: Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, and Mr. Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the General Alumni Association.

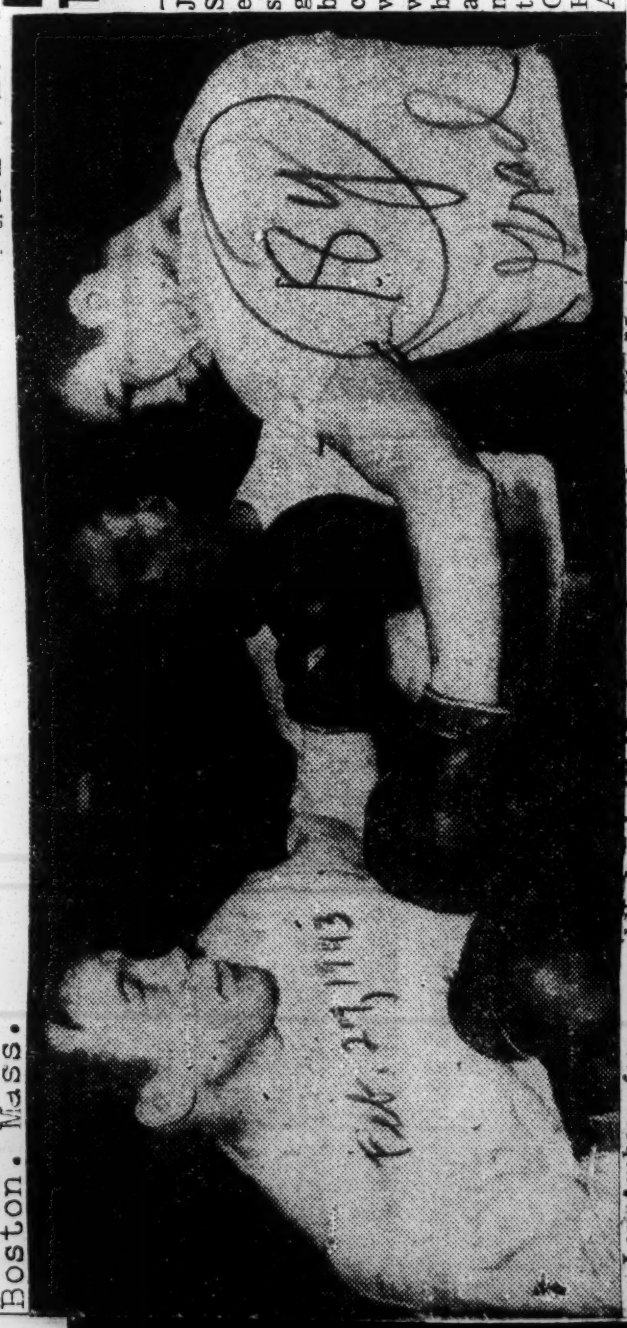
Local alumni are proud of its new president, James W. Bryant, who brings a wealth of experience to the group. Other officers are Mr. William Berry, vice-pres.; Rebecca Jackson Pugh, sec., Catherine Means, Rec. Sec.; David Kirby, treas., and Chaplain B. A. Hawkins.

Committee activities are headed by Arthur McClung, who is with the Executive Committee. Others are headed by Velner Gazaway, Dr. P. S. Moten, and David Kirby, T. J. Guice and Lawsona C. Cosby.

An annual dinner honoring founders day will be held in the near future. The next meeting will be on Sunday, February 7th at B. T. W. Business School. Members not attending meetings are urged to call 4-7066.

Former Tuskegee Tigers Visit City

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Officer Steward, 1st Class James H. McCarthy, and Officer Steward, 2nd Class Millard Wooten, '33 and '27, respectively, who starred as members of the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger football teams several years ago, were campus visitors during the past week. Officer Steward McCarthy was changing stations and came by Tuskegee en route to his new assignment. His destination was not disclosed because it is a military secret, but mail address to Officer Steward, 1st Class James H. McCarthy, Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Ga., will reach him.



Lou Ambers, former world's heavyweight champion, sparring with Marty Servo, well-known pro, as Eristus Sams, former Tuskegee football and track star, referees. All three are boxing instructors at the Manhattan Beach Coast Guard Training Station. —Official OWI Photo by Roger Smith.

Boston Guardian
Boston, Mass.

18y-1943

Graduates

A TOUCH OF HOME AT THE RED CROSS CLUB IN ORAN, NORTH AFRICA

Like a piece of America transplanted to North Africa is the Alcazar Red Cross club in Oran. Here, American service men can relax and enjoy the luxury of American atmosphere if only for short periods of time between thrusts at the Axis. Above are typical scenes at the Alcazar Club.

Left, Miss Esther Otthaul and Sgt. Theodore F. Bradley of Chicago dance to the strains of the Jolly Rogers band.

Upper center: The boys gather at the snack bar when in need of refreshments.

Lower center: Director Leroy Gradella of Chicago, interviews S. Sgt. Marcus Gunter of Nashville, Tenn., at the Alcazar club.

Right: Miss Evelyn Vaughn of New York is prepared to give the boys information at the club, and they seem willing to receive some information.

Left to right: S. Sgt. George Fitzpatrick of Jellico, Tenn., T. Sgt. Galton Johnson of Camden, Ark., S. Sgt. Argentry Pennington of Chicago, and T. Sgt. Charles Crosley of Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois
JUL 10 1943

By PERCY R. HINES

In recognition of his 35 years service to Tuskegee Institute and to the General Alumni association of the Alabama school, graduates and former students of the institution in Chicago will honor the veteran official at a special event now being planned for him when Captain Alvin J. Neely visits the Windy City during the week of July 25 to August 1, on a tour of several states.

JUL 17 1943

Captain Neely graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1908. During his undergraduate days and following his graduation, he with other members of the famous Tuskegee Quartet, traveled extensively with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the school, in all parts of the United States.

Captain Neely also traveled extensively with the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, second head of the Alabama institution, and has made many trips with Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, incumbent leader of the noted educational center. As executive secretary of the General Alumni association for many years, Captain Neely has come to know more Tuskegee men and women products than any other person connected with the school.

He has served as registrar of the institution and in recent years filled the position of dean of men during his career at the school he has also served as chairman of various special committees to arrange for visits of internationally known personalities, including the heads of nations, while also serving as chairman of the committee on the regulation of athletics and other activities.

JUL 8 1943

Among the local alumni groups to be visited by Captain Neely are the Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh bodies. He will address the North Central Regional Convention of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni association in Pittsburgh on August 7.

The Chicago-Tuskegee club headed by Daniel P. Faulkner will meet Sunday, July 25, at 5:30 p.m. at the YWCA, 4559 South Parkway, preparatory to welcoming Captain Neely, and to plan for the Pittsburgh assembly. The $5,000.00 alumni fund campaign being conducted under the chairmanship of Theodore T. (Ted) Greene will also be advanced.

JUL 24 1943

Graduates Active In War Work Return To Tuskegee For Visit

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Feb. 25—Lt. Abbie Noel Campbell Second Officer in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, Des Moines and Miss Beulah E. Cooper, Second Club Librarian, Fort Dix, have been the center of attractions on the Tuskegee campus this week. Both are graduates of Tuskegee Institute.

FEB 27 1943

Lt. Campbell, a member of the first class to be commissioned at Fort Des Moines last summer, has recently completed a special training course for Mess Officer. Lt. Campbell, who received the B. S. degree in Home Economics from Tuskegee, and who was a successful teacher in her field before joining the WAAC's, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell.

Miss Cooper has served successfully as librarian at Fort Valley College, Ga., Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., New York University School of Commerce and as specialized staff member of summer schools. Miss Cooper received the B. A. degree from Bradley Polytechnic Institute, B. S. in Library Science from Hampton Institute, and the M. A. degree from New York University. Miss Cooper is visiting her mother, Mrs. Evaline Cooper.

MAR 2 1943

Baker-Bradford Rites In Alabama

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Announcements of the marriage of Miss Thelma Baker to Joseph Bradford have been received by friends at Tuskegee Institute. The bride is a graduate of Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery. The groom received his Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture from Tuskegee Institute, graduating in the Class of 1939.

Lindsay-Brice Ritual Is Performed In Bride's Home

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROCK HILL, S. C., July 22—An impressive ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley James Lindsay, Rockville, S. C., when their daughter, Cerola M. Lindsay, became the bride of Lt. Edward W. Brice on the evening of July 4, before an assemblage of relatives and friends. Bishop J. Rev. H. R. Hawkins, officiated at w Martin of Chicago, assisted bythe rites.

The bride entered the beautifully decorated room on the arm of her father, attired in a gown of white satin. Her veil was of French tulle. She carried a prayer book adorned with white orchids and carnations.

Miss Ann Myrtle Lindsay was her sister's only attendant. Offering music for the evening were Mrs. Frank Berry and Mrs. James Simpson.

Charles H. Turner, former dean of Clinton junior college, was the groom's attendans. Frank Berry, Jr., was ring bearer.

A reception followed the ceremony. Mrs. Lindsay, the bride's mother, wore a lovely gown of violet. Mrs. Martha Woods, great-grandmother of the bride, was present.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 20, 1943

Mrs. Brice is a graduate of Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C. She served for several years as teacher in the public school system here. She has also been organist of Mt. Olivet AMEZ church for quite some time.

Lieutenant Brice, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Brice of Hallsboro, is a graduate of Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala. He was formerly president of Clinton junior college. At present he is stationed at Cam Livingston, La.

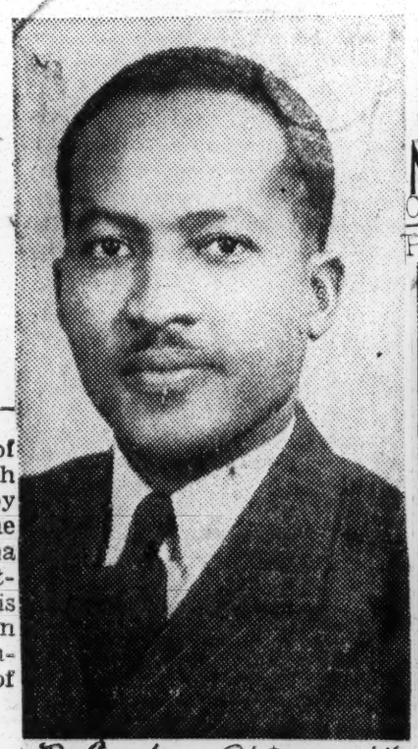
Tuskegee Alumni Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 20.—(AP)—Tuskegee alumni from over the South assembled here Friday in a regional meeting to discuss methods of building up the alumni organization. Edward Adams, of Louisville, Ky., presided over the one-day session. The delegates have the opportunity of touring the campus and studying the Institute's wartime program.

Ex-Tuskegee Teacher Gets Ford Plant Job

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —William L. Campfield, Tuskegee '28, former teacher of accounting here, and B.S. and M.A. New York University, has been appointed receiving checker at the Richmond Tank Depot of the Ford Motor Company, San Francisco, President F. D. Patterson was informed this week.

Gets Ph.D.



Defender, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM HARRISON PIPES

An associate professor of English at the Fort Valley State college, has been awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by the University of Michigan. Dr. Pipes is 31 years old, a native of Mississippi, a graduate of Tuskegee institute and Atlanta university, and a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. He is married to the former Anna Russell of Louisville, Ky. The Pipes are the parents of 3-year-old Harriet Ann.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NURSE WEDS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The former Miss Dessie R. Jones, R.N., and T. Sgt. Hilton J. Thomas, have announced their marriage. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the nursing staff at Robert Koch hospital St. Louis, Mo., and Sgt. Thomas is stationed at Camp Beale, Calif. Mrs. Thomas plans to join him there soon. She is a graduate of Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 82

"Miss Tuskegee Air Field"

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

JUL 25 1943

TUSKEGEE AIR FIELD, Ala. — (SNS) — Mrs. Rose Lynn Lane, wife of Lt. Allen Gaston Lane, now stationed with the Negro Fighter Squadron in North Africa, was recently crowned "Miss Tuskegee Army Air Field" by popular applause of the entire personnel of this station. Mrs. Lane is a graduate of the latest class of Tuskegee Institute where she received her B. S. degree. At the present time she is employed in the Post Signal Office. She is the daughter of Professor and Mrs. J. T. Williamson of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—(Photo by the Tuskegee Army Air Field)

74 Students Excel In Scholarship At Institute

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

JUN 5 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Seventy-four students from various sections of the country excelled in high scholarship attainments at Tuskegee Institute during the academic year, 1942-1943, which closed here Monday. Among those who attained scholarship honors were:

Dorothy E. Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Walker, South Sioux City, Nebraska, was elected vice president of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society; president of the Institute Orchestra; was listed in Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities, 1942; served as a member of the Associated Women Students Council, member of the Tuskegee Band and the Ki-Ki Club.

She was voted a handsome plaque of Dr. Booker Washington by the Associated Women Students as the young woman who has most constructively influenced the life of the women students at the Institute.

Laura J. Harris, education, daughter of Mrs. Flora Anna Harris, 2643 Mumboldt street, Denver, Colorado, an honor graduate, was a member of the Institute Council on Student Activities, a band majorette, member of the Debate Team, member of the Campus Digest Staff and the Little Theatre. She assisted in the numerous details in connection with the senior class day program.

Fleta S. Jones, education daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah P. Jones, Clearwater, Fla., was active in the Little Theatre, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and the Ki-Ki Club. She is interested in business and plans to continue her education by further study in a Cooperative School in New York City.

Zenobia Richardson, home economics, was awarded the department of women's industries prize which is offered to the young woman who exhibits the greatest zeal and efficiency in home economics. Her address is 224 West Tuscaloosa street, Montgomery, Ala.

PEARLINE LINDSAY

Pearline Lindsay, daughter of W. J. Lindsay, principal of the Elementary Public School, Rock Hill, S. C., and Mrs. Lindsay, was awarded the Benjamin F. Pearson Prize which is offered annually for the best application of principles of teaching as applied to home making subjects and for the greatest progress in professional development.

Valerie D. Thompson, education, was an honor student for three consecutive years and was accorded numerous positions of importance during her stay at the Institute. She was selected to give the welcome address at the Associated Women Students' banquet, one of the outstanding features on the calendar of events given at the Institute during the school year.

Annie Mae Peterson, education, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester M. Peterson, R. F. D. 1, Box 84-B, Darlington, S. C., achieved high scholarship honors during her four years at Tuskegee Institute. For two consecutive years she won the Elizabeth Dillard Scholastic Award.

Helen M. Hutchinson, physical education, maintained an excellent record graduating with honors. She is the daughter of Capt. Conrad Hutchinson, Tuskegee, '12, of the Institute staff, and the late Mrs. Helen Hutchinson.

Georgia Lovette Washington, education, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Coleman, 103 West 114th street, Apt. 5-B, New York City, held membership in the Little Theatre, Sunday School, the YWCA, the local chapter of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and was chairman of the War Bond and Savings Stamps Committee among students.

Louis A. Scipio, II, junior in the Department of Mechanical Industries, served as Regimental Sergeant Major in the R. O. T. C.

JUN 5 1943

NEGRO SSSS CENTER EXPANDS SERVICE

Savannah, Ga. Press
September 19, 1943

E. W. Gordon Appointed Program Director

The colored SSSS service center, located at Ogeechee road and Thirty-seventh street, has just completed its recreation hall and home for service men which will enable the center to render service to an increasing number of men and women in the armed forces. In its efforts to broaden its service to the men in the armed forces, E. W. Gordon has been appointed program director and news editor for the colored SSSS program. This worker comes to the SSSS service with a remarkable record. She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Talladega College, and holds her Master's degree from Ohio State University. While in college and at the university, she majored in English, journalism, and dramatics. Since leaving college, she has served at Tennessee State College, Nashville, Tenn., and at Langston University, Oklahoma. She is secretary of the Southern Association of Dramatics and Speech Arts, which sponsors annual play festivals. While in college and since leaving college, she has taken an active leadership in summer training camps for girls.

At Langston University, she served as coach for the dramatic and debating teams. Teams under her direction took part in the festivals at Tuskegee, Tennessee State, and at Wiley College. The intercollegiate teams under her guidance debated with Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., and Prairie View State College, Texas. She is the author of several plays and dramas. As a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, she has been interested in local and national projects dealing with job analysis and with delinquency.

Her mother is secretary of the Tuskegee chapter of the American Red Cross and assistant in the Bureau of Public Relations. Her father is with the State Department of Public Welfare, Philadelphia, Pa.

The officials of the SSSS organization are highly pleased to have this splendid worker co-operate with the present staff in rendering service to the men in the camps in and around Savannah, it was stated.

The new recreation hall just completed is an outstanding example of the type of building that is needed in every large community. It is artistically constructed so as to serve as a recreation hall, as a center for basketball and other athletic games as a general conference room and auditorium for meetings and events of a public nature. It is expected that athletic teams from all over the state of Georgia and lower South Carolina will welcome this opportunity to compete in this gymnasium for the benefit of the men in service.

She's Case Worker

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MRS. MARIAN MURRAY FISHER ...—graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has recently been appointed to the staff of the Family and Children's Bureau, St. Joseph, Missouri. She was formerly employed by the Kansas Tuberculosis Society, Kansas City, Missouri, and is also a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

New Jersey Soldier Awarded Legion Of Merit Medal

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA — First Sergeant Claude McDade, Bordentown, N. J., now serving with a Quartermaster truck regiment of the Fifth American Army in North Africa, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

His citation reads in part: "As First Sergeant of Company D and later of Company H he has been one of the outstanding non-commissioned officers of the regiment. At all times he has maintained a soldierly bearing, exhibited unusual qualities of leadership and superior initiative."

Sergeant McDade was graduated from Tuskegee Institute, Ala. in 1935. He served for six years in the R. O. T. C. and was a student-major. Following graduation he immediately entered the Army serving 3 years with an infantry regiment at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., after which he was placed on reserve status in 1938.

In 1942 he was recalled and ordered to duty with the 10th Cavalry. He was then assigned to the Reception Center at Fort Dix, New Jersey where he spent the next 14 months training troops.

As a first sergeant in his present regiment, McDade landed in North Africa with the initial landing forces on November 8, 1942.

Since there he has supervised truck convoys, hauling vital supplies and equipment

Bordentown, N. J. Dispatch
October 25, 1943

COLORED NEWS

Sergeant and Mrs. Louis J. ... have been in the city for ... visiting relatives and ... S. Sgt. Taylor is the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mi... of this city. He is a grad... the Auto mechanics school ... Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and is stationed at Maxwell Field, Ala., where he is supervisor of the third Echlon garage.

The sergeant has also been awarded a Good Conduct Ribbon, given to soldiers for exemplary behaviour, efficiency and fidelity. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McDade, live in El Dorado, Ark. ... and his wife, Mrs. Mable McDade ... and the ...

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

18y-1943

LIEUTENANT AND IOWAN WED

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

LIEUT. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. DRIGGINS

Mrs. J. A. Wilson, 1053 Fifteenth street, announces the marriage of her neice, Miss Gertrude M. Ferguson formerly of Pershing, Iowa, and Lieut. William M. Driggins which took place on Jan. 26, 1943, at the Edgewood Arsenal Chapel, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, performed by Post Chaplain R. Stanley Hendricks.

Mrs. Driggins, a daughter of Mr. James Ferguson of Pershing, Iowa, is a registered nurse at the Montefoire hospital, Bronx, New York, where she has been since she was graduated from the School of Nursisg at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., in 1941. She is a reserve Red Cross nurse and is studying on a degree of public health nursing at New York University.

Born and reared in Pershing, Iowa, she completed her high school work at Attica, Iowa, and during her vacation periods worked in Des Moines, making her home with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilson.

Lieutenant Driggins, son of Mr. Augustine Driggins of Corning, N. Y., received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Tuskegee Institute, Ala., in 1941. He served as head dietitian at the infantile paralysis hospital at Tuskegee during the summer followin his graduation.

Prior to entering the services in May he was studying for his Master's degree at Columbia University. He is now attached to the 101st Impreg Company at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

John D. Lewis, Jr., Given Commission

FORT BENNING, Ga., April 16.—John D. Lewis, Jr., of Shorter, Ala., was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States today upon successful completion of the officers candidate course at the Infantry School at Fort Benning. Lieutenant Lewis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Lewis, Sr., of Box 140, Shorter.

The new lieutenant was inducted into the army on April 16, 1941, and served with the 24th Infantry before going to Officer Candidate School three months ago. He held the rank of tech. fourth grade, before being commissioned.

The new officer is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute High School in Tuskegee, Ala., and Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

At the Infantry School, world's largest institution of its kind, the local officer took a three months' course to fit him for his new responsibilities. The course covers the technique of handling all the varied modern infantry weapons and the tactics of leading small infantry units in combat. It also includes study of many varied subjects which future officers must know along the lines of administration, military law, etc.

The men who attend the Officer Candidate School are the best privates, corporals and sergeants from the entire army, selected by their superiors for outstanding intelligence and qualities of leadership. During the course even the mildly incapable are weeded out, so that the men who graduate with commissions are America's finest soldiers, fully qualified to be the leaders in our new army.

Graduates

Tuskegee, Ala. News
October 29, 1942

Cabiness-Washington Nuptials

Miss Margaret Washington grand-daughter of the late Booker T. Washington, and Lieut. Marshall S. Cabiness, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cabiness, of Gastonia, N. C., were married Oct. 17 at a ceremony solemnized by Chaplain Harry V. Richardson in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel.

The altar was a flower garden of palms, ferns, and multiple-colored dahlias. On each side of the altar were two seven-branched candelebra holding cathedral candles.

Miss Washington's bridesmaids were her sisters, Gloria and Edith Both wore dresses of white faille with tight fitting bodices and bouffant skirts. Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Selburn Clarke of Tuskegee Institute, the bride's cousin was matron of honor and Miss Louise Washington, the bride's eldest sister, was maid of honor.

The bride, lovely in a traditional wedding gown of ivory satin bedecked with pearls, entered alone carrying a bouquet of white roses and stephanotis. The bride's only ornament was a golden locket which had belonged to her grandfather, the late Dr. Washington.

Immediately following the ceremony, a wedding reception was held at The Oaks, formerly occupied by the late Dr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington. Following the reception, a bridal supper was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs S. O. Johnson on the Circle at the Veterans' Hospital Reservation. Mr. and Mrs. John Drew also entertained the bridal party in their lovely home in Greenwood.

Liberty
New York, N. Y

Kittens Cop Third Title; Will End Season With R. T. Coles Jeeps Friday

ATCHISON, Kas.—The Atchison Kittens, basketball team of the Lincoln school here, have won the championship of the Missouri-Kansas association for the third successive year.

Coached by W. J. Hockett, the Kittens have played 29 games in the last three years, winning 26 and losing only 3. The team was undefeated in 1942 and again in 1943.

The final game of the season will be held here Friday night March 5 in the Memorial hall with the Kittens playing the R. T. Coles Vocational and Junior high school of Kansas City, Mo.

The game will be broadcast over station KVAK (1410 kilocycles) beginning at 8 p. m. The broadcast, the first of its kind in this section, is sponsored by Leon Henderson, Atchison's only Negro druggist. Mr. Henderson has been in business at 7th and Division Sts. for ten years, coming here from St. Joseph, Mo.

Friday's game will be the first K. M. A. A. League game to be broadcast.

Basketball league history has centered in Atchison ever since 1930 when the first interscholastic basketball tournament was organized under the leadership of P. G. Porter, principal of the Lincoln school. The league was called the Missouri Valley Interscholastic Athletic association.

After several years of activity this association was disbanded and in 1936 the Kansas-Missouri Athletic Association was organized in Atchison and with Porter serving as its first president. The first tournament of the League was held in Atchison in 1936 and a tournament has been held each year since.

Members of the League are the schools in Lawrence, Leavenworth, Topeka, Atchison, St. Joseph, Northeast Junior high school of Kansas City, Kansas City, Kas., and R. T. Coles of Kansas City, Mo. E. M. Lawson of Leavenworth is now president of the League and Clarence Glass of Northeast is secretary.

During the past season, the Atchison Kittens have played 11 games and lost none. They have defeated the Lincoln school alumni once, St. Joseph twice, Topeka twice, Coles once, Northeast twice, K. V. S. once and Leavenworth twice. The Kittens copped their 11th victory last Friday when they beat Northeast in Atchison 46 to 16.

"We plan to beat Coles Friday night to keep our record undefeated," Prof. Porter said.

Atchison's total points for the year are 310 against the combined total of 171 for the opponents.

The preliminary game Friday will begin at 7 p. m. between the Atchison high school freshmen and Lincoln second team. Music will be furnished by the Ingalls high school band.

Coach Hockett has ben coaching the Atchison team for 8 years. A graduate of Tuskegee institute, he teaches woodworking and mathematics. He taught in Oklahoma before going to Atchison. His home is in Wichita.

The Kittens are fortunate in that Coach Hockett has five children and will not be called to the army soon.

Principal Porter, who has always taken an interest in athletics, has been principal of the Atchison school 16 years. A native of Oswego, Kas., Porter is a graduate of Kansas Weslyan university in Salina. He is past president of the M. V. I. A. A. and of the K. M. A. A.

Principal Porter said that the entire faculty of Lincoln school with time and effort in the athletic program and that full cooperation is obtained in all activities.

Besides winning the K. M. A. A. championship for three years straight, Atchison also won the mythical champion of Kansas by defeating Coffeyville, champion of the Southeast Kansas League.

Elizabeth Campbell At University of Wisconsin

Miss Helen M. Hutchinson of the Tuskegee institute, Class of 1943, department of physical education, has entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison where she will work leading to the degree of Master of Science in Education.

Elizabethin physical education, has joined the staff of the Townsend Campbell, Tuskegee, 43, daughter Lieut. William Avery Campbell, is brother, recreation center at Richmond, Ind.

Lieut. Campbell, a pilot with the U. S. Air Forces in Africa.

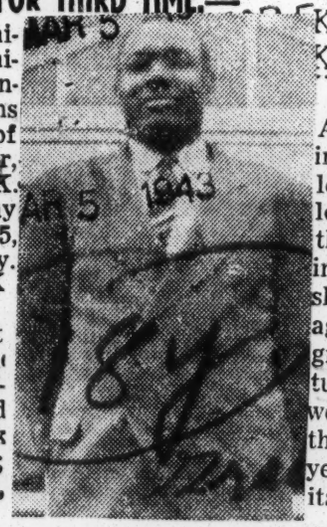
Mrs. T. M. Campbell of

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

ATCHISON KITTENS WIN K.M.A.A. CHAMPION FOR THIRD TIME.—

For the third consecutive year, the Atchison Kittens of the Lincoln school in Atchison have won the championship of the Kansas-Missouri Athletic association. The Kittens are the only undefeated team in the state of Kansas this year, according to P. G. Porter, principal of the Lincoln school and former K. M.A.A. president. The Atchison team will play its final game of the season Friday, March 5, against the R. T. Coles school of Kansas City. he game will be broadcast over station KVAK Atchison beginning at 8 p.m.

Members of the Kittens team, left to right front row: Norman Wilson, forward; Freddie Brown, forward; William Lindsey, guard; Clifford Downing, center, holding trophy awarded the champions; and Orlo Allen, forward. Back row, left to right: Matthew Downing, guard; John Roberson, forward; William Bratton, guard and W. J. Hockett, coach.



Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

W. J. Hockett, coach of the Atchison Kittens, champions in the Kansas-Missouri Athletic association basketball league. Hockett's team won the K.M.A.A. championship in 1941, tied for the championship in 1942 and won the title again in 1943. Hockett is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. He has taught woodworking and mathematics at the Atchison school for 8 years. His home is in Wichita.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

R. R. TAYLOR NATION'S FIRST NEGRO HOUSING HEAD

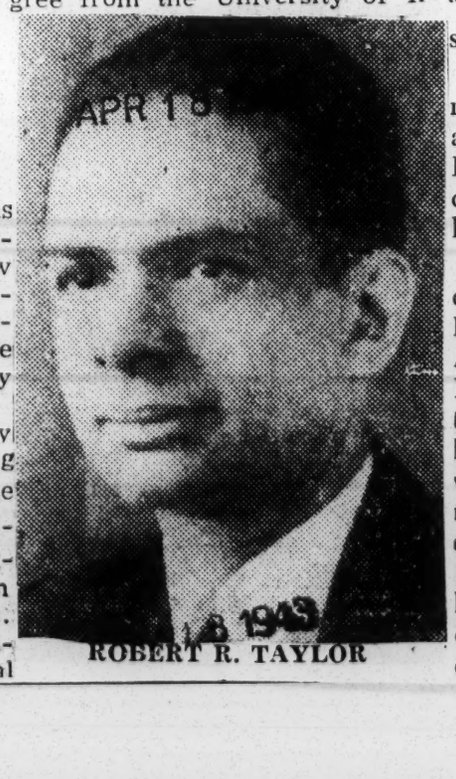
Robert R. Taylor, nationally-known advocate of better housing and prominent civic leader was elected chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority at the authority's annual meeting this week, at 208 South LaSalle street. Mr. Taylor, who is the manager of the Michigan Boulevard apartments on the South Side, is the first Negro to be elected chairman of a local housing authority in the United States.

In addition to his many responsibilities, Mr. Taylor has been an advisor in national housing matters since 1941, and now serves as consultant to the National Housing Agency. Last December, he was appointed by the mayor as a member of the City Planning Advisory board.

Mr. Taylor has made many contributions to better housing and city planning. In 1934, he made an extensive study of European housing and visited England, Holland, France, Belgium Germany, and other countries. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and studied architectural engineering at Howard university. In addition, he holds a degree from the University of Illinois and has done graduate work at Northwestern university.

Mr. Taylor has served as a commissioner of the Chicago Housing Authority for more than four years, and as its acting chairman since August, 1942. He was originally appointed to the Chicago Housing Authority by Mayor Edward J. Kelly in November, 1938, and was elected its vice-chairman in 1940.

At the annual meeting, Edgar L. Schnadig was re-elected treasurer. Other members of the commission include Joseph W. McCarthy, Walter V. Schaefer, and Patrick F. Sullivan. Miss Elizabeth Wood is the executive secretary of the authority.



ROBERT R. TAYLOR

1st SGT. McCORVEY

Hey, General! Lookit McCorvey!

The People's Voice

Buck to Top-Kick in 108 Days

PERRIN FIELD, Texas.—Smashing all records for rapid advancement at the Army Air Forces Basic Flying School here and possibly throughout the Army, 1st Sgt. Sandy J. McCorvey, top-ranking non-com of the 63d Aviation Squadron, won his present rating exactly 108 days after arriving at Perrin Field. Inducted at Fort Benning, Ga., 27 days before, the fast-stepping sergeant thus went from induction to the highest post an enlisted man can hold in a total of 135 days.

A graduate of Alabama's famed Tuskegee Institute, Sergeant McCorvey was made a corporal by the 63rd in 11 days. It took him 11 days more to win a "buck" sergeant's rating, which was followed in 18 days by another promotion to staff sergeant. Things slowed up after that and the sergeant had to "sweat-out" his elevation to first sergeant for 74 days.

There have been no further promotions, but Sergeant McCorvey, according to reports, is not through. He is said to have an "OCS" (Officers' Candidate School) gleam in his eye.

Sergeant McCorvey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McCorvey of Peterman (Tallapoosa county), Ala. There are 10 children in the McCorvey family and Sandy was the fourth. After graduating from high school, he went into the CCC where he proceeded to hang up a record almost as phenomenal as the one he has made in the army. In 15 days he was made an assistant leader (the equivalent of an army corporal). He won a sergeant's chevrons five month later and two additional months became first sergeant.

A WHIZ AT TUSKEGEE

Leaving the CCC after 26 months, Sergeant McCorvey entered Tuskegee with $198 he had saved from his CCC earnings and worked his way through the Institute's 4-year course in three years. Upon graduation he was offered a job as Extension Agent with the US Department of Agriculture, a post which he accepted and held until his induction last Aug. 13.

First Lieutenant C. R. Strickland, Commanding Officer of the 63rd Squadron, attributed part of Sergeant McCorvey's rapid climb in the Army to "his bulldog tenacity and ability to stay on a job until it is done regardless of when that may be." As for the rest, according to Lieut. Strickland, the Sergeant's education and experience in the CCC enabled him to absorb Army regulations and routine quickly and equipped him with the ability to lead men.

McCorvey was the first Negro soldier at Perrin Field to purchase $200 in war bonds and is continuing to purchase a $25 bond every month.

As Extension Agent before entering service, Sergeant McCorvey helped bring about the development of Tallapoosa county farms to the point where they are an important factor in the supply of broilers and eggs to nearby Army Posts. Teaching diversification of crops and household economy and sanitation, he showed the county farmers how they could aid the war effort by raising broilers, and at the same time produce a crop which would provide them with cash income.

Tuskegee Alumni Meets In Pittsburgh

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 22.—"Building A Stronger Use-

ful Alumni Association for a Better Tuskegee" is the subject for discussion at the third annual meeting of the North Central Regional meeting of the Tuskegee General Alumni association, which will be held in Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 7 and Sunday, August 8, according to announcement made from the office of S. J. Davis, president of the Chicago, Ill., Region.

18y-1943

Tuskegee Bride

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MRS. HOWARD KENNEY

—the former Miss Gwendolyn Persley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James A. Kennedy, who became the bride of Howard Kenney, son of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Kenney, at "The Oaks," former home of Dr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington. The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Tuskegee chaplain, performed the ceremony.

Miss Persley Weds Howard W. Kenney

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS) — Miss Gwendolyn Persley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James A. Kennedy, became the bride of Howard W. Kenney, son of Dr. and Mrs. James A. Kenney, Saturday at a ceremony taking place at "The Oaks," former home of Dr. and Mrs. Booker T. Washington, in the presence of an assemblage of friends, relatives of the prominent couple. Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, performed the ceremony.

Miss Carolyn Thomasine Flood, the maid of honor, was the bride's only attendant. The bride entered with her father by whom she was given in marriage. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Ulysses T. Carter, Jr., of Providence, Rhode Island.

The bride's exquisite wedding costume was fashioned of white marquisette and Chantilly lace. The form-fitting bodice had a round neckline and the full length sleeves ended in points over the wrists. The voluminous skirt was trimmed with lace bands and ruffles and flared into a long, graceful train. Her veil of bridal illusion, trimmed with Chantilly lace, extended to the train of her dress, and was caught to her hair with a coronet beaded with seed pearls. The bride's only ornament was a necklace of pearls, a gift of the groom. Her bouquet was formed of gardenias, stephanotis, and lillies of the valley, tied with white satin.

The bride received her early education at Tuskegee Institute. She is an honor graduate of Fisk University.

The groom received his A. B. degree from Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, graduating with honors. He is enrolled in the accelerated course in medicine under the Army Specialized Training Program and is a candidate for graduation in March, 1944. Mr. and Mrs. Kenney will reside in Nashville until he has completed his studies.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

AMONG ELKS

By H. HARRY RILEY, Jr.

Among numerous Columbia Lodge Elk personalities, Harvey L. Beane of 1124 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, is this week's personality Elk, because of absolute service to Country, community and Elkdom. Having left Cleveland Alabama his birth place on November 20, 1887, he completed the educational requirements at Knox Acadamy, then, the famous Tuskegee Institute. He is a graduate Veterinarian and an agricultural chemist, with proud training under the eminent late Dr. George Carver.

H. H. Riley

During the first world war he served with the 304th Service Battalion Camp Hill, Newport News Virginia. He is prominently identified with the James Reese Europe American Legion Post No. 5. He also was post commander during 1939-40 with a splendid record.

Columbia Lodge was very fortunate in obtaining his membership during 1926 and secured his services as chairman of the band committee which he held for five years. Besides playing in the band he helped to organize same. In the Past Exalted Ruler's Council No. 4 he is very well known.

Like all faithful Elks he has attended grand conventions at New York City, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit and Atlantic City. Mr. Beane also possesses the grand lodge gold card degree. In Washington he is a member of the D. C. Tuskegee Club, Inc. The Advisory Welfare Council, Legion Emergency Aid Committee, vice-chairman selective service board No. 13 and an ardent member of Metropolitan Baptist Church as well as of its good choir, since 1921. Most impressive is the fact that he has been employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing since 1923 and owns twenty War-Bonds.

Tuskegee Grad Gives Recital

Chicago, Illinois Defender

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Muriel Rahn, talented young soprano from New York, who was presented by the Tuskegee Institute entertainment course as the featured attraction of spring entertainments, appeared in Logan Hall here Saturday night before an appreciative audience of students faculty, townspeople and many music lovers from nearby schools and colleges.

Although Miss Rahn is a graduate of Tuskegee this was her debut at the institute as a concert artist. Her varied program contained the works of Bach, Brahms, Legrenzi, Wagner, Hue, Handel and other masters.

Negro composers represented were R. Nathaniel Dett, William L. Dawson, William Grant Still and S. Coleridge- Taylor. Miss Rahn's personal tribute to both Mr. Dett and Mr. Dawson, who were in the audience, was graciously done and they rose and took bows.

SETS UP LAB IN JUNGLE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN THE PACIFIC WAR ZONE, July 22—Sergeant Joseph Walker Williams, a graduate of Tuskegee institute, and a former assistant to Dr. Carver, is now in the Army and stationed in an island Post. While working with the scientist, he specialized in the field of organic agricultural chemistry and had discovered a new process for making a preservative for wood pulp to be used in the manufacture of paper.

SEEKS RUBBER SUBSTITUTE

In 1941, he joined the Army and was trained as a meteorologist. On arrival at this Post, he set up a laboratory of his own and in his spare time, he is working to analyze the various organic substances found in the jungle plant life in the hope that some of these may prove useful in the war effort. He has concentrated particularly on tree saps, with a view towards obtaining a possible substitute for rubber.

Physical Director

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — First Lieut. John T. Bracken, Director of Physical Training Army Air Forces, 66th Army Primary Moton Field, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Lieut. Bracken is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, having received his Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education in 1938. From 1934 to 1937 he played tackle on the Golden Tiger football team and figured conspicuously in many of the most thrilling games during that period.

For two years after his graduation he taught General Science and Biology and served as director of athletics and physical training at the Tuskegee Institute High School. In July, 1941, he received civil service appointment as assistant director of physical training, Southeastern Air Corps Training Center, being the first colored appointee in the Air Forces training program and was assigned to duty at Tuskegee Institute where he has been stationed since date of appointment. In June, 1942, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Forces and assigned to duty as physical instructor. Lieut. Bracken was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in April, 1943.

He is the son of Mrs. Nettye Bracken, 401 California Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

"On To Brooklyn" Drive

By MRS. WILLIE L. MADISON

The Tuskegee District Church Schools and Epworth League Endeavor Societies, Convention and Missionaries "On To Brooklyn" Drive" of the Alabama Conference of the A.M.E. Zion Church met with the Shiloh A.M.E. Zion Church near Society Hill, July 14-16.

The convention opened under a blazing electric light and enjoyed a well delivered sermon by the Rev. E. D. Martin who is the progressive circuit of Cheraw. The sermon was followed by an offering and the convention was organized. Following the organization much of the financial business was dispatched and a delightful dinner was enjoyed.

The afternoon session found the Convention in possession of all monies brought to the convention for convention purposes, The service preceding the sermon was musical. The welcome that followed was generous and the people kept their word. They were masters, not of words only, but of deeds. The Convention message was delivered by the Rev. W. M. Smith of Ebenezer Church Montgomery, Ala. Be it understood that Rev. Smith is not a member of this convention, but the sermon was freely delivered, and we felt that he was one of us. All enjoyed the sermon.

Thursday was a busy day. From 9:30 A.M. until 12:00 at night every one was kept on a go. The convention went into "Work Shop," Mr. W. J. Webb, Director of the Adult Department led the devotions. Mr. Webb also presided and called for reports coming from far away places and sermonpated and then concluded and another was delivered by Rev. W. E. Carson. The reported by example. The message at night on by Rev. W. H. Harris was pastor of Butler Chapel, Tuskegee, ched. This sermon will not leave Ala. A high class sermon suited for on. The afternoon session came from the heart of us to the brink of the evening this fine man. Friday mor ng found on. hence we recessed. us awaiting the consummation of the ethods of conducting a model Church School officers. Mr. Webb rch School were in charge of D and his young people caught fire testerest in the meeting by coming Director Webb in which all partici- Church S rector W. J. Webb. He demonstrating as to how much they had gain-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

ed from the meeting. They felt like going on, but it was our hour, so the Presiding Elder let us outside singing, "Love Lifted Me" and our service was held. The Presiding Elder talked of "Proud Zion, Proud in These Parts." He said of Bishop Madison my brother Bishop, Proud of Zion's eight Prelates who number among the best in the world. He spoke of the excellency of Drs. Gordon, Eichelberger and all who have to do with the Church School development.

Rev. W. E. Carson told us about the machinery of our Zion Publication House. He told how it has grown from a very small building during his day to its present statue. We should be proud of Zion. This closed the work of the convention but the spirit kept running.

The "On To Brooklyn Drive" took up. A sermon by a lady was delivered. Miss Christine Hasting, a cultured woman, A.B. of Tuskegee Institute, was the speaker. My, my, my, we are proud of this young woman. Her sermon went home to our hearts and the "fire just kept burning in our hearts."

Nobody left this meeting. They stayed with us and pastors and delegates as well gave us one dollar each.

Did we lunch? No, we ate full dinners every day and Friday after dinner we had the "On To Brooklyn" sermon. Rev. T. A. Henderson, Presiding Elder of the Tuskegee District brought the message. All were agreed in counting it a sermon for the occasion. Of course we had a good collection and started on our journey. Rev. Henderson's sermon and the collection got us three delegates

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Brothers, United In War Area After Years Apart

SOMWHERE IN S. PACIFIC—Two brothers from Kalamazoo Michigan, separated three years ago by war, today are together again, this time on a small island base thousands of miles from their Michigan home.

When Jesse A. Graine entered the Army early in 1940, he left his brother Dennison at home. Jesse started as a Private in the Coast Artillery Corps and worked up to the top rank of Master Sergeant.

In April, 1941, brother Dennison went into the Army and was assigned to the Signal Corps. He went through a rigid course and eventually became a Second Lieutenant. A short while ago he, too, went on overseas duty.

An officer in Sergeant Graine's unit was introduced to Lieutenant Graine when Lieutenant Graine's unit arrived at this base. Brief questioning by the officer—and a hasty telephone call—soon brought the two brothers together again.

Florence Wright At Western Reserve U.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Miss Florence N. Wright, Tuskegee institute, 1937, left the institute for Cleveland, where she will enter Western Reserve university, pursuing courses in physical education. Miss Wright, formerly supervisor community activities and recreation, Region 5, Farm Security administration, which comprised the states of Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, during the past year served as instructor of physical education at Alabama State Teachers college, Montgomery.

AMONG TUSKEGEE'S BEST FOR 1942-43

VALERIE D. THOMPSON

HELEN M. HUTCHINSON

LAURA J. HARRIS

ANNIE MAE PETERSON

Among the 74 students who attained scholarship honors at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., for the academic year 1942-43, recently closed, were the above four young ladies. Valerie D. Thompson was an honor student for three consecutive years and was accorded numerous positions of importance during her stay at the school. She is a member of the Ki-Yi club, the Delta Phi Journalistic Society, the Little Theatre and other groups. Helen M. Hutchinson graduated with a bachelor of science degree. She is a member of the Tuskegee women's national championship track and field team, the women's varsity basketball team and the women's varsity tennis team. Laura J. Harris was a member of the Campus Digest staff, Institute Council on Student Activities, Little Theatre and debate team. Annie Mae Peterson won the Elizabeth Dillard Scholarship Award for two consecutive years, has been on the honor roll since her sophomore year and has won numerous other awards. She is listed in the Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.

Tuskegee Nurse Is Married In Chapel

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 22—Centering widespread interest is the announcement made by Mrs. Susan Gay Boswell of Los Angeles, of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Lulu Bell Boswell to Granville Senior Ridley of Nashville, Tenn. The ceremony took place recently in the beautiful Tuskegee institute chapel. Rev. Harry V. Richardson, institute chaplain, officiated in the presence of a few close friends. Mrs. Clifton J. Gomez of the Institute Music department rendered the music. Miss Jewel Crawford, assistant superintendent of nurses at Veterans' facility, was the bride's only attendant. Larry Robinson was best man for the groom.

Mrs. Ridley is a graduate of Wilberforce university; Lamar Nurse Training school, and is the first Negro nurse to complete the Kenny course of training for treatment of infantile paralysis. She studied under Sister Kenny at the University of Minnesota. At present, she holds the position of Orthopedic Head Nurse at the Tuskegee Institute Paralysis center. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Mr. Ridley is a graduate of Tuskegee institute, and is electrical foreman at the Tuskegee Army Flying school. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

JUL 24 1943

NEWLYWEDS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JUL 24 1943

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Senior Ridley, newlyweds, who were married during the month of brides in a simple ceremony performed by Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the institute in the beautiful Tuskegee chapel. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Susan Gay Boswell of Los Angeles, and is the former Lulu Bell Boswell, orthopedic head nurse at the institute's Infantile Paralysis center. Mr. Ridley is electrical foreman at Tuskegee Institute's Flying school.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

WAAC Company Gets Commander

Third Officer A. O. Berry To Replace First Officer Charity Adams of Company 8

FORT DES MOINES, Ia., (ANP)—Third Officer Alma O. Berry, Houston, member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, has been named company commander of Company 8, Third Regiment, here. She succeeds First Officers Charity E. Adams, who had been company commander since its activation last fall.

Third Officer Berry enrolled in the corps as an auxiliary and arrived at Fort Des Moines in September. After the completion of basic training, she entered WAAC administrative specialist school in downtown Des Moines.

Third Officer Berry is the daughter of Mrs. A. G. Hall of Houston.

Before joining the WAAC, she was employed by the Texas Extension service as a home demonstration agent and was engaged in civilian defense work, having supervised county defense organization for quick communication, metal drives, and air raid wardens.

She also gained considerable repute in her home city for her talent as a singer and public speaker. A graduate of Jack Yates High School, Houston, and Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where she received a B. S. degree in 1935, Third Officer Berry also attended summer school at Prairie Ciew College, where she took post graduate work.

18y-1943

Graduates

Bee [redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

WAAC Member Presented At 'Kegee Cage Game

FEB 28 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 25.—During the intermission of the Xavier university-Tuskegee Institute basketball game, which was played in Logan hall here Friday night, First Lieut. Noel Campbell, who is home on leave visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, was presented to the more than 2,000 persons in attendance and was warmly received.

FEB 28 1943

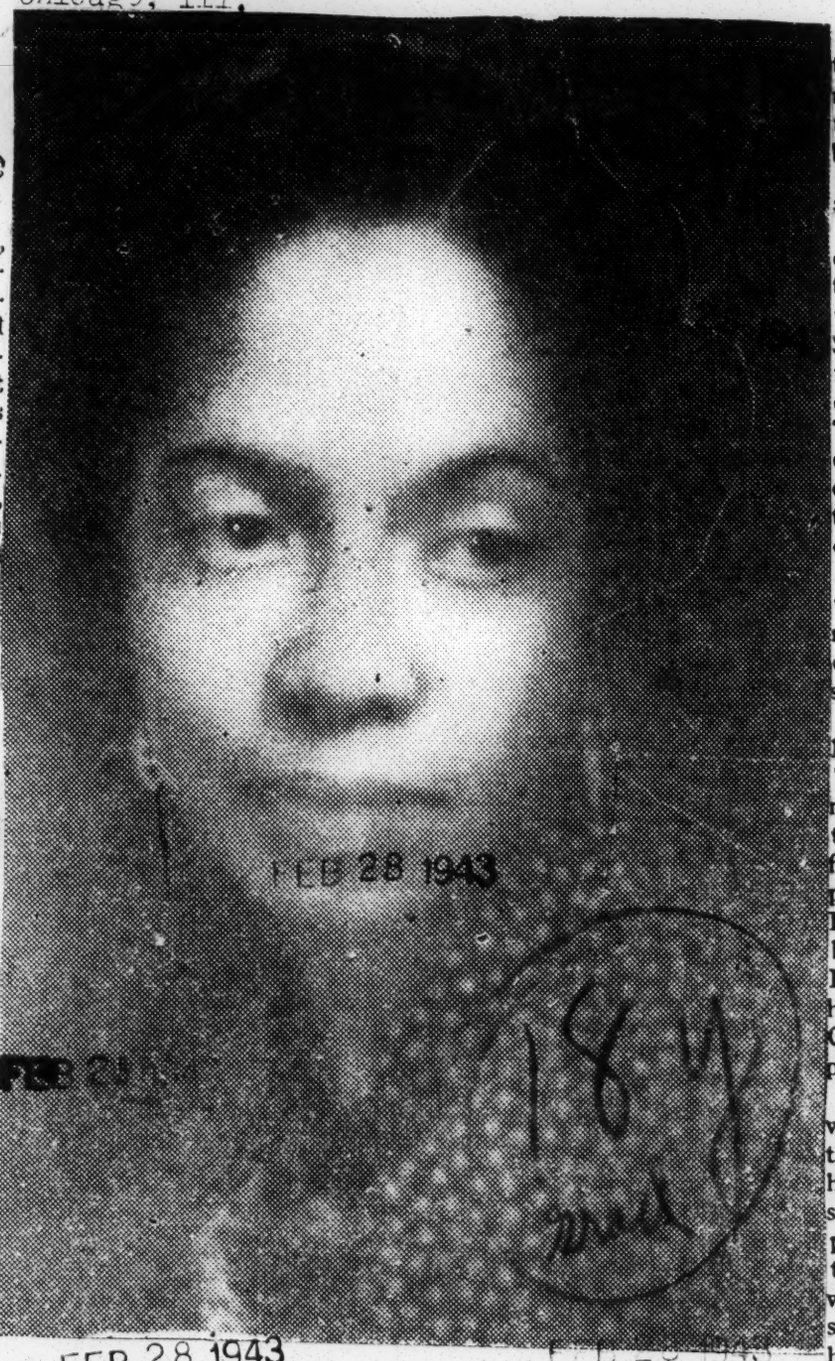
Lieut. Campbell was born, received her education, from the Children's House through college at Tuskegee, graduating with a bachelor of science degree in home economics in 1940. She was among the first WAACs commissioned at Fort Des Moines. Lieut. Campbell in turn presented 10 charming co-eds, sweethearts of various organizations on the campus, who are vieing to be named "Miss Liberty" in the nation-wide contest by selling the largest number of bonds and war savings stamps sponsored on college campuses by and under the direction of representatives of the Treasury department of the United States.

The popular Tuskegee co-eds presented and the organizations they represent as well as the cities from which they come follow. They are: Misses Neal McFadden, Lancaster, S. C., NYX; Emogene Finch, Bessemer, Ala., Alpha Pi Gamma; Alberta Dupree, Sumter, S. C., KOK; Laurice Campfield, Tuskegee Institute, Ki-Yi; Edith Fleming, Wisner, la., Paramount; Lucy Hall, Birmingham, Ala., Pre Frat; Johnnie Wright, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Polka Dot; Ida Echols, Anniston, Ala., T. O.; Alfred Johnson, "T" club, Tuskegee Institute, and Virginia Cook, Danville, Va., Rho Delta Sigma.

The charming Louise Baker, Miss Tuskegee, will reign as "Queen of the Sweethearts."

FEB 28 1943

Bee [redacted]
Chicago, Ill.



FEB 28 1943

FEB 28 1943

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FEB 28 1943

URBAN LEAGUE AID — Popular Elizabeth Clemmons, who was a prominent figure in the West Side Urban League which joined forces in sponsoring a very successful annual dinner at the Top 'O' the Town restaurant Tuesday night. Bishop Bernard J. Sheil was the guest speaker.

JUNE 19, 1943
HOUSTON, TEX. DEFENDER

HOUSTON GIRL PROMOTED TO HIGH WAAC POST

Third Officer Alma O. Berry of this city, member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, has been named Company Commander of Company 8, Third Regiment, at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

She succeeds First Officer Charity E Adams, who had been company commander of the Eighth Company since its activiation last fall.

Third Officer Berry enrolled in the corps as an auxiliary and arrived in Fort Des Moines in September. After the completion of basic training, she entered WAAC Administrative Specialist School in downtown Des Moines.

Because of her qualities of leadership, ability and devotion to duty she was selected from the ranks to attend Officer Candidate School. She was in the third Officer Candidate Class to be chosen from the ranks of auxiliaries. The school is conducted on a competitive basis, with graduation dependent upon performance. The training is a highly intensive one, designed to enable the successful candidates to train auxiliaries in the expanding corps, and to administer the affairs of companies of such women as they replace soldiers in non-combat army jobs.

She graduated on January 23, 1943, and was commissioned a Third Officer in the WAAC, a rank comparable to Second Lieutenant in the army. Third Officer Berry was assigned to Company 8, Third Regiment, as a Platoon Commander. She later became Supply Officer and then Executive Officer, a position she held until her designation as the Commanding Officer of that company.

As Company Commander, she will be responsible for the execution of all activities pertaining to her organization. She will be responsible for all the company's property, for its funds, the authenticity of official records and well being and morale. She is also responsible for the proper housing and feeding of the women in her company.

Third Officer Berry is the daughter of Mrs. A. G. Hall. Before joining the WAAC, she was employed by the Texas Extension Service as a home demonstration agent and was engaged in civilian defense work, having supervised County Defense Organization for Quick Communication, Metal Drives, and Air Raid Wardens.

She also gained considerable repute in her home city for her talent as a singer and public speaker. A graduate of Jack Yates High School, and Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where she received a B. S. degree in 1935, Third Officer Berry also attended summer school at Prairie View College, Prairie View, where she took post-graduate work. She was president of her high school senior class; president of Rho Delta Sigma campus sorority; member of the Student Council and associate editor of the Campus Digest, her college newspaper.

Gets Diploma

June 5, 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

MARY VEAL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, June 7.—Mary Veal, Tuskegee's first girl graduate in technical agriculture, is a product of the Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta. Aside from her devotion to the activities in her chosen field—agriculture — Miss Veal took a prominent part in student activities. She held responsible offices in several campus organizations and was also a member of the Tuskegee band and the national championship women's track and field team, hurling the discus and putting the shot for good marks.

Miss Veal secured an excellent rating as a laboratory assistant in soils; was proficient in operating a tractor and she manipulated other farm implements with considerable skill. Her desire is to do further study in the technical phases of agriculture.

ree Pictures

LET FIRST BOMB GO

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The distinction of dropping the first bomb in the all-out bombardment which led to the sur-

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —James A. Johnson, postmaster, has announced the appointment of Mrs. Lillian Gianton Thompson, as a clerk in the money order department in the Tuskegee Institute school of business, class of 1937, having been a student in the department when Mr. Johnson, now postmaster, was director of the school of business.

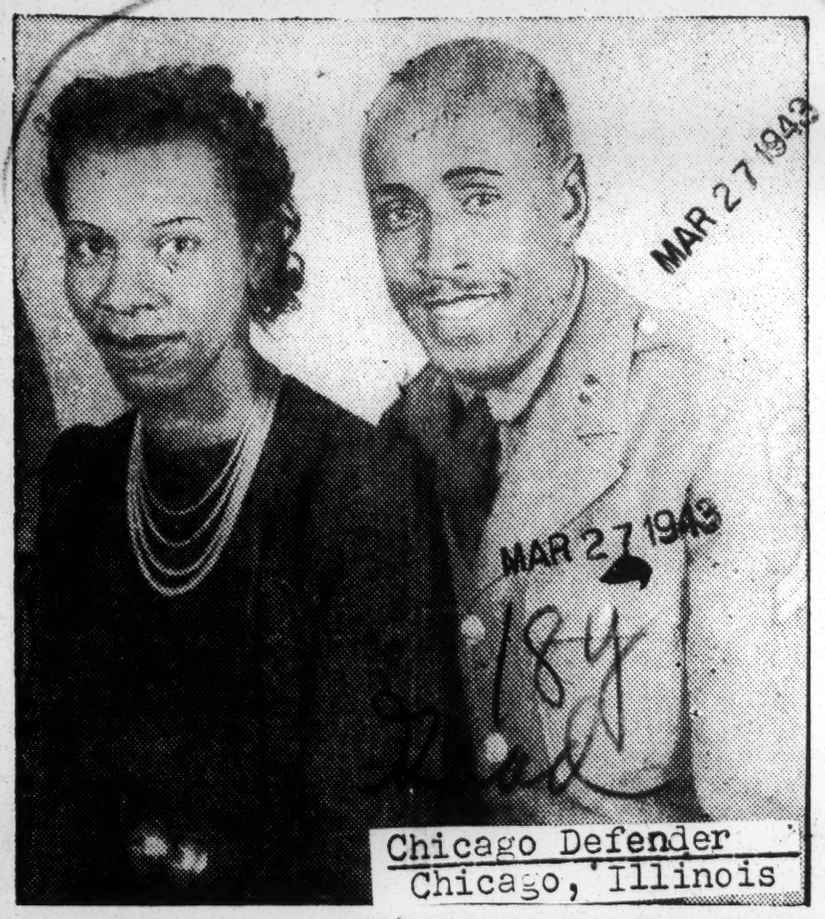
Mrs. Thompson stood No. 1 on the civil service list for appoint-

First Woman Postal Clerk At Tuskegee

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
APR 3 1943

f the individuals involved but su
ifferences do not reflect upon t
esire of individuals to serve th
ountry."
Jones promptly shot back:
"Mr. Wallace repeats that dele
f the Reconstruction Finance C
oration have retarded the war
ort. This dastardly charge is
ntrue as when he first made
s for the rest of his stateme
Mr. Wallace was not authorized
peak for me. I will continue

WEDDING ANNOUNCED



Mrs. Ella Simpson, 511 E. Marshall street, Tulsa, Okla., announces this week the marriage of her daughter, Martha Simpson, to Corp. Hezekiah L. Johnson on December 30, 1942, in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Johnson is a former teacher of Lincoln high school, Anadarko, Okla. She is a member of Beta Kappa Sigma chapter of Delta Sigma Theta sorority. At present she is cheerfully contributing her service to the War Department in Washington, D. C. Corporal Johnson is stationed at Camp Hood, Texas. He is a former teacher of Kildar, Ky., and a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
MAY
HONOR GRAD

LAURA JOSEPHINE HARRIS

Senior in the School of Education, daughter of Mrs. Flora Harris, 2643 Humboldt street, Denver, Colo., is graduating with honors from Tuskegee Institute May 24. Miss Harris is a member of the Institute Council on Student Activities, the Debate Team, the Campus Digest, the Little Theatre, and she is a band majorette. MAY 29 1943

Miss Cooper has served successfully as librarian at Fort Valley college, Ga., Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., New York University School of Commerce and as specialized staff of members of summer schools. Miss Cooper received the B. A. degree from Bradley Polytechnic Institute, B. S. in Library Science,

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
JUL 1943

Tuskegee Graduate Accepted For WAAC

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, July 1.—Dorothy E. Walker, who was graduated with honors from Tuskegee Institute in May, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree in Education, has informed Institute officials that she had completed her examinations for admission to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and was awaiting orders to report for training. Prior to her graduation she was voted a handsome plaque of Booker T. Washington by the Associated Women Students as the young woman who had most constructively influenced the life of the women students at the Institute. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Walker, of South Sioux City, Nebraska.

JUL 8 1943

Bee
Chicago, Ill

Tuskegee Alumni Ass'n to Meet In Pittsburgh

Officers of the North Central Region of the Tuskegee General Alumni association have issued a call for the third annual session of the organization to be held in Pittsburgh, Penn., August 7 and 8, 1943. Sylvester S. Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio, is president of the body, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will speak before the alumni group in connection with the Alabama school's new relationship to the state education program in the South.

The Chicago-Tuskegee club will assemble for its regular meeting Sunday, July 25, at 5:30 p.m., at the YWCA, 4559 South Parkway, preparatory to the Pittsburgh convention. Daniel J. Faulkner, president, has just returned from a trip to the school and will relate many new and interesting happenings to graduates and former students in this area.

JUL 18 1943

Of widespread interest was the colorful marital event uniting Estizer Luvenia Dyer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Dyer of Macon, Ga., and Lieut. Louis H. Anderson, stationed at Fort Benning. The bride will complete requirements for a B.S. degree in home economics at Tuskegee institute this summer. Her father is founder and president of St. Luke hospital and her mother is superintendent of nurses there. The groom is a native of Birmingham, Ala., gradaute of Tuskegee, and was enrolled at Atlanta university at the time of his induction.

Bee (...)
Chicago, Ill.
PASSES WAAC EXAMINATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1—Dorothy E. Walker, who was graduated with honors from Tuskegee Institute in May, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree in Education, has informed institute officials that she had completed her examinations for admission to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and was awaiting orders to report for training. Prior to her graduation she was voted a handsome plaque of Booker T. Washington by the Associated Women Students as the young woman who had most constructively influenced the life of the She is the daughter of Mr. and women students at the institute. Mrs. N. L. Walker, of South Sioux City, Neb.

JUL 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Tuskegee Graduate Made 1st Sergt. 135 Days After Induction

PERRIN FIELD, Tex.—Smashing all records for rapid advancement here, First Sgt. Sandy J. McCorvey, top-ranking non-com of the 63rd Aviation Squadron, won his present rating exactly 108 days after his arrival at Perrin Field.

FEB 13 1943

Inducted at Fort Benning, Ga., twenty-seven days before, McCorvey, a Tuskegee graduate, was made a corporal in eleven days, sergeant in eleven more; eighteen days later staff sergeant, and finally first sergeant.

MAR 27 1943

Weds Doctor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The marriage of Miss Marjon Porter Clem, to Dr. Noble Rucker Frisby of Raleigh, N. C., February 18, has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leonard Clem, 900 S. College street.

Mrs. Frisby was graduated from Springfield high school and received her B. S. in dietetics at Tuskegee Institute in 1940. She accepted a position at the Flint Goodridge hospital in New Orleans, La. as a dietitian, and in 1942 was called to the St. Agnes hospital in Raleigh, in the same capacity.

Dr. Frisby, physician in charge at the St. Agnes hospital, is well known in Washington, D. C., and Chicago circles.

The couple will reside in Raleigh.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Marion Clem

Active in War Work; Visit Tuskegee Grads

FEB 26 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Lt. Abbie Noel Campbell, Second Officer in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, Des Moines, and Miss Beulah E. Cooper, Service Club Librarian, Fort Dix, have been the center of attractions on the Tuskegee campus this wek. Both are graduates of Tuskegee Institute.

FEB 26 1943

Lt. Campbell, a member of the first class to be commissioned at Fort Des Moines last summer, has recently completed a special training course for Mess Officers. Lt. Campbell, who received the B. S. degree in Home Economics from Tuskegee and who was a successful teacher in her field before joining the WAAC's, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell.

FEB 26 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

18y-1943
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Howard U. Dean Is Go-Between

MAY 1 1943

When Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the Howard University Medical School, said there are now about 250 Negro doctors commissioned in the United States Army, and that the full quota of 400 Negro physicians due for active service is being met, he stirred up a hornet's nest involving Army policy and the exclusion of Negro medicos from base hospital work and experience.

Dr. Lawlah recently addressed a group at Tuskegee Institute and said that doctors will be called for Army service from urban areas and not drain away medical care from rural sections.

MAY 1 1943

Harlem doctors were quick to react with strong words for Surgeon-General James Magee who, it is charged, told a group of Negro physicians: "We don't want Negro doctors in the Army anyway. There is no place for them." While local colored doctors would not allow themselves to be named and quoted, several of them protested against Army discrimination policy. They charged that, because the Manhattan Central Medical Society denounced the Army Jim KCrow tactics and washed its hands of the Fort Huachuca set up, the Washington Army Command has called its Negro physicians from the South and left the North, especially New York, out of the picture.

MAY 1 194

Acts As Intermediary

Some local men were particularly strong in their language in protest against what they said is an unusual procedure in the case of the selection of Negro medical men for commissions and service in the U. S. Army. Dr. Lawlah, they declared, has been empowered to act as an intermediary between the Army and Negro medical applicants, whereas white doctors make their applications direct and are accepted or rejected without the round-about procedure involving Dr. Lawlah as an arbiter as to whom among Negroes are to be accepted and given commissions in the nation's armed forces.

Another matter which has caused much dissatisfaction among local medical men has been the selection of Negro medical officers from the South who, it is said, "have the right attitude"; and at that they are assigned to field service, where they face shot and shell every minute of the day while most of the white officers are assigned to base hospitals and field

MAY 1 1943

In the case of a few men, who have found a place in the Army, it is charged that they were either on the reserved list or had been assigned to a Negro unit before Pearl Harbor. Dr. Lowell C. Wormley is said to be among the few who have been taken as a volunteer. Major Robert Carter and Lieutenant Frank Steele were members of the 369th Coast Artillery, AA Dr. John Lord is said to have gotten the run-around of his life before he was sent to Carlisle, Pa., recently.

MAY 1 1943

Meanti however, Harlem medical men are ready to volunteer their services in the war, but they want to be accepted into the Army on the basis of qualifications and ability.

Afro- merican
Baltimore, Md.

Medics Treat 480 Patients at Tuskegee

MAY 15 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—Attended by 155 physicians and 67 dentists from 25 States who treated 400 medical and 80 surgical cases, the 32nd annual clinic and 26th annual meeting of John A. Andrew Clinical Society held here last month, while not the largest, was the best ever held, officials say.

MAY 15 1943

Signal honors were bestowed on three of the members. The Jones prize of $50, founded by Dr. E. S. Jones of Hammond, Ind., for meritorious research work in medical sciences, was given to Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the department of surgery, Howard University school of medicine, Washington.

MAY 15 1943

The distinguished service medal, given by the Andrew Clinical Society, was awarded to Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., manager of the United States Veterans' facility here.

MAY 15 1943

A citation went to Dr. John A. Kennedy, medical director of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; co-founder and editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association in 1908, founder of the Andrew clinics, 1912, and secretary-treasurer of the clinical society.

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

200 MEDICS TO MEET IN ANN'L 'KEGEE CLINIC

APR 11 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 1.—Some of America's foremost medical authorities will dsicuss a wide variety of subjects at the thirty-second annual clinic and the twenty-sixth meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, which opens April 4 at Tuskegee Institute. More than 200 physicians and surgeons have advised Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director at Tuskegee Institute of their intention to be present. Dr. Kenney is also secretary-treasurer of the John A. Andrew Clinical society.

APR 11 1943

Dr. C .E. Sherwin of St. Louis university, will be one of the speakers. Others on the program include Dr. U. G. Dalley and Dr. S. C. Dickerson of Provident hospital, Chicago; Dr. Seale Harris of the Seale Harris Infirmary, Birmingham; Dr. J. H. Hale, Meharry Medical college Nashville; Dr. J. G. Gathings New York City; Dr. S. J. Lewis Manassas, Va.; Dr. S. C. Janifer, Newark, N. J.; Dr. Charles Lewis, Philadelphia; Dr. Roderick Brown, Pitusburgh; Dr. R. T. Adair, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee; Dr. John W. Lawlah, Howard university Medical school, Washington, D.C.; Dr. G. H. Francis, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. Robert Hedrick, Gary, Ind.; Dr. L. H. Berry, Chicago, and Dr. Van Buren Statesboro, Ga.

APR 11 1943

Special events taking place during the week of the clinic as announced by Dr. Kenney, will include Founder's Day exercises institute chapel, 2:00 p.m., Sunday, April 4; smoker at the Veterans' Administration Facility Dr. E. H. Dibble, manager Tuesday night, April 6; the C.V. Romas Public Health meeting institute chapel, 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, April 7. At this meeting the Distinguished Service Medal will be awarded to the recipient selected by the committee on award. Other features will be the President's reception, which will be held in Logan hall, Thursday night, April 8, and visits to the Tuskegee Army Flying school, Tuskegee, Ala., the Veterans' Administration Facility, and the Infantile Paralysis center, Dr. John W. Chenault, director.

APR 11 194

The Round-Table discussion will center around "Our Nation at War: What We May Do to Help Win and Bring About a Lasting Peace."

It is expected that more than 3,000 persons will gather in the institute chapel here Sunday at 2:00 p.m., April 4, to hear Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, deliver the Founder's Day address commemorating the life and work of Booker T. Washington, founder, and who for more than a quarter of a century served as principal of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, will present Col. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees, who will in turn present the Chief Executive of Alabama.

APR 11 1943

Members of the board of trustees, distinguished visitors, the institute faculty and staff, students, members of the alumni, including representatives of the class of 1923, celebrating the 20th anniversary re-union of the class, will participate in the procession which will form at Carnegie hall at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 4. The service in the chapel will begin at 2:00 o'clock.

APR 11 1943

Recent Medics' Meet 'Best Ever Held'

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE, May 20—(ANP)—While not the largest in numbers, the 32nd annual clinic and 26th annual meeting of the John A Andrew Clinical society last month was the best ever held, according to the official report just released.

One hundred and fifty-five physicians and 67 dentists attended the meeting. Approximately 400 medical patients were examined and treated and 80 surgical cases received operations in the main and emergency operating rooms.

Signal honors were bestowed on three of the members. The Dr. E. S. Jones prize of $50 founded by Dr. E. S. Jones of Hammond, Ind., for meritorious research work in medical sciences, was given to Dr. Charles D. Drew, head of the department of surgery, Howard university school of medicine, Washington.

MAY 16 1943

The distinguished service medal, given by the John A. Andrew Clinical society, was awarded to Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., manager of the United States Veterans facility, Tuskegee.

MAY 16 1943

Another unique award was a citation honoring Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of the Jorn A. Andrew Memorial hospital, cofounder and editor of the Journal of the National Medical association, in 1908; founder of the John A. Andrew clinics, 1912; and secretary-treasurer of the John A. Andrew Clinical society.

The citation carried with it a memorial to the president and trustees of Tuskegee institute when it was recommended by the John A. Andrew Clinical society that a portrait of Dr. Kenny be painted by the artist, Mrs. Betsy Royneau, and given appropriate setting at Tuskegee institute.

Twenty-five states of the Union were represented

MAY 16 194

Tuskegee Institute To Hold Andrews Clinic

April 3, 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The John A. Andrew Clinical Society will open its 32nd annual clinic and 26th annual meeting here Sunday.

Founders Day will be observed Sunday with a public service hon-

April 10. More than 200 doctors, including specialists, are expected to attend. They will give their services to the poor and needy who are able to pay the usual medical fees, and the Dr. E. S. Jones prize will be presented Wednesday night at the Roman public realth meeting.

The clinic will continue through recommended To the clinic.

The program of the clinical so-ciety will center around the theme "Our Nation at War: What We May Do to Help Win and Bring About a Lasting Peace."

Monday the clinic will open for the memory of the late Booker T. Washington, and at 8 a.m. Negroes in this area who are un-

200 MEDICS AT JOHN A. ANDREW CLINIC AT 'KEGEE

Bee Chicago, Ill.

FEB 25 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 22.—With over 200 physicians and surgeons registered despite the urgence of wartime conditions, the 1943 John A. Andrew society closed one of the most successful clinics since its founding in 1912, Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary-treasurer of the society and medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, said today.

In addition to the usual brilliant operations, constructive didactic clinics and scholarly papers, a highlight of the clinic was the timely round table on "Our Nation at War: What We May Do to Help Win and Bring About a Lasting Peace," with John W. Lawlah, M.D., dean of the medical school, Howard university, presiding, and Roscoe C. Giles, major, M.C., John A. Kenney, M.D., and Eugene B. Perry, M.D., participating.

Dr. Lawlah set forth that the 400 Negro physicians due to serve in the armed forces medical corps on a population ratio was being met. He stated that the number of Negro doctors now commissioned was something over 250. Approximately 100 more are available and some 50-odd young internes will be ready by July 1, 1943. Dr. Lawlah added that the quota should be filled from Negro physicians now located in urban centers rather than from the rural south where medical facilities for the race are and have been entirely inadequate.

Dr. Perry urged more wholehearted participation in every forward movement of national import that touched the community in any way.

FEB 25 1943

Major Giles gave an interesting picture of the fine facilities, the excellent work of the Negro army doctors and the highly satisfactory racial goodwill that obtains at the 700 bed hospital unit at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Dr. J. A. Kenney urged the doctors to support nation-wide campaigns for war fund, bonds and stamps and the American Red Cross.

FEB 25 1943

The Round table was preceded by an informative illustrated paper by Dr. W. Roderich Brown, Pittsburgh, on "war medicine." Dr. Brown explained how to detect, identify and treat the effects of the dangerous war bases.

FEB 25 1943

C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting.

The third annual award of the Distinguished Service medal, and the first annual award of the E. S. Jones prize featured the C. V. Roman public health meeting on Wednesday night.

Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, Chicago, announced Dr. E. H. Dibble Jr., manager of the U. S. Veterans' hospital as 1943 winner of the Distinguished Service medal. Dr. Dibble, in response, paid tribute to the members of his staff, the co-operation of the president and faculty of Tuskegee Institute, and the fine spirit of the staff of the station hospital, Tuskegee Army Flying school, in making possible whatever he had been able to accomplish at the Veterans' hospital.

FEB 25 1943

Physicians Honored for Work With Blood Plasma.

From the standpoint of national interest, the award of the E. S. Jones prize "for Excellence in Research Work," was the high-point of the entire clinic session. The $50.00 prize established by Dr. E. S. Jones, Hammond, Ind., was awarded to Dr. Charles Drew, professor of surgery, College of Medicine, Howard university, Washington, D. C., for his outstanding work along research lines that has led to the wide-spread use of blood plasma and the establishment of blood banks by the American Red Cross.

FEB 25 1943

Dr. Drew is a native of Washington, D. C.; a graduate of Amherst college (Mass.), and the college of medicine at McGill university. He served an internship and residency in surgery at the Montreal General hospital, Montreal, Can.

FEB 25 1943

Dental Division of Clinic.

The Dental division had a record-breaking attendance with representation from 20 states. Officers elected are as follows:

Dr. R. M. Tribbett, Columbus, Ohio, president; Dr. Leroy C. Erwin, Jacksonville, Fla., vice-president; Dr. John H. Young, Hopkinsville, Ky., secretary, and Dr. Burnett L. Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, director of clinic.

Outstanding demonstrations at the Dental division were: the Costa technique in stabilization of lower dentures by Dr. S. A. Reddick, Columbus, Ga.; surgical periodontia by Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, Meharry Medical college. Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, Manassas, Va., led a symposium spot-lighting the dental field from a background of war.

Significant contribution to the dentist's group was made by Major Raymond King and Lt. Cuyjet of the Station hospital, Tuskegee Army Flying school. These doctors conducted a table clinic of war fracture.

Other programmed participants were: Dr. Olin Kirkland, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. R. M. Tribbett, Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. Harry Bradford, Birmingham, Ala.

FEB 25 1943

Cities Furnish Most Army Negro Doctors

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Negro physicians for the medical corps of the armed forces are being drawn from urban centers rather than from the rural South because of inadequate facilities for Negroes in the latter sections, it was announced by John W. Lawlah, dean of the medical school at Howard University, Washington, D. C., at the John A. Andrew Society meeting which has just been completed here.

Dr. Lawlah said that the quota of 400 Negro physicians for the armed forces is being met and that the number of Negro doctors now being commissioned is over 250. Approximately 100 more are available, he said, and 50 internes will be ready by July 1, 1943.

The Distinguished Service medal was awarded to Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., manager of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital. Dr. Charles Drew, professor of surgery, College of Medicine, Howard University, was awarded the E. S. Jones prize for excellence in research work, which led to the widespread use of blood plasma and the establishment of blood banks by the American Red Cross.

18y-19 43
News
Birmingham, Ala.

Lord Halifax's Visit To State Concluded After Seeing Schools

APR 8 1943

British Figure Places Floral Wreaths Honoring English Cadets Killed

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — Lord and Lady Halifax visited two of Alabama's institutions of higher education before starting the journey back to Washington, their tour of Southern industrial centers completed.

The two schools which concluded the official sight-seeing tour of the British diplomat and his wife were Tuskegee and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

APR 9 1943

Thursday, while visiting Alabama's capital city, the couple took time out from their busy schedule to place a wreath in the cemetery where the British cadets are buried who have died while in training at the Army's Southeast air center.

Lord Halifax, with bared head, placed a floral wreath at the foot of a flagpole flying the British colors at the small cemetery annex where the British dead are buried and said a silent benediction over the graves.

APR

Later he told representatives of the civic groups who have assumed the responsibility of maintaining the plot, that parents of the British fliers now, forever missing, had asked him to express their appreciation for the care given their final resting place.

Although cautious in his references to the war situation, the British diplomat said Thursday he felt there was a possibility of working out international arrangements for the grouping of "homogeneous peoples" in Europe after the war to prevent recurrence of conflicts among those of inherently different background.

APR

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Lord Halifax Visits Auburn And Tuskegee

Southern Agriculture And Rural Life Are Explained

APR 10 1943

AUBURN, ALA., April 9.—(AP)—Southern methods of increasing farm production and bettering rural life were described today to Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States and himself a former secretary of agriculture.

APR 10 1943

The Viscount and Lady Halifax toured Alabama Polytechnic Institute, seat of the State Agricultural Extension Service, after visiting nearby Tuskegee Institute, center of negro culture whose fame he said had spread throughout the world.

Today's engagements ended the official party's tour of Alabama and the Ambassador and his contingent left here tonight for Atlanta, en route to Washington.

Lord and Lady Halifax and their party were brought here from Tuskegee by Dr. L. N. Duncan, A. P. I. president. The Ambassador had expressed a keen desire to observe Auburn's methods.

At Tuskegee, he reviewed a line of some 1,200 cadets and women students—the cadet line reduced by half or more, officials said, by the war. Later he listened to a program of negro spirituals in the college chapel.

"Your reputation has spread throughout the world," Halifax told Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, and several hundred others who crowded the chapel. He said Tuskegee was playing a part in building character in keeping with the democratic philosophy, and added:

"One of the greatest ends of an institution such as this is the development of personalities for service to their communities, and their State."

He described the present war as a total one, in which the civilian as well as the soldier must participate, and added that this war, historically, was the "greatest thing that has happened to the human race since history has been written."

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

TUSKEGEE IS HOST TO LORD HALIFAX

APR 15 1943

Tuskegee played host to Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax last Friday when they paid a brief visit to the Institute during a trip through Alabama. More than 3,000 persons gathered in the Institute chapel to hear the distinguished visitor make a brief address in which he declared the present war is the greatest conflict in the history of mankind and there must be no compromise with the Axis nations.

APR 15 1943

Prior to the address by Lord Halifax, the Institute Choir presented a program of Negro spirituals. The visitors were greeted on behalf of the city by H. A. Vaughan and Joe Edwards, representing the City of Tuskegee; President F. D. Patterson, of the Institute; Col. Noel F. Parrish, of the Tuskegee Army Flying School and Maj. John Welch, acting professor of military science and tactics at the Institute.

LORD

LORD HALIFAX WILL BE HERE APRIL 9

Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, accompanied by Lady Halifax and a number of state dignitaries, will pay a brief visit to Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute on Friday, April 9. The visit here will be brief as the party plans also to visit Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn the same day.

The British ambassador and his wife will be guests of Gov. Chauncey Sparks at the governor's mansion in Montgomery on Thursday, April 8, and it is thought that perhaps the governor may accompany the party on its trip here.

BRITISH NOBILITY VISITS FAMED TUSKEGEE

APR 24 1943

APR 24 1943

Lord Halifax, world renowned British statesman and his wife educator, stands at the grave of the late Booker T. Washington on their recent visit to the United States took time out to visit Tuskegee, famed Army Air Base and college, where he addressed a large audience and visited historic scenes.

In the above photos, they are shown during the visit to the school. Top—Lady Halifax speaks to women of the faculty and community and lauds them for their work in the war effort. Lower photo — Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, spoke recently in the Tuskegee institute chapel to more than 3,000 persons who had assembled from all sections of Macon county to hear the distinguished visitor. President Patterson is presentation of Dr. and Lady Halifax referred to the visit of Lord Bryce, British ambassador and Lady Bryce, to Tuskegee institute in 1908.

Prior to the address by Lord Halifax, the Tuskegee institute choir, under the baton of William L. Dawson, gave a program of Negro spirituals: "Rise and Shine," "Been Down to the Sea," "Jacob's Ladder" and "Deep River."

Lord Halifax Heard 'Family'

By Tuskegee

Pittsburgh courier
APR 24 1943
TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., April 22—

Lord Halifax in referring to the music said that the Yorkshiremen and the Welch thought their singing the best in the world, but they would have to reconsider their pride in their own singing if they once heard the singing at Tuskegee.

GRAND WELCOME

Lord and Lady Halifax were met officially at the campus gates by President F. D. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson. The institute band played "God Save the King." Aviation cadets, Tuskegee institute cadets, women students, faculty, school children and townspeople lined the route through the campus to the institute chapel. With President and Mrs. Patterson to receive the distinguished guests were: Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer and Lt. Robt. Tresville, Tuskegee Army Flying school; Major William Smith, commanding officer 66th Privary Aviation Training; Major John Welch, acting professor Military Science and Tactics, Tuskegee institute; Dr. E. H. Dibble Jr., manager, U. S. Veterans Faciilty, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mr. Asa Vaughn, representing the Honorable Frank Carr, mayor of Tuskegee.

Lord Halifax said: "Two philosophies are involved in this conflict: free human development, the use of personality and service of free men vs th worship of a soulless machine state where men are cogs. There can be no compromise between those two philosophies, hence this is the greatest war since the history of the human race has been written."

"Your great founder dwelt much on team work—there is no one here who has not learned how essential is team work in this great conflict."

Thomasville, Ga. Times Enterprise
April 9, 1943

CIVILIANS AS MUCH IN WAR AS SOLDIERS TUSKEGEE LISTENERS TOLD

Turkegee, Ala., April 9 (AP) "Civilians are as much in this wa as soldiers," Lord Halifax, Britis ambassador to the United State told an audience at Tuskegee In stitute today.

"One of the great ends of a institution such as this is to de velop personalities for service t their community and their state, he declared, adding that Tuske gee's reputation has spread throughout the world.

"The present war, historically the greatest thing that has hap ned to the human race since history has been written," the British envoy said. He added tha if the United Nations lose the wa history will be written in dark words for centuries to come.

Lord and Lady Halifax were me by the Tuskegee Institute band which player "God Save the King." They were effusive in prai of the singing by the Tuskegee choir.

Lord Halifax Visits Auburn And Tuskegee

Southern Agriculture And Rural Life Are Explained

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LORD HALIFAX WON'T TALK ON TUSKEGEE VISIT

MAY 15 1943

Washington Discusses Motives Behind Tour Of Race Colleges

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The British Embassy, after excusing Lord Halifax on a plea of his being very busy, told the Defender that the ambassador preferred not to make any public statement about his trips to Tuskegee Institute and LeMoyne college a few weeks ago.

The embassy spokesman declared that Lord Halifax made the visits for his own information, because he was interested. He was very pleased with what he saw, it was said.

A number of observers in Washington, however, were inclined to feel that there was much more behind Lord Halifax's visits than a mere personal interest and seeking of personal information. They pointed out that such a tour for that reason alone would not fit very well into the busy schedule of the British ambassador to the United States, who pleads that his very full schedule prevents his having a five-minute interview with this correspondent.

Some of these observers expressed the view that Lord Halifax was probably making mental notes of the separate educational system of America, and that on his trip he was even looking beyond the schools he visited and taking in the picture of Negro life in the South. This would be potent information for the ambassador, these observers say, should America attempt to intercede in the British empire problems of India and Africa in a way that is not in accord with British policy and thought. From first hand experience, Lord Halifax—or those to whom he may report his findings—could remind the United States of its handling of the Negro problem.

MAY 15 1943
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

School Is Extolled By Ambassador

April 16, 1943

President And Mrs. Patterson Hosts

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., April 13, 1943-Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, spoke Friday in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel to more than 3,000 persons who had assembled from all sections of Macon County to hear the distinguished visitor. President Patterson in his presensation of Lord and Lady Halifax referred to the visit of Lord Bryce, British Ambassador and Lady Bryce, to Tuskegee Institute in 1908.

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apr. 16, 1943

Lord Halifax in referring to the music said that the Yorkshiremen and the Welsh thought their singing the best in the world. but they would have to reconsider their pride in their own singing if they once heard the singing at Tuskegee.

Lord and Lady Halifax were met officially at the campus gates by President F. D. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson. The Institute Band played "God Save the King". Aviation Cadets, Tuskegee Institute cadets, women students, faculty, school children and townspeople lined the route through the campus to the Institute Chapel. With President and Mrs. Patterson to receive the distinguished guests were: Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer and Lt. Robt. Tresville, Tuskegee Army Flying School. Major William Smith, commanding officer 66th Primary Aviation Training, Major John Welch acting professor Military Science and Tactics, Tuskegee Institute, Dr. E. H. Dibble, Jr., Manager. U. S. Veterans Facility, Tuskegee, Ala., Mr. Asa Vaughn, representing the Honorable Frank Carr, Major of Tuskegee.

Lord Halifax Tells Tuskegee Students This War Is A Basic Challenge To World

British Ambassador Says Institute's Fame For Work Is Widespread

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 10 (U.P.)—Lord Halifax says that "most truly is this a total war, not only for its geographical range, not only because it draws into its services nearly all activities of each nation, but especially because of its fundamental challenge to everything upon which your life and mine depends."

The British ambassador delivered a short address in Tuskegee Institute chapel and told 3,000 students and townspeople that "this school's reputation for constructive work has spread throughout the world."

With Lady Halifax, he later visited the tomb and monument of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the Institution.

"I am sure you are building here in the minds of students an order and a personality for use in the service of the community and the state." Hali fax said.

...well, shot by the Germans in the Edith Cavell, ...ar I. was right when she said, ...history will record this war as the greatest thing that has happened to ...World War I. "Patriotism is not enough."

...sm is not enough."

...inly that is true if we look ...in a final and selfish sense. In ...ging world we cannot forget ...er obligation to all humanity."

"In Germany, we have the reverse of that, as there all personality is degraded and destroyed by the cruel machine to which all must pay homage.

"There can be no compromise between these philosophies. I believ

"If we had lost it, human history would have been written in dark let-ters indeed for many years to come,' this changing world we cannot forget Halifax said that perhaps ' Nurse our wider obligation to all humanity."

18y-1943

Lord Halifax

LORD HALIFAX VISITS TUSKEGEE

APR 24 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Lord Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax were shown through the George Washington Carver Museum on their recent visit to Tuskegee institute. Left to right: Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute; Lord Halifax, Lady Halifax, and Austin W. Curtis, successor to Dr. George W. Carver. Standing in the rear of Dr. Patterson is Dr. Walter Gray Crump, a trustee of Tuskegee institute, who accompanied the distinguished visitors on their tour of the campus.

APR 24 1943

1943 18y Moton Field

For the development of aviation at Tuskegee Institute and Tuskegee, Alabama, see packaged materials filed in 1946 file, code number 19s, Moton Field folder. (1939-1946)

18y-1943
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Tuskegee's Patterson

Walter White's revelation of the real story behind establishment of the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee is enough to make the blood boil in the veins of every Negro.

FEB 27 1943

According to Mr. White, this jim crow outfit was established at the express request of Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

He sought to enlist the support of Mr. White and Judge Hastie, then civilian aide, in this endeavor. To Mr. White's declaration that he would oppose any proposal for segregated training of Negroes, Mr. Patterson replied that the question of segregation was "academic and unnecessary to be considered." Tuskegee was interested only in securing an Army aviation unit for Negroes at Tuskegee, Patterson stated.

FEB 27 1943

When Mr. White very properly refused to go along with such a proposal, Mr. Patterson, on his own responsibility, obtained conferences with high War Department officials, and his plan for a segregated air unit was approved and established.

FEB 27 1943

It all indicates, first, that the qualifications for positions of president of our colleges are not found in horse doctors, and second, that the desires and aspirations of American Negroes cannot be entrusted to our Southern college presidents' aid.

FEB 27 1943

The heads of our Southern agricultural and land grant colleges are too frequently found to be the tools for the sources of their support. They are permitted to remain in control only so long as they espouse the cause of segregation and inferiority. A Negro president of a land grant college who has held his post for many years can usually be found to be related to Uncle Tom, if he is not the old uncle himself.

FEB 27 1943

Tuskegee, founded by a man who encouraged segregation of the races, has been headed only by men who themselves believe in and fight for racial separation. Because of that fact, Tuskegee is of no influence whatsoever, except in prejudiced and reactionary quarters.

The ears of Southern and reactionary whites can always be reached when a man such as the president of Tuskegee is urging a separation of the races.

Any Southern white man will tell you that Tuskegee is the greatest institution of learning for Negroes. This is true to them because Tuskegee's presidents have always known "their place," and have used the white man's money to teach Negro students their place.

Such men present dangerous threats to our advancement, and a way must be found to curb their tongues.

Dr. Patterson

Dr. Patterson Says Struggle Of Negro Part Of World Wide Fight

FEB 27 1943

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Silly To Think Race Will Not Think Of Freedom Too, Says Tuskegee Head

FEB 27 1943

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANS)—Speaking at the Sixth Anniversary Banquet of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, on Saturday, February 20th, Dr. F. D. Patterson President of Tuskegee Institute, declared that "never before in the history of the world has so large a part of the human race, so many peoples and nations, been engaged in a struggle for freedom at one and the same time. He said further, "This global truth must determine our approach to the solution of our own problems as Negroes. We must in our own thinking associate our aspirations for full citizenship with the struggles of our own country and all freedom loving people against the Axis tyranny for they are fully associated in fact."

FEB 27 1943

Pointing out "that every advance Negroes make toward removing the barriers to their full citizenship expression adds that much more strength to the cause of a United Nations victory, likewise, our own future as a people depends upon a United Nations Victory." Dr. Patterson emphasized the common economic, political and patriotic interest which the plain people of the south, north and west share which he declared, "are greater than and will overcome the racial demagogy of that small band of white Southerners who have vested interest in a backward South."

He defined the demands of Negroes as "simple democratic tenents—the right to work at all jobs with equal pay and with opportunity advance; the freedom of the ballot; protection in their civil rights; freedom to develop as a people in accordance with our abilities; freedom to serve our country with dignity and equal opportunity.

FEB 27 1943

Dr. Patterson paid high tributes to the Southern Negro Youth Congress for the "fine constructive work it has done." Telling of the hardships young people in the leadership of the S. N. Y. C. have faced, he attributed their success to the fact that "they wouldn't sell their right to anyone in spite of tempting offers and overbearing difficulties. They have been able to build their movement and in the process have achieved a character and maturity far beyond their years....They rather put us.. old ones to shame the way they drive to the point of things."

James E. Kelly, Grand Secretary of the I. B. P. O. E. W. (Elks) presided as toast master. Young Miss Cornelia Perry played selections on the piano. Mrs. Sallie Anderson brought greetings grom the Federations of Colored Women's Clubs.

FEB 27 1943

The history and achievements of the S. N. Y. C. were reveiwed in a speech by Dr. James E. Jackson, Jr., Educational Director of the S. N. Y. C. The banquet session was opened and closed by Bishop B. G. Shaw and Father J. Clyde Perry, respectively. Also seated on the speakers dias were Norman Randall, Acipico YMCA; Ebb Cox, CIO; L. H. Britt, AF of L; A. G. Gaston, Negro Business League; W. H. Hollins, NAACP; Asbury Howard, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO; Rev. John Hounter; Chief Petty Officer J. Henry Smith, U. S. Navy; Lt. Robert Johnson, U. S. Army; Mrs. H. C. Bryant, National Board, YWCA.

FEB 27 1943

Approximately 200 people tended the banquet.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Patterson On Red Cross Advisory Board

MAR 21 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 18—Chairman Norman H. Davis, of the American Red Cross announced this week the appointment of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, to the Advisory Committee for the War Fund Campaign now being conducted under the active chairmanship of Mr. Walter S. Gifford. This committee, with Thomas W. Lamont of New York, acting as chairman, is an outstanding group of citizens from various parts of the country and from centers notable for their Red Cross activities. Announcement of President Patterson's appointment was made from the Washington office.

MAR 21 1943

"This Advisory Committee," said Chairman Davis, "realizes fully that the work of the American Red Cross has vastly increased in this last year both in regional extent, in numbers and in intensity; that the Red Cross organization has taken many new phases of importance with reference both to our Army and Navy services overseas and also throughout our own country."

MAR 21 1943

"The members of this Advisory committee," he said, "will not be asked to undertake individual solicitation, but will be prepared to cooperate actively with the chairmen and organizations local to their communities."

MAR 21 1943

Among those serving on the Advisory Committee are: Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Winthrop W. Aldrich, New York City; Edsel B. Ford, Detroit; Phillip Murray Washington; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; Wendell L. Willkie, New York City; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, James A. Farley, New York City; and Major Clark Howell, Atlanta.

News
Birmingham, Ala

Improvement Noted In Negroes' Condition By Head Of Tuskegee

Industry And Air Corps Are Listed Among New Opportunities Opened Up

APR 2 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(AP)— "Definite improvement" in the "condition" of the Negro people is expressed in the 1941-42 annual report just issued by President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute.

"In my report of last year I discussed briefly some untoward conditions which I felt were handicapping the Negro people in their effort to measure up to the full responsibilities of citizenship.

"I am happy that I can now report a definite improvement in these conditions with a fuller utilization of the manpower in the Negro group," he said, adding:

"Many defense industries are offering opportunities on skilled levels to Negro artisans. Negro officers are increasingly large scale, the standing number being 1,200 at the time.

"The air corps has opened flying to Negro youth, but now re-has also made available a number of technical fields in connection with the stultifying effect of its such as the opportunity to on the basis of race; and will also come to realize portant contribution which may make when it is to the full.

"The high percentage of Negroes down by draft boards out the South, because of and disease is a graphic illustration of the price of neglect of a segment of the population.

"Admittedly many areas are yet the important that this 10th ma-Negro of closed. It is significant that the utilized to the full re-opportunities on an in-erasure of prescriptions is on the already afforded have given turned down new impetus and hope to the edu-throughout the present ties already cational and training efforts of Ne-illiteracy and

Southern Viewpoint

Pittsburgh Courier

BY DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Pittsburgh Pa.

PATRIOTIC EXPRESSION OF RACE A POSITIVE ATTACK ON ALL DISCRIMINATIONS

THE North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company challenged the patriotism of the great business concerns of Durham by standing second in line with the purchase of $200,000 worth of war bonds in the Thirteen Million Dollar campaign. The Negro farmer in rural Alabama showed his patriotism by taking from his meager earnings enough to purchase a $1,000 bond. Dining car waiters on the L. & N. conduct friendly rivalry in the purchase of war bonds. These are but samples of the reports which are coming in from all over the nation showing the spontaneous, enthusiastic and effective support which the Negroes of America are giving to our nation in its effort. These bond purchases are significant because they represent a purely voluntary expression of patriotism and good will.

Dr. Patterson

MAY 5 1943

SOLDIERS MEASURING UP TO ALL STANDARDS

Our soldiers are doing their bit both on a voluntary enlistment and a draft basis. In fact it early became evident that Negroes were enlisting in far greater proportion than their representation in the population. A report from the Baltimore chapter of the American Red Cross shows that the activity of the Negro membership is as full-fledged as that of the white group. They are in all types of first-aid classes, civilian defense, motor corps work and they have conducted 26 nutrition classes for Negro and white volunteer instructors.

THEIR blood bank center, open only three nights a week from 6 to 9 p. m., has contributed 303 pints of blood to the Baltimore quota. This is their effective answer to blood bank discrimination. They have refused to sully their patriotism for they well know that a dying white soldier will never think about asking the race of the donor when he receives a life saving blood transfusion.

DAUNTLESS SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM CITED

It is clear, therefore, that in every community and on a nation-wide basis the Negro is determined to demonstrate his patriotism and loyalty to this nation. In so doing he is building irrefutable evidence which makes it increasingly hard for this nation to deny him any of the rights or privileges of any other American citizen. Booker T. Washington and others have frequently pointed out that freedom is a conquest and not a bequest.

IT WAS in tribute to this dauntless spirit that the address of dedication of Moton Field so wisely stated that, "Today we are glad to prove to the world that the color of a man's skin has nothing to do with his ability in the air. Opportunity is at hand for us to demonstrate graphically before the world that there is no achievement which any other race, white, yellow or brown, can accomplish which is not within our reach. When our boys go from this place with their wings affixed and move on out from our country's shores, our hopes, our prayers and our very future go with them. They will represent that branch of the service which just now armies regard as the cream of their perfection. Our boys carry double responsibility. They must demonstrate that their county's airmen are the world's best and that those who happen to be colored are equal if they may not be superior to those with whom they fight."

ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST ODDS OUR PLATFORM

It is this solid achievement in every area which is giving rhyme and reason to the Negro's contention for all of the rights and privileges accorded to any other citizen within the confines of our nation. Those who think we should take an indifferent or haphazard attitude toward these privileges and opportunities are encouraged to realize that unless we have these concrete accomplishments to our credit, requests for privileges are devoid of the substantial force which only concrete achievement can give.

MAY 15 1943

THERE are times for sit-down strikes. There are times and places for unequivocal pronouncements on the Negro's rights, but with all of this must go the sort of participation that is now being given in such generous quantity to the war effort, and which because of the very limitations and handicaps under which it is rendered places us in the forefront of those who love America.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

MAY 1 5 1943

Tuskegee President And A. M. E. Minister Speak At S. C. State

APR 17 1943

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and the Rev. Charles E. Stewart, pastor of A. M. E. Church, Portsmouth, Virginia, will be the principal speakers at the 47th Commencement of South Carolina State College, May 30 and 31st, according to an announcement this week by President Miller F. Whittaker.

Rev. Charles Stewart, who will preach the Bacculaureate Sermon on Sunday, May 30, is distinguished as a clergyman, author, and lecturer. He is in demand as speaker for young peoples movements and a prominent clergyman of the A. M. E. Church.

APR 17 1943

Dr. Patterson delivers the Commencement Address on Monday, May 31st. He is one of the nation's outstanding educational leaders and for the past year has spent much time away from his administrative duties at Tuskegee, speaking in interest of the war drive as a special government representative.

APR 17 1943

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

Kegee Head Says Negro Farmers Can Double Crops

FEB 21 1943

FEB 21 1943

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and special assistant to the secretary of agriculture, pointed out in a statement this week that Negro farmers could almost double their present food production if adequately financed and supervised.

FEB 21 1943

Said Dr. Patterson: "I believe the 680,000 Negro farmers of America are doing all that they possibly can under the circumstances which they now live and work to meet the food needs of our nation. If, however, they can get more adequate supervision through additional farm and home demonstration agents, and through other supervisory services, plus the necessary financial aid on a low interest basis, I am sure that they could almost double their present production.

"These two items: financial aid and supervision must go hand in my opinion if the most is to be made of either of them."

Dr. Patterson also indicated that colored farmers should try to take full advantage of the lending facilities made possible through the Department of Agriculture. These include Farm Credit administration, Regional Agricultural Credit corporation and Farm Security administration. FSA loans are made available to farmers who cannot qualify for credit from other sources.

FEB 21 1943

He also emphasized the fact that FSA loans are being made to small farmers who with such financing, can become qualified as "essential farm producers" under the war-unit rating by adding to their livestock, or poultry, or by increasing ther production of war-needed crops.

Pointing out that Extension service has made a significant step in getting information to farmers through theorganization of "neighborhood leaders," Dr. Patterson urged, however, that Extension increase its staff of farm and home agents to meet the supervisory need.

FEB 21 1943

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

INTER-RACIAL MINISTERS AT TUSKEGEE

APR 3 - 1943

Patterson Tells Clergy Great Need To Extend U. S. Democracy

APR 3 1943

TUSKEGEE. (ANP)—"Democracy is a two-way street," said President F. D. Patterson in opening the Inter-Denominational Interracial Ministers alliance which met here Wednesday.

"It frees the individual from restraints and, thus freed, he is able to make greater spiritual and material contributions to his country."

Dr. Patterson referred to two present day trends which indicate the nation's thinking towards fuller expression of democratic processes; one is that in recent years there have been many measures before Congress such as health, housing, poll tax, lynching and many others which deal with "basic human rights;" the other trend is indicated in the number of books and magazine articles which deal constructively with problems relating to Negroes and other minority groups.

APR 3 - 1943

In outlining some of the current tensions, Dr. Patterson cited elevators in many southern office buildings which set aside one segregated elevator on which Negroes may ride. The fact that white people may and do ride on this segregated elevator emphasizes how unnecessary it is, and its only justification is to remind Negroes that the whites consider Negroes as inferior. That is not Christianity and we can never have democracy unless Christianity is its basis, concluded Dr. Patterson.

Dr. D. J. Calvin Reaid, leading white clergyman from Columbus, Ga, discussed "tensions" from the southern white viewpoint. "There is much tension between liberal and conservative whites as to how far and how fast the south proceed in the matter of race relations," said Dr. Reid and for that reason he advocated "evolution rather than revolution" in seeking a reduction in the existing racial tensions.

In the matter of police brutality towards Negroes in small towns, another white minister stated that, "in the small towns, the court house politicians determined the police attitude towards Negroes. The pay for the policemen is so low that it appeals only to the element among our people where the degree of prejudice against Negroes is highest."

Bee

Chicago, Ill.

PATTERSON SPEAKS FOR CLERIC'S MEET

APR 11 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Apr. 8— 'Democracy is a two-way street," said President F. D. Patterson in opening the Inter-Denominational Interracial Ministers Alliance which met here this week. "It frees the individual from restraints and, thus free, he is able to make greater spiritual and material contributions to his country." Dr. Patterson referred to two present day trends which indicate the nation's thinking toward full-fledged elevator emphasizes how unnecessary it is, and its only justification is to remind Negroes that whites consider Negroes inferior. That is not Christianity and we can never have democracy unless Christianity is its basis," indicated in the number of books and magazine articles which deal constructively with problems relating to Negroes and other minority groups. In outlining some of the current tensions, Dr. Patterson cited elevators in many southern office buildings which set aside one segregated elevator on which Negroes may ride. "The fact that white people may ride on this segregated elevator emphasizes how unnecessary it is, and its only justification is to remind Negroes that whites consider Negroes inferior. That is not Christianity and we can never have democracy unless Christianity is its basis," concluded Dr. Patterson.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

DR. PATTERSON

18y-1943

President Patterson Says:

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Was Compelled To Seek New Sources Of Income

AUG 19 1943

PITTSBURGH — (ANP) — The North-Central Regional Tuskegee Alumni association held its third annual conference here this month in the Centre Avenue Y. M. C. A. The feature was an address by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, who presented an exposition of the new relationship between Alabama and the Institute, involving Alabama's appropriating $100,000 annually for graduate schools at Tuskegee in agriculture, home economics, and rural education.

"Taxation laws," he said, "have taken from those who have and redistributed to the less fortunate. The depression created a tremendous shrinkage in our endowment fund. Most private foundations are being liquidated, and sources of private philanthropy are being dried up."

In the light of this situation, he said, Tuskegee was compelled to seek new sources of income in order "to maintain its leadership in vechnical and vocational education. Tuskegee cannot stand still; it cannot grow by shrinking up."

President Patterson concluded his address by citing two provisions of the Alabama law which safeguard the interests and future welfare of Tuskegee. They are: 1. The $100,000 annual appropriation will be under control of Tuskegee's entire board of trustees instead of the six state commissioners as at first suggested. 2. The Alabama trustees will have the same rights and powers as the other trustees, board in which procedure they will except as to filling vacancies on the have no choice.

This means that the board of trustees will remain, as it has always been, a self-supporting board.

Following his adrdess, the large group of representative Tuskegee graduates gave Dr. Patterson a rising vote of thanks for his fine clarification of a disturbing issue, and then presented him with a gift of $900 worth of War Bonds for the work of the school.

The names of the Tuskegee clubs and the amount of War Bonds each purchased follow:

Detroit, $400; Chicago, $200; Cleveland, $100; Pittsburgh, $50, and New York $25. Individuals present contributed the $125 needed to round out the $900 worth of War Bonds.

The conference membership numbered 110 registered delegates from Chicago, Detroit, Clevland, Pittsburgh and other middle west points. Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary, Tuskegee General Alumni association, received a rising vote of thanks for his annual report. Sylvester S. Davis of Cleveland, president of the North Central Regional Tusgekee Alumni association, presided at all the sessions. President Davis made a brief and fitting speech introducing Dr. Patterson at the afternoon meeting.

TUSKEGEE BILL SIGNED

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, watches Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama sign a bill appropriating $100,000 annually to the institute for graduate work. Dr. Patterson termed the bill "a generous and appropriate measure, marking a new era of service for Tuskegee institute to the state of Alabama and to the nation."—(State News Bureau.)

July 31 1943

Southern Viewpoint

National Negro Business League Reveals Growing Strength of Race Enterprises

BY DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 14 1943

THE NATIONAL Negro Business League assembled in annual convention in Baltimore, Md., was widely attended by an able and enthusiastic membership. Difficulties of travel and other hardships were overcome as this group sought to play their part in the war effort and to assay the problems of the post war readjustment which will inevitably begin with the declaration of peace.

It was clear both from the number of prosperous business men in attendance and from the material presented in numerous papers and round table discussions that small business is as stable and characteristic a phase of our national business life as any other. The market, the corner grocery store, the restaurant and shoe shop have their place alongside the factory and large department store. The success of these small businesses requires the same kind of competent, honest and enterprising management as does the big business. It was wisely emphasized that establishments will increasingly discregard the color line so far as patronage is concerned. The public is looking for and insisting upon service. All people are interested in places of business where they can get the most for the dollar spent. Future efforts to serve the public must parallel in

These agencies should be used wherever possible. In this way private capital is matched and reenforced in the development of worthy enterprise. For those who can qualify ample money is available. With this money will come the soundest business advice available. Both of these assets are needed and it is foolish to attempt a business of important proportions without them. Negroes are usually outside of the main stream of this important resource. The Business league may render a further important service by seeing that adequate information on these sources is available to the Negro investor.

The National Negro Business league is waxing strong as an agency which Negroes themselves are willing to support. The success of the convention just ended is splendid proof of the growing strength of this important phase of development of the Negro people.

SMALL SUCCESS VS. COLOSSAL FAILURES

Much thought should be given to the size and quality of the ventures to be started. We must see that our first undertakings are completely sound in prospect. It will be unfortunate if the existence of ready capital in comparative abundance results in a number of wildcat schemes or ill conceived projects which will destroy confidence through failure, destroy confidence in the future. The Business league should accept as its responsibility, as far as resources will permit, the offering of sound advice in this connection. The hard won savings of the Negro people should not be siphoned off and dissipated on worthless ventures. The league should be a psychological deterrent to futher investment. Rather there should be sought small successes which will build confidence for the future.

Dr. Patterson

PLANS FOR SAVING PRESENTED

An interesting and well received plan for saving some of the surplus earnings now being received was presented. This plan had the feature of being both a patriotic expression in the purchase of war bonds and a sound method of saving for future investment. This plan should be combined with careful exploration of post war business possibilities. In this way the funds saved could be wisely channeled in the development of enterprises with a good future. This need not be all fused in the direction of new business.

MANY STRUGGLING concerns of a small but sound nature could be helped and thereby paves the way for larger enterprises of graduates in business and in the future.

Reconstruction Finance corporation and other agencies are for the purpose of aiding

SHOULD EMPLOY ESTABLISHED CHANNELS OF CREDIT

Businesses can be started without using all of the savings of individuals. The savings of the

rates of interest.

Southern Viewpoint

In the Post-War Era, Negroes Will Continue to Demand Full Share of Citizenship

BY DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAR IS MOSTLY ugly in every aspect. It has glamour—a few people make common cause and a temporary prosperity faces a nation remote from the scene of battle. High and unbalanced wages are not an unmixed blessing. Many parents are frankly alarmed by the earnings of their teen age sons. These youngsters are matched and paid along side their elders and receive as much as $12 a day. Will this money be spent wisely now? Will the prosaic business of education appeal to them after the duration? Will the even more prosaic jobs at lower wages later find these same no-longer-youths discouraged and disheartened?

Dr. Patterson

If we dismiss the financial side as irrational, we are not less confused by the moral and ethical aspects and concepts. We are learning in spite of ourselves the technique of righteous hate. Can this be reversed with the signing of an armistice or the declaration of peace? The period of post-war adjustment will prove a vigorous test. If racial feeling is intense now because of efforts to upgrade according to merit, or even to work at all at certain occupations, we may reasonably expect these flare-ups to become intensified, when jobs become scarce later as they surely will.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

Ending the war as soon as possible will prove helpful to all groups in our nation. A prolonged war simply lengthens the hate complex. Save as much money as possible from peak salaries and earnings. The surplus may be seriously needed to cushion the shock of idleness later.

THINK AND PLAN about the post-war and what it holds for the masses of Americans. Negroes will suffer the worst of their fate. The kind of a world that shall follow in the peace to come is what thoughtful people want and insist that it be.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AN IMPORTANT ASSET

Catastrophe is inevitable unless this and other nations embark on the most comprehensive plan of social insurance the world has ever known. This need not, and preferably should not, be in the form of a dole. Work for all able bodied must be an essential part of the program.

RACIAL AND regional inequities must be erased. Education for all will be the most important insurance the nation can take out for the preservation of democracy. Illiteracy, disease and poverty are the greatest enemies to our way of life now. They should be routed with the enemy in uniform if peace and decency are to prevail later.

I have been asked by white people in many sections if I believe the racial disturbances are over. My answer has been that I believe a wave of the outbreaks has passed. I have stated that I perceive a deliberate effort on the part of both races to keep friction at a minimum. I am forced also to say that many of the irritating and provoking circumstances yet remain and that Negroes shall continue to insist that these inequities and proscriptions based on race be done away with.

WILL NOT ACCEPT LESS THAN CITIZENS

No race normal in vision, courage and ideals can live in this nation and be nourished on its professed tenets of freedom and at the same time accept with complacency less than is the common lot of other citizens. They will, if wise, temper demands in behalf of national unity, but they will never cease to desire and seek the guarantees to the common weal.

NEGROES CONTINUE to shoulder their responsibility in and out of the armed services with a full feeling for democracy. They have and want no other loyalty than that which they extend to this nation in full measure. This, coupled with their willingness to die at home as well as abroad for the ideals for which our nation stands, is an exhibition of their full credentials of American manhood. If Negroes sought or accepted less they would not be worthy of their freedom.

Southern Viewpoint

Pittsburgh Courier

BY DR. F. D. PATTERSON

WOMAN PIONEER POINTS WAY TO OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION AND SETS EXAMPLE FOR OTHERS

I SAW an example of effective integration the other day. It is an important step in the right direction. I believe there will be more to follow if we prepare for them.

One of my major interests is bacteriology, particularly as it relates to study and treatment for livestock diseases. Occasionally when I am in Washington I visit the pathological laboratories in the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Husbandry. There they conduct the most difficult experiments in ferreting out harmful bacteria and determining methods of eradicating or controlling them.

Dr. Patterson

Last week when I visited the pathological laboratories I saw for the first time a Negro technician at work helping to lay the groundwork for preventative and control measures of livestock diseases. Oddly enough, this first Negro technician in this division is not a man. The men have gone off to war. It is a woman, Miss Carra Dell Owens, who studied under the noted Dr. Ruben L. Kahn of the University of Michigan.

PERFORMS DIFFICULT AND EXACTING DUTIES

Side by side with a white technician she works. Neither has any qualms. In fact, a fine spirit of fellowship has developed between them. Miss Owens is well trained and she goes about her work manipulating intricate apparatus, determining various gas forming bacteria, and preparing culture media for numerous bacteriological purposes with a great deal of skill. With animal protein now playing such a vital role in the wartime diet of our fighting men and our civilian population, the serological job this young woman performs in helping to combat livestock diseases is of increased importance.

SOUND TRAINING AND NEED RESPONSIBLE

But what is equally important from the Negro point of view is that this young woman's training has helped her hurdle a barrier of race that even months of conferences might have failed to achieve. When this division needed a bacteriologist it simply went to the Civil Service register and picked the one whom it thought most capable to do the job. There was no question of race, or color, or creed. Of course there are several contributing factors: (1) abolition of photographs in connection with Civil Service applications; (2) shortage of manpower due to the war, and (3) the continuous fight which Negro publications and Negro leadership have waged for equal job opportunities for Negro Americans.

NEVERTHELESS, the outstanding factor in this equation is the fact that here was a young woman, properly trained, who had taken the Civil Service examination, and was on the register. Her example seems to strike at the very crux of the problem. It says in substance: forget about barriers, forget about precedent and tradition, go ahead, prepare yourself for the job you want to do, and then take every step necessary toward attaining it.

Negro leaders, white liberals, friends of the Negro, and the Negro press can argue and plead and fight for jobs for Negroes (and we all admit it shouldn't be so in a democracy, in a country that is opposed to Hitlerism, and in a nation that is fighting for the freedom of peoples all over the world), but until race youths are willing to do their full part by training themselves and standing ready to step into the jobs when they are opened, the effectiveness of the fight will certainly be limited.

PRESENT CONFLICT PROVING BOON

One of the good things that has already come out of this gory struggle called World War II is the increased job opportunities which have come to Negro Americans. These jobs give us a chance to do at least three things: (1) make a more effective contribution toward the war effort; (2) show white Americans a side of Negro Americans that they never see in movies and seldom see among their colored servants, and (3) most important of all, it gives us a chance to demonstrate how efficiently we can do a job and thereby justify unequivocally our claim for a greater measure of opportunity in the post-war world.

MISS OWENS' example is one of many that could be cited. In other branches of the Federal service, in war industries, in shipping, and in social work programs Negro Americans have been ready to step into many important jobs.

Patterson Explains Demands of Negro

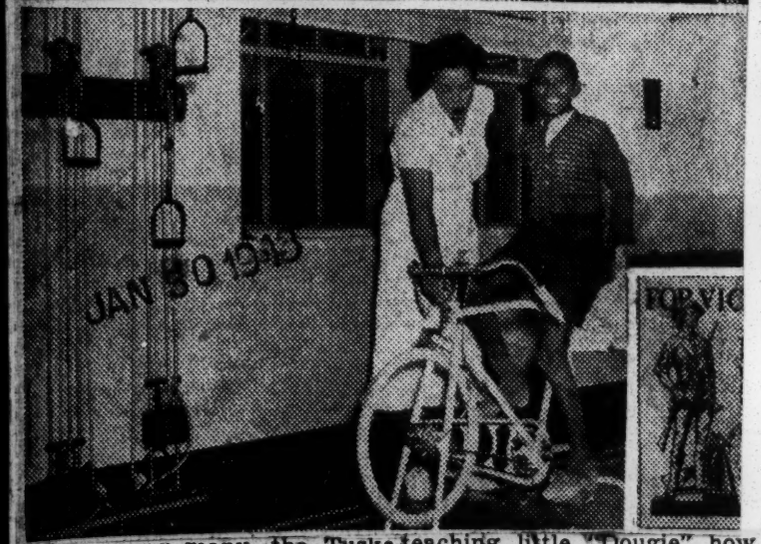
BIRMINGHAM — The Southern Negro Youth Congress celebrated its 6th anniversary by holding a benefit banquet last week. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, was principal speaker. James E. Kelly, grand secretary of the IBPOEW was toastmaster and presided at the speakers table of prominent southerners among whom were Bishop B. G. Shaw; Father J. Clyde Perry; Asbury Howard, IUMMSW (CIO); Norman Randall, Acipico YMCA; Mrs. Andrew Jackson Higgins, New Orleans; H. C. Bryant, national boardman Colored YWCA; W. H. Hollins, NAACP; Mrs. Sally Anderson, Federation of Women's Clubs; Ebb Cox, SWOC; Chief Petty Officer Jackson, Jr., U.S.N.Y.C. when he said, "The work at all jobs with equal pay, J. H. Smith, USN and L. H. Britt, of the S.N.Y.C. when he said, "The work at all jobs with equal pay, organizer, A F of L; Jamison, Coln and Douglass, historic task of our generation is to and with opportunity to advance; Greetings were received from gain the goal of complete citizen- ship rights just as the freedom of the ballot; protection in their civil rights, freedom to

18y-1943

Polio Center

TUSKEGEE SERVES AMERICA WELL IN ITS FIGHT AGAINST INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh PA



One among many, the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Center has become an important depot in America's fight to stamp out infantile paralysis — that dreaded disease which strikes terror into the heart of the entire human race. Each year about this time Americans are united in a drive that's as important to one race one creed, one color and one nation as it is to another, the stamping out of infantile paralysis. And Tuskegee is doing a noble job as the above photos so adequately describes.

Top, reading left to right: The beds are the best to be found in the country and trained nurses care for the sick. The chief nurse, [illegible] Giles hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., teaching little "Dougie" how to walk again. Patients enjoy recreation activities in a recreation room provided by Phi Delta Sorority.

Other photos: Affected guests of the Center are given time to brush up on their three R's as shown. On the way to full recovery, patients are trained to walk again with strong legs in his department. The Center has a supervisor for every step of the cure.

In one photo affected children are shown being bathed in the modern pool that is a most important step back to health again.

Another photo reveals that patients never lose heart as every care is given them. Radios keep them informed as to what's going on in the outside world and the army of people fighting the stronger battles for them against the great scourge effecting their bones. The disease cares not for the youth or age. Mere babes out of arms are oftimes laid low.

Bottom, right photo: A trained nurse plays a musical toy for a youngster's happiness.

JAN 30 1943

TUSKEGEE CENTER STUDYING POLIO

New Angles Revealed in Negro Research Work

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., April 29.—Tuskegee Institute and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis are finding new angles of information on polio in the experiences of Southern Negro victims. The studies here also may give enlightenment on the unsolved puzzles of how polio is spread.

They are part of the work of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, an attractive new hospital and laboratory at the edge of the campus, financed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. In charge is Dr. John W. Chenault, Negro graduate of the Universities of Minnesota, Chicago and Iowa. The head nurse, Lulu B. Boswell, is the country's first Negro nurse registered in the Sister Kenny treatment of poliomelitis.

Until a few years ago, infantile paralysis was believed to be less prevalent among Negroes. The Tuskegee Institute studies confirm a more recent opinion that Negroes are subject to this disease at the same rate as white.

A possibly significant trend showing in the Tuskegee Institute statistics is that there is more polio among the rural Negroes than among those of the city. These rural outbreaks follow the usual time schedules of cities, being months earlier in the South than in the North.

This may mean that something connected with the summer season is the carrier. The concentration found in rural areas should help to identify this something. The paralysis periods have coincided quite closely with many summer possibilities, like insects and garden products. Any differences between city and country outbreaks, even in numbers, should narrow the possibilities.

Dr. Chenault says that a suggestion of Dr. J. A. Toomey of Cleveland that the fresh vegetable season may contain a clue is subject to checking in the rural South.

Dr. Toomey is a pioneer in a now well established belief that polio can be spread through contaminated food. It once was thought that the disease entered airways and country most wholly via the nerves of smell.

In the last four years the virus which causes polio has been found in sewage and carried by flies. It may be carried by other insects. However, polio also occurs occasionally in winter, when there are no insect carriers.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 82

Fresh vegetables fit the polio season. They appear to keep step with its northward march. Improperly cleaned vegetables could carry the contamination.

Alabama had a polio epidemic in 1941, the year when the new Tuskegee center was opened. The center got only the very worst cases. At that time practically all cases received were splinted and immobilized, but the unsatisfactory results led to an alternation of treatments, part of the cases receiving orthodox splint care, and part receiving a modified form of the treatment advocated by Sister Kenny, whose methods were just coming to the attention of the American medical profession.

In all cases in which there was definite paralysis, muscle atrophy occurred, but with less severity in the cases receiving the modified treatment has permitted these patients to make better use of the unaffected or weak muscles. Prolonged immobilization has proved to be definitely injurious. This concurs with the findings that are now resulting from the Kenny method.

18y-1943
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

$207,356 Spent For Infantile Paralysis Fight At Tuskegee

JAN 2 - 1943

A grand total of $207,3.6 has been spent for Infantile Paralysis work at the Tuskegee Institute Center, Tuskegee, Alabama, it was announced this week by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

JAN 2 - 1943

A thirty-five bed Infantile Paralysis hospital was officially opened on Janury 15, 1941. It forms a special unit of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital which is located on the beautiful campus of Tuskegee Institute.

It consists of a three-story fireproof building equipped with the most up-to-date facilities including a gymnasium with treatment pool, whirl-pool arm and leg baths and electro - theropeutic machines, a chief surgeon's room, plaster brace-fitting and physical therapy treatment rooms, spacious sun deck, patient wards and laboratories.

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JAN 2 - 1943

A RESEARCH CENTER

In addition to serving as a treatment center for infantile paralysis the hospital will be a research and training center for Negro doctors and nurses who will become specialists in this field in their various communities. Study at Tuskegee has shown the great need for such specialists as 20 per cent of all the crippling among Negro children has been due to infantile paralysis, while the facilities for aiding victims of this disease has been woefully lacking in the past, the foundation said.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

$207,356 Is Spent To War On Disease

Thirty-Five Bed Hospital On The School Campus

JAN 2 - 1943

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THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

"The Christian Index" Jackson Miss
JAN 28 1943

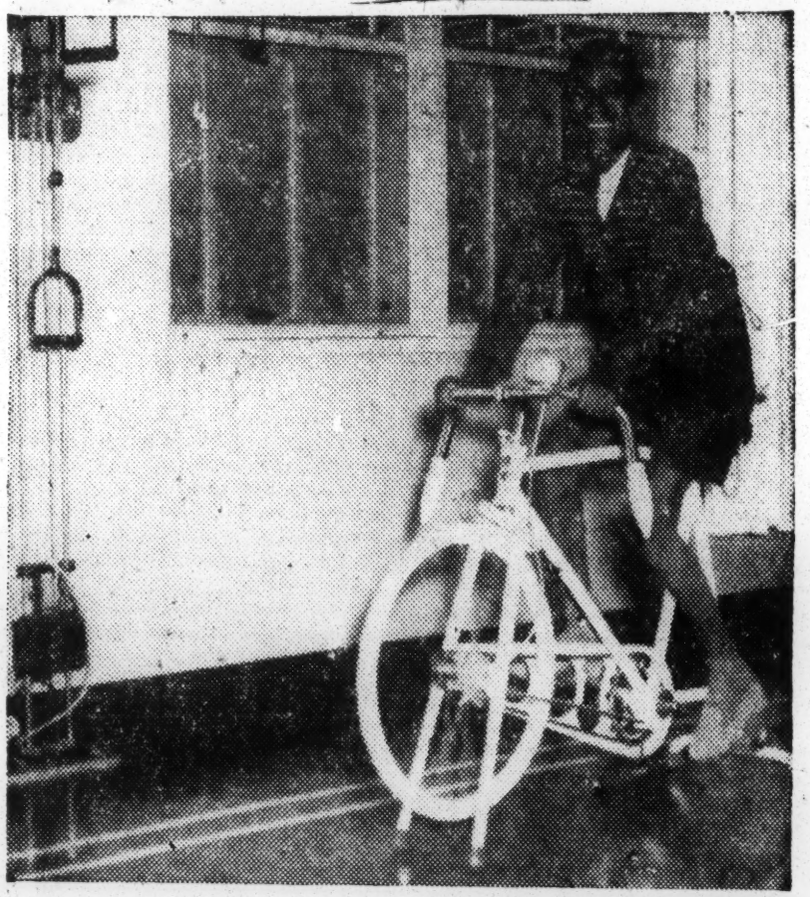
THE National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is an organization of all the people of America that has been waging a war on Infantile Paralysis for several years. Each year it appeals for aid in its "March of Dimes" campaign. Through the courtesy of President Roosevelt —himself a living proof that the disease can be mastered—his birthday, January 30, is celebrated nationally by an appeal to all to send him a contribution for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

This fund goes to give year round service to all victims of the disease in its community and to set up such institutions as Tuskegee Institute Infantile Center in Alabama where in January 1941 a grant of $172,256.00 was made. Through the latest special facilities for the care of Infantile Paralysis, victims, have been made available to all who need them.

The foundation's appeal is not restricted to any group, class or race of people. This is as it should be because the disease of Infantile paralysis makes no such distinctions either. The victims aided every day in the year are of all ages, races, creeds and colors. This year more than ever, there is need of the wholehearted support of all persons for a cause that benefits all. On or before the 30th of January send a dime—or more if you can to President Roosevelt at the White House—of course. *Help serve the health of the unfortunate.*

POLIO CENTER
[illegible]
January 24, 1943

Tuskegee Institute Aids In Polio Fight



Picture shows patient receiving exercises on a mechanical bicycle. This patient entered the Tuskegee hospital on an ambulance stretcher but left riding a bicycle.

Institution Founded By Booker T. Washington Has Organization Department For Training Of Negro Doctors and Nurses to Help Stamp Out the Disease.

BY C. A. IRVIN (Winston-Salem).

In the heart of the South on the grounds of the famous educational institution founded by Booker T. Washington, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has dedicated a building for the purpose of training Negro doctors and nurses in the type of warfare needed to combat a foe more insidious and devastating than a human enemy. This foe is so minute that the most powerful of microscopes cannot detect it. It is no respector of position, creed, or color, yet, the appalling casualties it leaves in its wake strikes terror into the heart of the entire nation.

The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, dedicated January 15, 1941, is one of the agencies that has been made possible by the great organization that has, since 1938, fostered the concerted national campaign financed by the Annual President's Birthday Celebrations. Each year the contributions made by the American public, in honor of the man who is a victim of this disease, have more than any one person, focused the eyes of the layman upon the needs of hundreds of sufferers.

Infantile Paralysis has for many years struck with the suddenness of a blitzkrieg, an unseen, unpredictable foe whose greatest blows have fallen upon young children. The mortality has been less appalling than the deforming, paralyzing after effects that it has left in its wake. Its young innocent victims have often times been condemned to a life time of suffering and disability that even the great powers of the medical world have had to acknowledge were beyond their control.

The great mind and humanitarian heart of Franklin D. Roosevelt conceived of an organization which would unite all Americans in a determined effort to ferret out this monster and would work unitedly in an effort to study and combat it in all ways. With the famous Warm Springs Foundation of Georgia as a pioneer leader, the public rallied to the cause and soon new centers were made possible.

The Infantile Paralysis Center was developed about the nucleus of the Division of Orthopedic Surgery of Since no race escaped this disease the need of a center for Negroes in the deep South was realized and the combined efforts of Tuskegee Institute, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Julius Rosenwald Fund and The John A. Andrew Memorial provided a center for research and training in an area where hospital and training facilities had been inadequate. The announcement by Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, of a gift of $170,000 marked an important

milestone in the road of Negro health. The beautiful, modern, well equipped building that was thus made possible gave hope to many poor victims who previously had very little or none.

The Center consists of a modern, three story, fire proof building, well equipped with the latest facilities for the care of crippled children. The basement floor includes a gymnasium equipped for massage, whirlpool arm and leg baths, and electro-therapeutic machines of the latest type. A separate room contains a stainless steel Hubbard treatment tank especially for the treatment of small children. An especial feature of this department is the beautiful green tiled treatment pool twenty-five by thirty-five feet in which patients of all ages and sizes may be treated. This pool, with a capacity of over 12,000 gallons of water, maintained at a temperature of 92 degrees, provides an essential part in the treatment similar to that of the Georgia Warm Springs Unit. Gleaming chrome metal guard rails and a hydraulic lift for the transferral of patients from stretcher carts into the pool complete the pool quarters.

The first floor includes a sound proofed lobby, a business office, office and treatment room for the chief surgeon, a tiled plaster room, laboratory facilities, a brace fitting room, head nurse's office, and recreation and school room which has been accoustically treated. From this room a spacious sun deck overlooks a paved exercise court where patients may receive instruction and care. A nurses' lounge is also provided on this floor.

The third floor is entirely patients' floor of two and four bed wards, well lighted and ventilated. The beds and furnishings of these rooms are of soft tones of gray and green, providing a quiet, restful surrounding. Toilets, utility rooms and a model diet kitchen insure the best of care for each patient.

Gently sloping ramps and an elevator give easy access to all portions of the Unit and to the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital in which most of the surgical procedures are handled.

The staff on this center is headed by Dr. John W. Chenault Director of Orthopedic Surgery of Tuskegee Institute, a graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical school, and a former general education board fellow in orthopedic surgery at the University of Chicago and Iowa, and at one time a member of the staff of Provident Hospital of Chicago.

The Nursing Department is headed by Miss Lulu Boswell, graduate of the Lamar Nursing school, University of Georgia, of Wilberforce University, and has done post graduate work at Harlem Hospital, New York. Miss Boswell recently resumed her duties at the Center after a year at the University of Minnesota, during which she trained under the celebrated Sister Elizabeth Kenny whose treatment for infantile paralysis has revolutionized the entire medical world, and has now been endorsed by the American Medical Association as the greatest advance in the field of care of the patients who have been attacked by this disease. The Center is now being rapidly equipped with facilities for giving the Kenny treatment to its patients.

The Department of Physical Therapy is headed by Miss Marjorie Franklin, Registered Physical Therapist, a graduate of the University of Michigan Nursing School and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York City.

Patients from 11 states have received care at this Center and the children who have been benefitted and assisted on the road to a normal life offers encouragement to many more who might have been deprived of hope against the disease which has caused so much crippling.

Bee
Chicago. Ill.

'Kegee Therapist Leaves to Study At U. of Minn.

MAR 21 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 18.—Miss Marjorie Franklin, who is a registered physical therapist at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis center, has been accepted at the University of Minnesota for study of the New Kenny Method of treating infantile paralysis, which is being offered to physical therapists.

Miss Franklin has been employed at the Tuskegee Institute center since its opening in January, 1941. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan School of Nursing, Ann Arbor; the Physical Therapy School of Hospital for Special Surgery, New York City, and she is registered with the National Physical Therapist association. Miss Franklin is the second member of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis staff to study with Sister Kenny. Dr. John W. Chenault is the director of the unit at Tuskegee Institute.

Polio Studies Are Conducted At Tuskegee

Negro Institute Finds Clues on Spread

TUSKEGEE, ALA., (AP)—Tuskegee Institute and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis are finding new angles of information on polio in the experiences of Southern Negro victims. The studies here also may give enlightenment on the unsolved puzzles of how polio is spread.

They are part of the work of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, an attractive new hospital and laboratory at the edge of the campus, financed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. In charge is Dr. John W. Chenault, Negro graduate of the Universities of Minnesota, Chicago and Iowa. The head nurse, Miss Lulu B. Boswell, is the country's first Negro nurse registered in the Sister Kenny treatment of poliomyelitis.

Until a few years ago, infantile paralysis was believed to be less prevalent among Negroes. The Tuskegee Institute studies confirm a more recent opinion that Negroes are subject to this disease at the same rate as whites.

Significant Trend

A possibly significant trend showing in the Tuskegee Institute statistics is that there is more polio among rural Negroes than among those of the city. These rural outbreaks follow the usual time schedules of cities, being months earlier in the South than in the North.

This may mean that something connected with the Summer season is the carrier. The concentration found in rural areas should help to identify this something. The paralysis periods have coincided quite closely with many Summer possibilities, like insects and garden products. Any differences between city and country outbreaks, even in numbers, should narrow the possibilities.

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Dr. Toomey is a pioneer in a now well-established belief that polio can be spread through contaminated food. It once was thought that the disease entered almost wholly via the nerves of smell.

Carried by Insects

In the last four years the virus which causes polio has been found in sewage and carried by flies. It may be carried by other insects. However, polio also occurs occasionally in Winter, when there are no insect carriers.

Fresh vegetables fit the polio season. They appear to keep step with its northward march. Improperly cleaned vegetables could carry the contamination.

Alabama had a polio epidemic in 1941, the year when the new Tuskegee center was opened. The center got only the very worst cases. At that time practically all cases received were splinted and immobilized, but the unsatisfactory results led to an alternation of treatments, part of the cases receiving orthodox splint care and part receiving a modified form of the treatment advocated by Sister Kenney, whose methods were just coming to the attention of the American medical profession.

In all cases in which there was definite paralysis, muscle atrophy occurred, but with less severity in the cases receiving the modified treatment has permitted these patients to make better use of the unaffected or weak muscles. Prolonged immobilization has proved to be definitely injurious. This concurs with the findings that are now resulting from the Kenny method.

Atlanta, Ga., World
March 11 1943

Raise $1,000 At Tuskegee For Polio Aid

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The 1943 President Birthday Ball at Tuskegee Institute sponsored by the Tuskegee Woman's Club of which Mrs. Catherine Moton Patterson is president, broke all records and netted the committee over one thousand dollars.

In order to accommodate the great number who had purchased tickets, two Balls were held on the evening of the President's birthday. Both affairs were well attended by students, enlisted men, cadets, officers, faculty and community folk.

Contributing largely to the success of the celebration was the rhythmic playing of the excellent Tuskegee Army Flying School Orchestra. The orchestra played for both dances. It is directed by Sgt. Garvey. Cpl. Roland Roulette is vocalist.

Following the last ball, the members of the Orchestra were invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell where they were served supper by the Woman's Club Committee.

The largest amount of money $56.60 from sale of tickets was turned in by Mrs. Curtis Horne, dietitian at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital.

Mrs. John W. Chenault was chairman of tickets.

Organizations that have sponsored the Ball in previous years are the Mother's Study Club and the Gradnate Nurses Association

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Women Raise $1,000 In Nat'l Polio Drive

FEB 28 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 25.—In a county-wide drive, colored women of Macon county have raised more than $1,000 for the current infantile paralysis drive. Under the sponsorship of the Tuskegee Women's club which is headed by Mrs. Catherine Moton Patterson, wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute, every organization it was possible to touch and many individuals were canvassed during the solicitation.

"We are very grateful for the fine response which the club and the workers in the county unit have received during this drive," Mrs. Patterson said. "Of course, we here locally have the picture of the fine things being done by our own Infantile Paralysis hospital. We know that part of the funds which are contributed by generous Americans everywhere go to sustain this well equipped unit which serves our boys and girls in an area where other facilities are not open. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis under the leadership of Basil O'Connor is doing God-sent work."

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier

Raise $1,000 For Victims Of Paralysis

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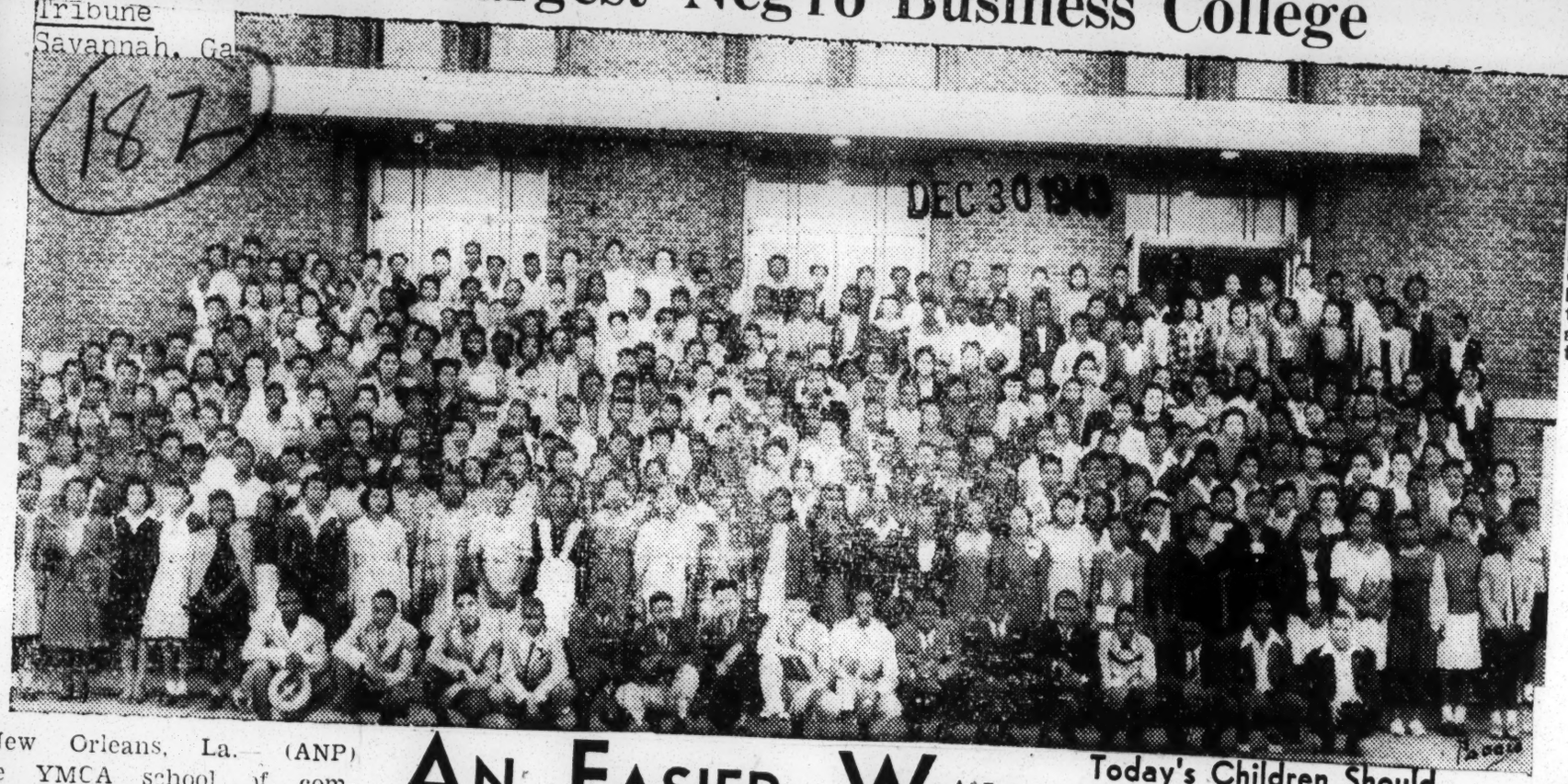
18z-1943

Nation's Largest Negro Business College

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

18z

DEC 30 1943



New Orleans, La. — (ANP) The YMCA school of commerce, co-educational institution sponsored by the Dryade Street YMCA, New Orleans, enrolled a total of five hundred six students from ten states for the 1943-44 session, mak it by far the largest Negro business school in the nation. Its complete business machines equipment cost thousands of dollars. The faculty of eight full-time persons is highly trained. Some two hundred graduates of the school are employed by the government in Washington, and hundreds more in civilian jobs.

DEC 30 1943

During the past week more than one hundred alumni of this school who are employed by the government attended a dinner meeting sponsored by the school at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, Washington D. C. Emmer M. Lancaster of the U. S. department of commerce, Mrs. Irene C. Hypps, supervisor of business education in the Washington schools, and Jesse O. Thomas of the American Red Cross, were speakers. Presiding was W. H. Mitchell, Jr., executive secretary of the New Orleans YMCA, and director of the school.

DEC 30 1943

AN EASIER WAY

Today's Children Should And Must Be Trained For Skilled Jobs

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOT all colored youth can expect to be members of the "literati," nor can they reasonably calculate that they can become members of the dignifed professions. They can not even expect to become "white collar" gentry and operate from swivel chairs and glass-topped desks. The overwhelming majority of our children must be prepared to earn their living by manual labor The inferior grade of work and go unvillified and uncondemned. and by the "sweat of their brows." somewhat disdainful tasks that Not more than two hundred thous-

But parents of colored children have been designated as the "Ne- and members of our race have been should, here and gro's jobs" have had a lot to do especially skilled and trained in any-now, conclude in the shaping of his thinking. It thing. The overwhelming majority that they have has been impressed on the minds of our children—since the emanci-produced and of lowly workers of the colored pation—have been permitted to fostered enough race that they were predestined "just grow up," like Topsy. Their flunkies, enough and preordained to be flunkies for- unlettered and uninformed parents porters, too ever. The result has been the labored under the fallacy that their many house dreadful inferior complex that has children should have no easier way servants and prevented us from becoming eman- than they, and now the result can far too numer- cipated in mind. be seen.

Mr. Bibb

ous lackeys and menials. Our forbears were compelled to travel the route of menials, but our children deserve an easier way and it is our job to prepare that way.

This writer holds to the opinion that it is his duty to "make my child have an easier time than I had." In this thought he differs from many theorists, who proclaim that "their children are no better than they were," and that they had to smut shoes, flop sheets and serve in lowly, menial capacities for white people. There is no dis-honor in doing these tasks, but it seems to defile and contaminate the thinking of our people so engaged, or at least, it did in days gone by.

PARENTS MUST SACRIFICE

DEC 25 1943

OUR children should have an easier road to travel than we did. These children are one more generation removed from slavery. Regardless of their delinquencies and short-comings, they are still entitled to the opportunity to think and act as free people. It will entail much sacrifice on the part of parents to give their children a better chance than they had. Many bitter tears of disappointment will be shed. But the entire race will be benefited, when we set about to prepare and fortify our posterity for a better way of life.

AN EXAMPLE

Much praise has been heaped upon the heads of those far-seeing colored parents who slaved and toiled to get their children through college, but those bull-headed, one-tracked mind forbears, who virtually kicked their fledgings from under their protecting roofs, without training, learning and preparations, to be taught to use their hands as well as their heads through vocational training. They cited reasons their say as to why schools for this type of training should be installed, and gave as one of the main reasons, the need, and the demand for skilled workers during this present war crisis.

SOME of our parents should be eulogized and immortalized, but a great number had well be forgotten, for they were willing to indenture their children to be flunkies forever. The story is told of the mule who leaped over his master's picket fence, for the first time, and galloped into the village, where he regaled himself with the cool, sparkling water from the town's artesian well. When he returned home, he was met by his master, who seized him by his halter and said, "Listen Mule, your father never jumped the fence and ran away. He served me well, without complaint. What is the matter with you?" The mule replied, "What you say is true, master, but never forget, that my father was a jackass."

CHILDREN WILL NEED TRAINING

Every parent, who can reasonably do so, should lay plans for his children's improvement. It is admitted, almost universally, that the next generation must have special training of some sort. If a child's brain does not seem to warrant intensive training, then his hands should not be neglected.

COLORED Americans were sorely embarrassed by lack of knowledge in skilled trades, when the government attempted to stamp out discrimination in war work. Our parents owe specific duties to their children to elevate them forever, from the ranks of flunkies, hand servants and putterers. The times and manners are changing and parents must change with them.

DEC 25 1943

In Atlanta Schools Is Asked

Vocational Training

Daily World

Establishment Of Trade School Urged by Group

By SPIKE DIXON
(World Staff Writer)

DEC 18 1943

An interested group of citizens of Atlanta met with the Atlanta Board of Education Tuesday afternoon and told the board members that they felt Negro youths of this city ought to be taught to use their hands as well as their heads through vocational training. They cited reasons their say as to why schools for this type of training should be installed, and gave as one of the main reasons, the need, and the demand for skilled workers during this present war crisis.

The resolution pointed out that boys are among us who state that they could have gotten better jobs with bigger pay had they been taught in school how to do things with their hands. It was also learned that, talks were made with industrialists who state that they would be willing to hire Negroes in their plants provided they had mechanical training or experience. Ne- tee. He was presented

The Negro Citizens Committee appeared before the Board in regular session in City Hall and presented resolution relative to the installation of a Negro Vocational Training School here for Negro youth, pointing out that the educational matters which concern Negroes in the present time, and galloped into the village, where he regaled himself with the cool, sparkling water from the town's artesian well. When he returned home, he was met by his master, who seized him by his halter and said, "Listen Mule, your father never jumped the fence and ran away. He served me well, without complaint. What is the matter with you?" The mule replied, "What you say is true, master, but never forget, that my father was a jackass."

CHILDREN WILL NEED TRAINING

Every parent, who can reasonably do so, should lay plans for his children's improvement. It is admitted, almost universally, that the next generation must have special training of some sort. If a child's brain does not seem to warrant intensive training, then his hands should not be neglected.

COLORED Americans were sorely embarrassed by lack of knowledge in skilled trades, when the government attempted to stamp out discrimination in war work. Our parents owe specific duties to their children to elevate them forever, from the ranks of flunkies, hand servants and putterers. The times and manners are changing and parents must change with them.

Following preliminary remarks to the board outlining certain facts concerning Negroes in the present

by A. J. Motion of the committee of Negro citizens. Chairman Cook of the board spoke briefly of the request of the Negro group to appear before the board and called upon Mr. Motion who later short intro-ductory remarks offered Mr. Hendeson with the resolution of re-quests from the body.

war, and their hopes and desires for the postwar period would [illegible] carried much thought and logic, Mr. Henderson offered certain resolutions on behalf of the Negro Committee of citizens and all citizens of the city, who are looking forward to a better educational program for the youth of their race.

DEC 15 1943

LIST POINTS

Here are the four resolutions presented the board of education:

1. That the Atlanta Board of Education set in motion the machinery for the building of a Negro vocational school. We wish to especially emphasize the need for courses in the construction trades, sheet metal work and machine shop practices. It was the fond hope of this committee that the old Clark NYA equipment could have been used as a nucleus for this vocational training.

DEC 5 1943

2. We recommend that funds from the insurance coverage on the portables which were burned at Washington High School be used towards the development of permanent additional school facilities for Negro youth.

3. We further recommend that the Atlanta Board of Education make a survey of all available school facilities with the view of determining any possible means whereby the acute problem of overcrowding at Washington High school might be temporarily relieved.

4. And, finally, we recommend that the Board of Education appoint a Negro Advisory Committee which will be authorized to make studies of the problem of adequate education for Negro youth in the city of Atlanta and present their recommendations for your consideration.

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UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

In closing the spokesman said, "It is the feeling of this committee that a better and more wholesome understanding between the races could be developed and that a Negro Advisory Group could aid effectively in carrying some of the burdens placed on the shoulders of the Atlanta Board of Education in adequately providing for all segments of the population."

He further said, "We wish to thank you for the opportunity of presenting this problem to you, and especially appreciate the courtesy you have shown us and hope that if our recommendations are carried out, they will aid materially in the building of a better and more productive Negro citizenship."

DEC 15 1943

Board members [illegible] the resolutions, and by unanimous consent voted to make them a part of the minutes and referred these resolutions to the Personnel Committee for study and action.

A large number of representative Negro citizens from various walks of life, attended the session.

18z-1943
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Practical Sewing and Tailoring Course Offered at Kansas Vocational School

TOPEKA, Kas.—In the belief that every home must become a repair shop and a service station to help our country obtain complete and lasting victory abroad and on the home front, the Kansas Vocational School is offering a well-grounded course in sewing and tailoring.

Herman T. Jones, principal of K.V.S., says that in order to speed victory, youth and adults must learn properly how to take care of the things they have.

"In war time as well as in peace time," he says, "economic education is necessary in order that we might become good managers of our resources and can get the maximum satisfaction in value out of what we have.

"We must become intelligent buyers of goods and of services and wide users of what we purchase. These principles are especially applied to the field of clothing because in regards to wearing apparel, 'He who buys what he does not need will some day need what he cannot buy.'"

The Kansas Vocational School has taken the lead in preparing youth how to make and take care of clothing.

In the clothing department girls are trained in the fundamental principles of clothing and readily learn how to construct garments. As they progress in this vocation they develop the ability to analyze their own needs, and are able to make helpful suggestions to others in choosing a suitable wardrobe and in selecting quality in materials.

Mrs. Zelphia Phillips, instructor in clothing, is a graduate of Bethel college and has had work in Kansas State Teachers college at Pittsburg. During the summer months she spends her time in taking in enrichment of courses and in making garments for people in her community.

Students are trained to become proficient and are recommended to receive the Smith-Hughes certificate which indicates that they are able to work as helpers and garment cutters in dress making shops or as pressers and repairers of ladies clothing.

As a result of this training, many girls have been recommended and placed in jobs to earn their living.

In the tailoring department girls and boys are trained in all phases of this work to become proficient in their chosen line. In addition to learning how to care for their clothing and studying methods of re-styling, alteration and repairing of old clothing they are taught the fundamental principles of ladies and men's tailoring, which includes pants, coat and vest making and cutting.

W. L. Wilkinson, instructor in tailoring, has had many years of experience both in teaching and in private practice.

He is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and taught in this universally known institution made famous by the late Booker T. Washington before coming to Kansas Vocational School.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Vidalia Negro School Builds Canning Plant

VIDALIA, Ga., Dec. 1943.—A modern canning plant building is being constructed at the Dickerson Training school here on a lot 60x30 feet, it is announced by Professor J. D. Dickerson, principal of the Negro school, for whose use the canning plant is being built. The school has cultivated for several years a large victory garden adjacent to the school plant on which a profusion of vegetables have been grown and canned at other plants.

The garden provides for the lunch program at the school during the summer months and the surplus will be processed by the cannery now being built of concrete for use during the winter months.

The vocational agriculture students operate the garden project and will also operate the cannery with assistance of the home economics department students.

K.V.S. of Topeka Ready For Expanded Program Of Vocational Education

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Technical Training, Important in Post-War World, Offered at Kansas Vocational School on Larger Scale

TOPEKA, Kas. -- Training and vocational education for Negro youth in the state of Kansas has reached an all-time high. The Kansas legislature of 1943 passed a law to consolidate the Western university state industrial department located at Quindaro, Kas., with the Kansas Vocational school located at Topeka.

This consolidation took effect June 30, when the last of materials and equipment had been moved to Kansas Vocational school. The officers and the employes of Kansas Vocational school are now making preparations for launching one of the best vocational educational programs that Kansas or any other state has offered for its youth.

Began in 1895

Possibilities for future vocational school will be better understood by looking into the historical background and the development of this institution.

Edward Stephens imbued with the idea of training Negro youth for duty, opportunity and service established the school in 1895 in a one-room house on the banks of the Shunganunga creek in a section of east Topeka.

The phenomenal growth from that humble beginning to the consolidated school of today located on a beautiful 110-acre site on East 40 Highway, three and one-half miles east of Topeka, is marred by struggles, privations, doubts and fears. After a year, the school outgrew its humble structure and was transferred in 1896 to a two-story building near 2nd and Kansas Ave.

Carter Named Principal

The curriculum was enlarged to include millinery and fancy work. By 1899 the Kansas legislature in recognition of the importance of the vocational training efforts, appropriated the sum of $1,500 a year for its maintenance. This, with the appointment of William R. Carter of Tuskegee as its principal, marked the first great step in vocational education for Negro youth.

The purchase of a farm of 110 acres for $10,000 the original home of Sells-Floto circus added romance and adventure to the experience of building a school. Dr. George Patton and Elisha Scott, attorney, both prominent men in Kansas, still recall those early days when they as students occupied rooms in the haylofts and traveled the elephants' path to the old well for water.

The perseverance of the builders of the school by this time had merited the attention of wealthy philanthropists whose contributions supplement the appropriations. Andrew Carnegie contributed $5,000 for the building of the girls' dormitory.

Expansion Continues

Little by little the school, with the help of friends, expanded until in 1939 the state legislature placed Kansas Vocational school under the supervision of the state board of regents. Under this management the school has received an advanced rating and has expanded its program further to meet the needs of the student body.

The combined facilities of the institution now coupled with an enriched curriculum and a reinforced faculty will enlarge our opportunity for training youth "How To Live and How To Make a Living."

Today the school with its beautiful campus of modern buildings has attracted interesting visitors from far and near. It is a community center for citizens of Topeka and vicinity and a mecca for young people all over the state of Kansas and adjoining states who are in search of vocational training.

Requirements Simple

Any boy or girl who meets the following requirements may enter Kansas Vocational school: (1) He must have reached the seventh grade level or above and must be 12 years of age or older.

(2) He must be of sound mental and physical health and he must be favorably recommended as to character by the principal of the last school he attended.

It is estimated that a student who is a resident of Kansas can attend Kansas Vocational school for approximately $175 per year. The cost for non-resident students is estimated at approximately $205 per year.

Kansas Vocational school has established definite working habits in students in order that they might be able to make a living from what they have actually learned and experienced in the workshops and class rooms.

The courses are divided into two main divisions — vocational subjects which are auto mechanics, carpentry, tailoring, practical nurses training, commerce, home economics, and music, supplemented by fundamentals of electricity, fundamental principles of radio, pre-flight training and home mechanics for girls and related subjects which are English, mathematics, social sciences and sciences.

To Receive Certificate

Special training is given to post graduates who desire to spend their full time in learning a chosen vocation. Upon completion, they will receive a certificate showing their proficiency and the number of hours earned in their particular vocation. Graduates from the 12th grade receive a vocational diploma which indicates the major courses in the related subjects taken.

Kansas Vocational school is an accredited vocational school holding a "B" accredited rating from the state board of education. Education is the salvation of the Negro. Unless he is trained in this war-time to take advantage of the opportunities that are offered him to become an intelligent citizen, he shall lose ground in this post-war reconstruction.

Education Builds Citizens

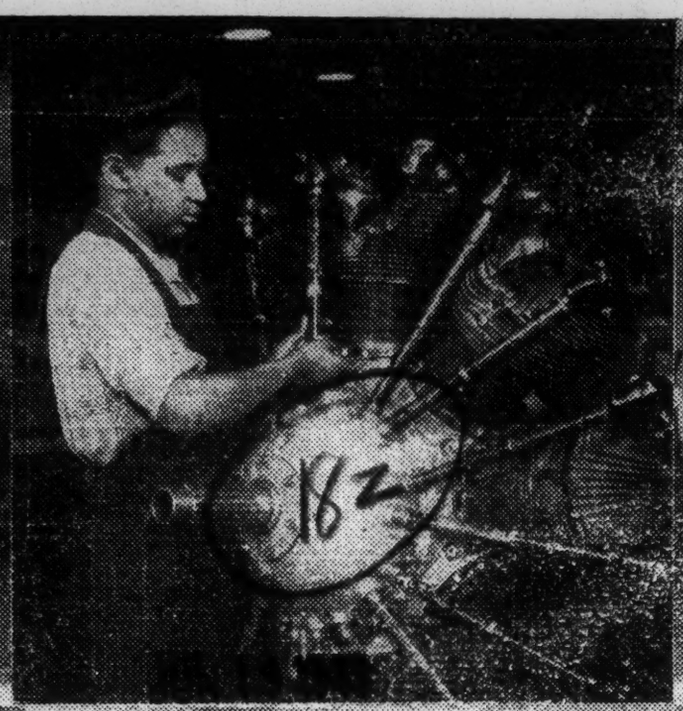
Good citizens and educators everywhere are beginning to fully realize that it is not only a sin but a crime for parents to neglect the education of youth. A democratic society is an educated society. Democracy is not built on the blind obedience of the subject to the master but on a solid foundation of educating the weaker individual to a level where he can do his own constructive thinking and participate in solving the problems of a government "Of the people, by the people and for the people."

From the age of power we shall probably move into an age of chemistry and technical knowledge. In this new field, young people who have had the opportunity to take basic training along vocational lines will be ready to take on added responsibilities in producing for the new world. Our country needs technically trained youth now and in the period of post-war reconstruction.

Information on registration and enrollment may be secured by writing Herman T. Jones, principal, Kansas Vocational school, Topeka, Kas.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL GO TO WAR

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.



The public schools of Washington, D.C., like those in most other sections of the country, have revised their curricula to fit their pupils for fuller participation in the war effort. Shown above are some of the activities of pupils in the Nation's capital. At top, left, three pupils demonstrate types of fighter planes constructed in the model airplane class. At top, center, a young woman at Phelps Vocational High School learns the intricacies of an airplane motor. Full play facilities as well as courses in child care and training are provided at the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School in its preschool guidance classes shown at top right. Bottom row, left to right: Homemaking and the preservation of foods are important in the war effort. A student at the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School is shown blanching carrots to loosen skin for removal. At Armstrong High School, the pupils are taught to make jewelry and other articles from scrap and discarded materials. The young women are show with an exhibit from the Art Crafts Class. The schools' facilities are not confined to children; adults are also trained for war industries. The trainee shown at the right is learning to operate a lathe in a machine shop at Phelps Vocational School.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Local Vocational School Adjusts Program to Pupil Needs in War

By JULIA A. YOUNG

The growing demand for laborboys and girls; business maof all kinds is cutting off the ed-chine practice, and typewriting ucational privileges of the young. from 8 to 10 p.m. are adled. The The returned soldier will be giv-regular trades from 8:30 a.m. to en preference in seeking employ-3 p.m. may be had in part time ment. The untrained youth face also. The course in each trade a double hazard in post-waris worked out in units so each days. student progresses according to

The Margaret Washington Vo-her rate of learning. Thus spe-cational School is making ad-cialized training in the desired justments in the curricula offer-trade may be had after work ings and in its diversified time hours or even after academic schedules to enable young peo-school hours.

ple to meet this challenge. The The regular Home Service new and cultured principal, Mrs. Course takes the spotlight now Miller, comes to her new duties with its units in "Principles and with fine college training (Fisk Preparation of Foods." Stuand Columbia) and a rich ex-dents save their families hunperience in teaching and super-ger when they learn that nutrivision in West Virginia and in tion not only involves the proper the D. C. public schools. kind and amount of food but that age, occupation, health, sex, number in family and season of year are vital.

The Child Care unit has grown into a course in itself and occupies much space. The Nursery or rest room for children of working mothers provides comfort, neatness and training in self-help. Above each child's hook is a picture symbol which child learns means himself so he may bring out or put away his own things. The kitchen-dinette contains five cooking units, permitting several tots to be served at the same time. The ploy-room rivals the kitchen in interest for the youngsters. Numerous toys,, picture books, and play apparatus develop the whole child. He not only grows physically and intellectually, learns to live harmoniously with companions and expands his spiritual

Board of Education and the color-the labor to erect the building. duction Program and State ed citizens of Marin County realiz- Within the next week this build-cutive Secretary of the N. F. A. ed that with the ever-expanding ing will be in full operation as lectured to the Chapter Thursday program of the agricultural depart-constructed to date with class room, he spoke of the N. F. A. as a ment, the construction or rental office and shop. The other final character building of a building to accommodate these unit is scheduled for construction activities was pertinent. After sev-about the middle of November eral conferences with officials of under OSYA Supervision. the City and County Schools

Boards and their respective Superintendents, the County Board took New Vista Chapter intendents, the County Board took The Buena Vista Chapter adopted its the initiative of providing build-Farmers of America adopted its ing materials and-the City Board program of work for the fiscal year contributed the site. At the time of 1943-44. Mr. Benjamin Andercisions the colored pat-song recently appointed Special requested to contribute Supervisor of the Rural War Pro-

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Marion School Board And Colored Citizens Construct Vocational Shop

COLUMBUS, Ga.—(SNS)— In the early part of the scholas of these decisions were requ
dic year 1942-43, the Marion Countrons

18z-1943

K.V.S. Foods Department Trains Girls In Phases of Living and Homemaking

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

JUL 30 1943

Among the many important factors involved in keeping the huge machinery of a total war rolling, food and health play a vital part. The government is spending large sums of money, hiring nutritionists and dieticians to plan adequate menus for men and women of our armed services. In this field women who have had training in home economics play no small part.

In the foods department at the Kansas Vocational school, girls have the opportunity of learning the art of living as well as the means of making a living, for the training includes all phases of home life.

On first entering the department, the girls learn the fundamental principles of nutrition and personality analysis. As the girls advance they are taught the more difficult phases of the work, such as menu planning in terms of family budgets and point values, preparation of meals, including the subject of substitution for scarce foods and the methods of serving, eating, and entertaining.

A recent addition to the department is the home mechanics course for girls which aims to train girls how to repair home appliances, and how to drive and repair automobiles. Girls in this department learn how to keep the kitchen in which they work immaculate and attractive and the dining and living rooms comfortable and beautiful.

When they complete the work in this department they are prepared to earn a living and to maintain an excellent home for themselves.

Miss Alberta Temple, instructor of domestic science, devotes herself entirely to teaching all phases of nutrition and dietetics. She is a graduate of Washburn college and has done graduate work at Iowa university, Kansas State college at Manhattan, Kas., and the University of Kansas.

The practical nurse training unit of Kansas Vocational school is Nellie Johns hospital, a small compact one-story building of native stone with a modern well-equipped layout. The hospital serves as a health unit for the school as well as a training center for practical nurses.

Students in this department first learn the fundamental rules of health and hygiene and their practical application for practice. They are assigned to rudimentary tasks of caring for rooms, bed making and keeping utensiles clean. As students advance, they learn the use of tools, how to sterilize and care for them.

They assist with other care of patients and observe demonstrations in care and treatment. Last of all they are given, under strict supervision, practice in caring for patients. When the girls have completed the course, they receive a certificate qualifying them as practical nurses.

Miss Ida B. Sheffield, R. M. teaches classes, supervises nurses, cares for patients, assists with the assignments, makes inspections of all buildings on the campus, and supervises all other health activities.

She has done graduate work at Colorado State Teachers' college, Greeley, and professional work in the clinic of Dr. Gage C. Moore, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Conference Slated On Negro School At Hendersonville

Nashville Tenn. Banner

October 25, 1943

A committee of the Hendersonville Civic Club was scheduled to confer today with A. M. Burton, of the board of directors of the Nashville Christian Institute, a Church of Christ school for Negroes, in regard to the club's protest of the establishment near Hendersonville of a vocational extension to the school.

Burton, president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, said the school was to be established on a 1,000-acre farm about three or four miles from Hendersonville for the teaching of the Bible and vocational agriculture. He said that negotiations for purchase of the farm probably would be completed this week with George B. Graves, owner.

Although he was to hear the complaint of the Hendersonville club, Burton said that he did not intend changing plans for the school, which will be put into operation around the first of the year, when the farm is slated to be in possession of the Churches of Christ.

No new building is anticipated until after the war, but the farm, Burton said, is sufficiently equipped to begin operation with about 25 students. It is planned that students will pay their expenses by working at the farm-school, which is expected to be self-supporting.

In regard to the civic club's objections to having a Negro school in the vicinity of Hendersonville, Burton said that its location was somewhat isolated and that it would not be near the home of any white resident.

Burton said the institute's directors had been assured the cooperation of leading agricultural and educational institutions. He said the production of soy beans would be one project of the schools, and that progress made at Fisk University would be studied in regard to this project. Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk, has personally offered his cooperation with the new school, Burton said.

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

Street School Prin. And Faculty Express Thanks

Prof. Emanuel Brown of Street Manual School near Mitner, Ala., in an interview with the editor of this newspaper, early this week showed us a long letter of thanks in the "Letter Box" of The Selma Times-Jouranl, written by the faculty of the school expressing their deep appreciation for the assistance given the school by the white people of Selma and Dallas County as well as of Birmingham. That portion of the leter of thanks having to do with Birmingham said:

From Birmingham ,Alabama and vicinity we are deeply grateful to such ardent supporters as Hon. John Temple Graves II; Dr. M. Y. Dabney, prominent Birmingham physician; Mr. McClellan Van der Veer; Hon. Erskine Ramsey; Mr. J. W. Porter; Mr. H. A. Berg; Mr. E. D. LeMay; Mr. Hugh Morrow; Mr. Douglas Arant; Mr. Donald Comer; Mr. James E. Chappell and Mr. H. C. Stockham.

Racial Understanding Proven

"All of these fine friends have many more have done much to prove that a distressing cry from our race for a need that is well worth while is recognized by our leaders and the same shall not be in vain. Moreover, th's move has opened the eyes of many to the fact that the two races have a general understanding and a heartfelt sympathy for each other. For this reason our hearts shout or joy because we have been encouraged by such people to continue our effort beyond what we termed "Our Urgent Needs" to a point where full operation of our program can be resumed, especially the industrial phase of the work.

The Times-Journal said editorially:

"LESSON FOR AGITATORS"

"In expression of thanks from the faculty of the Street Manual Training School, at Minter, to white friends who aided i nraising $5,000 needed for completion of an academic building was one paragraph especially which should be brought to the attention of uninformed racial agitators.

It said:

"All of tehse fine friends ahve done much to prove that a distressed cry from our race for a need that is worthwhile is heard and shall not prove in vain. Moreover, they have opened the eyes of many to the fact that the two races have a mutual understanding and a heartfelt sympathy for each other."

Here i sa spontaneous utterance from a group of Negro educators who have done and are doing a great work for their race in Alabama and the South. hey are giving their fellows sound educations and teaching them gainful trades, and at the same time they are laying the foundation for future racial cooperation that will yield easily to the dangerous meddling o fsenseless agitators. They know that the South does have racial problems, but they also know that the people of this sect on understand best how to approach their solution, and that there is mutual sympathy and esteem which will go a long way toward facilitating the constant corrections and adjustments taht are necessary.

It is a pity that the "reformers" of other sections, who have yet yet to solve their own racial problems, cannot understand this true attitude between teh races in the South and apply it to situations much more explosive and dangerous than any that can be found in Dixie proper."

Rome, Ga., News Tribune

October 31, 1943

Colored Home 'EC' Class Set At Cave Spring

Expanding its program of vocational training to prepare students for immediate employment following their graduation from high school, the Floyd County Board of Education announced Saturday that a course in Home Economics will be organized Monday at the Cave Spring colored High School.

The course, first of its kind in the county for colored girls, will offer a well-rounded program for training in all phases of housekeeping, including cooking. A new three-room annex, just completed at a cost of $1,500, has been equipped with stoves and other kitchen facilities, sewing machines have been installed, and school officials are ready to begin actual class-room studies this week, County School Superintendent J. J. Medlin said.

Construction of the building was supervised free of charge by J. Scott Davis, a member of the Board of Education.

E. S. Brown is principal of the school and Musia White, supervisor of instruction for the colored schools, is assisting in setting up the new program.

Educational officials said the course is expected to prove popular with the students as there is now an acute shortage of maids and other house-hold employes, and unusual opportunities are now open to girls who are properly trained in home economics.

The Plaindealer

Kansas City, Kan.

AUG 20 1943

K. V. S. Sponsors Full Extra-Curricular Program

Topeka. — Kansas Vocational School sponsors a full program of extra-curricular activities. All major sports are played and physical fitness programs are prepared to meet the needs of both boys and girls. Social life for students of Kansas Vocational School is both stimulating and wholesome, giving youth the opportunity to participate in all phases of [illegible] developing qualities [illegible]ership. In the democratic social organizations students have the opportunity to aspire for positions in offices from the president of the student and school body down. A student's ability will determine the fullness of his participation. The number of activities go on the year around in order to afford the student a busy social life.

School socials are sponsored by various school organizations on the week-end. School choruses

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

quested to contribute the labor to erect the building. Presently the response has been most satisfactory and gratifying.

Within the next week this building will be in full operation as constructed to date with class room, office and shop. The other final unit is scheduled for construction about the middle of November under OSYA supervision.

N. F. A. CLUB

The Buena Vista chapter of New Farmers of America adopted its program of work for the fiscal year of 1943-44.

Mr. Benjamin Anderson, recently appointed special supervisor of the Rural War Production Program and state executive secretary of the N. F. A., lectured to the chapter Thursday. He spoke of the N. F. A. as a character building organization.

Twenty-three persons were present, and were served refreshments.

Clarnce McMurrian, Reporter
H. A. Bell Advisor

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

FOR STATE ADVANCEMENT

A special finance committee composed of Dallas County white friends of Street Manual Training School for Negroes, located at Minter, has launched an appeal on a statewide basis for funds badly needed to assure continued operation of the institution on an efficient basis.

Serving on this committee are residents of both Minter and Selma. From Minter are Dr. S. B. Alison, S. J. Curry, J. L. Moulder and B. L. Youngblood, while Selma is represented by Probate Judge G. C. Blanton, County Superintendent of Education Dr. J. A. Lee, J. G. Melvin, W. H. Plant, Dr. W. F. Harper and Judge William Rowlrce. The personnel of this committee is indicative of the merit of the appeal for the Minter school and the goal of $50,000 that has been set is none too much for Alabamians to subscribe to the splendid work now being done by Supt. Emmanuel Brown, who founded the institution more than 39 years ago, and his staff of associates.

If Alabamians heed this call and give the $50,000 needed for replacements of condemned and fire-destroyed buildings and provision of an adequate water supply they will be making a substantial donation to the building of better citizenship among Black Belt Negroes. Only when these primary and pressing needs have been met can the Street School function for the betterment of the entire state to the fullest of its potential capacity by materially helping to solve the economic problems of a large segment of its population.

The record of the Street School in training young Negroes in agriculture, trades and domestic science, thus helping them to achieve a sounder economic status than would have been the case otherwise, more than justifies its appeal for funds, for its direct contributions to state building through development of productive workers already have been worth many times the amount of money sought.

Here is a cause that offers immediate and apparent returns for every dollar invested, and it is the belief of The Times-Journal that Alabamians who investigate the situation and study the accomplishments of the Street School will not fail to extend some measure of help to the Negro leaders who are sincerely striving for advancement of the state through betterment of their race.—Selma Times-Journal.

A. and T. Host To Vocational Conference

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Vocational Group Is Organized At Joint Session

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The annual Vocational Conference of coordinators of diversified occupations and trade teachers convened at A. and T. College August 24-28. Regular sessions of the conference were held in the Alexander Graham Building.

On the opening day Mrs. Christine Florence, coordinator in Greensboro high schools, discussed the organization of vocational education. T. J. Brown spoke on the selection of training establishments for the courses. T. E. Browne, state director of vocational education spoke on Tuesday. He was introduced by S. C. Smith director of the conference.

Mr. Browne expressed an optimistic outlook for vocational training in the post war world. He further stated that a great deal of effort must be put forward to lift the standard of living of the Negro people.

DISCUSSION LEADERS

Other important discussions were led by J. H. Brown Jr., of Raleigh, Mrs. M. M. Adams of Charlotte, J. Warren Smith, state director of vocational defense training for war production workers; Dr. C. L. Cooper of A. and T.; Martin L. Rhodes, assistant state supervisor of industrial education; E. F. Henry of Hamlet, N. C.; and N. A. Nance of Durham.

At a joint session the conference organized a Vocational Teachers Association. Prof. J. Mayfield was elected president. Other officers are Mrs. M. M. Adams, secretary; J. Haithmus, treasurer; and J. H. Brown Jr., publicity director.

Soldiers To Be Taught Farming At Ft. Benning

Atlanta, Georgia

Negro infantrymen, stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., and who have had previous agricultural training or who have had actual farming experience, will be invited to attend an 'agricultural college" at this largest infantry training center, it was announced Monday.

The infantry hopes to turn out a few farmers, as well as fighters.

Applicants will be given an opportunity to pick up training that will assure them an improved status in civilian life.

Daily World

Instruction of men will follow the infantry school pattern of preparation" demonstration and "application" and will embrace virtually every phase of farming-soil treatment, planting, crop rotation and animal husbandry.

Classes will be conducted along a schedule which will not interfere with the students' assigned duties and military training. Instructors will be officers in the Third Student Training Regiment who possess agricultural degrees or who were successful farmers before entering the Army.

The regiment acquired a 30-acre farm from the now inactivated Second Student Training Regiment which had operated it two years. As in the past, crops harvested will be used to supplement rations of the regiment.

Colonel John D. Mill, regimental commander, placed Captain Jack D. West, commanding officer of Company C, in charge of the project. A garden tractor was brought to use in planting seasonal crops. Farm textbooks, pamphlets and studies submitted by leading agricultural colleges in the southeast will form a reference library for the students.

CARVER BOARD TO MEET

New York Times

Directors to Discus Resignations From Harlem School This Week

New York, N. Y.

A meeting of the board of directors of the George Washington Carver School, a recently organized institution intended to provide opportunities for adult education in Harlem, will be held this week to discuss the crisis in the school's affairs, it was made known yesterday.

At the office of Max Yergan, board chairman, it was said that no formal public announcement would be made until after this meeting. The resignation of six educators and social workers from the board on the ground that it was under Communist influence was revealed Friday.

Atlanta U. Trains 98 Social Workers

Philadelphia, Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta University School of Social Work has started another year of training men and women for professional social work positions, with an enrollment of 98 students, according to an announcement made by Forrester B. Washington, director.

Two additions have been made to the teaching staff of the school. Mrs Mary Gulick Wymer, who will offer courses in Social Work Administration, and Miss Nancy Johnson, who will offer the course—Psychiatric Social Work.

Tribune

Nelson C. Jackson, head of the Department of Community Organization, who has been studying toward a Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago, on a fellowship granted by the General Education Board, has returned to assume his work as instructor and supervisor of field work students in community organization agencies.

Mrs. Hortense Cochrane, instructor in the Case Work Department, has been granted a fellowship by the General Education Board, and a leave of absence from the school in order to pursue courses leading toward a Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago.

CITY COLLEGE PROFESSOR TO DIRECT URBAN LEAGUE'S POLICE TRAINEES

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

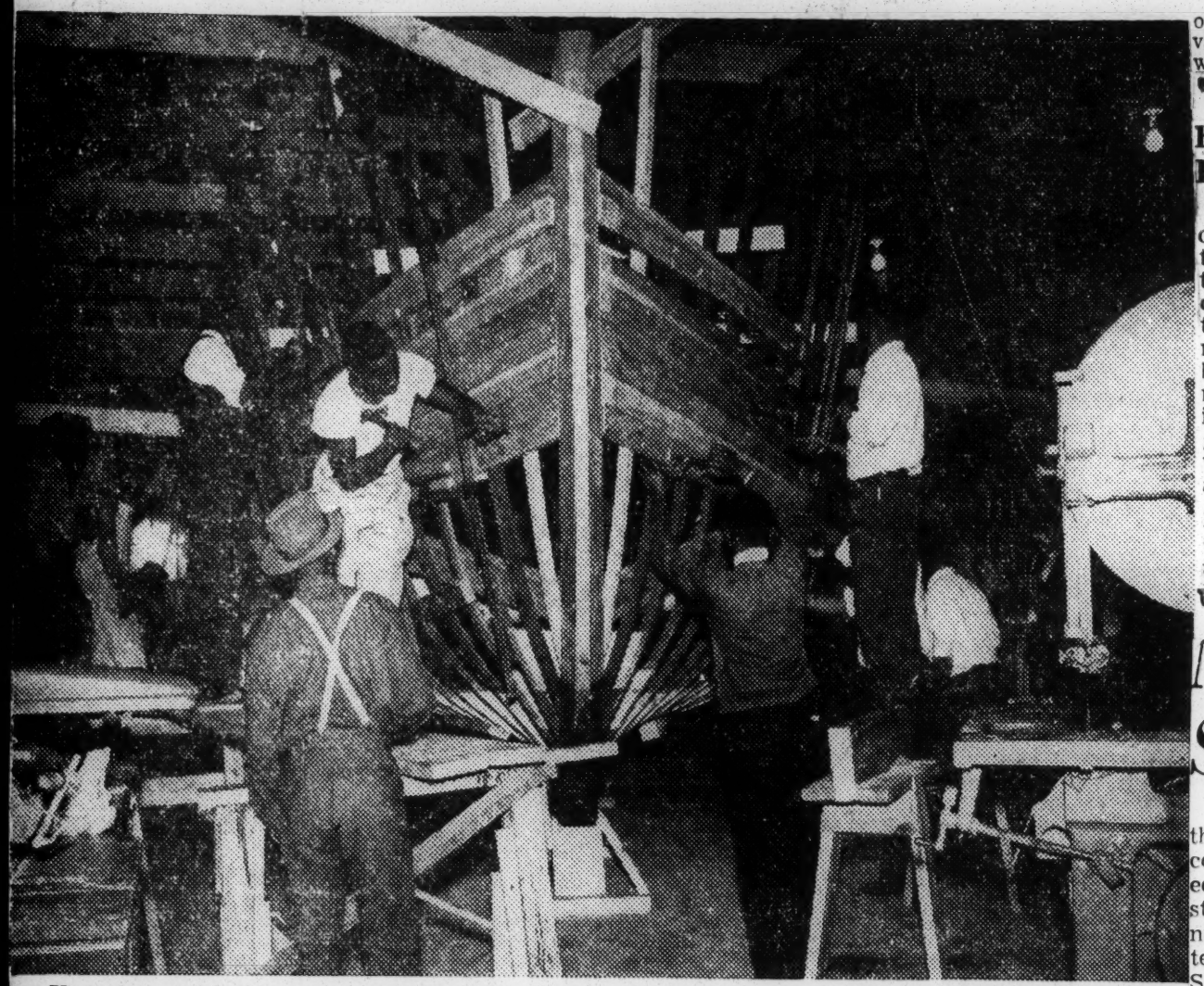
Dr. Kenneth Clark of the Department of Psychology at City College of New York, will be the director of the New York Urban League's Police Training Course which will open shortly.

A total of 150 men have signed up for these courses and registrations are still being accepted at the League's offices, 204 West 136th st. Dr. Clark held a special meeting of the teachers who will have charge of the classes on Tuesday evening.

18z-1943

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
February 1, 1943

BUILDING BOATS AT FLORIDA NORMAL



Yes, they are building boats at the trades school at Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, where there is a training program for Negro men and women under the Florida State Department of Education's Vocational Training Program for War Production Workers.

Above, men are shown putting deck beams on the 36-foot boat which is in process of being built by the Vocational Training class for War Production Workers at Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, well-known school for Negroes. The boat, when completed, will have a twelve-foot beam, a forty-two inch draft and will be able to make from ten to twelve knots.

This is just one of the several free training opportunities offered in the thirteen weeks' basic training courses at Florida Normal to train individuals now unemployed or employed in non-essential industries for employment in war production plants.

When possible, training opportunities are correlated in the several shops. The rudder, skeg, chocks and steering wheel will be cast by the foundry at Florida Normal. The wiring and installation of instrument panels and motors will be done by the trainees of the electric shops.

These are a few of the experiences and skills acquired by War Production trainees in the program carried on at the shops at Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, which is financed by the United States Government and administered through the Florida State Department of Education.

Courses are offered free to both men and women, in sheetmetal, foundry work, electricity, electric welding. blacksmithing, boatbuilding, oxy-acetylene welding.

Classes are every week day and registration is from 8 a. m. to 12 n. m., it is stated.

Savannah, Ga., Press
January 30, 1943

OLORED STUDENTS TO TAKE TRAINING

LAN FOR BEACH HIGH SCHOOL GROUP BEGINS MONDAY

Arrangements to give 67 boys at each High School who are over 17 ears of age vocational shop training t Georgia State College have been orked out by the public school au- norities, representatives of the State epartment of Vocational Education nd the college authorities. The plan s effective Monday.

The boys, all of whom are students t the colored high school, will be urnished transportation to and from he school to the college under ar- angements made by the State De- artment. They will leave the high chool at 1:15 o'clock each school day nd will take three hours of instruc- ion in the ships which have been et up at the college under the war roduction training program. They ave their choice of several courses, ncluding motor mechanics, wood boat uilding and shipwright work, sheet netal, marine plumbing, gas welding nd arc welding. They will continue igh school work, English, mathema- ics and science, during the morning hours, and will receive credit for that work and their work at the college on their high school diplomas.

It is the belief of the authorities that the courses being given will be of great value to the army and to the war production program.

The plan is similar in operation to one recently instituted in the Savannah High School in co-operation with the Savannah Vocational School.

Columbia, S. C. State
January 29, 1943

Bennettsville Has Farm Machine Class

Bennettsville, Jan. 28—(Special)—Through the facilities of the United States office of education and the state board of education, a class in repair, operation and construction of farm machinery and equipment has been set up in the Fletcher Memorial school shop. This work is under the guidance of R. R. Ingram and the course is free to all white men or boys over 17 who are not now attending school. A similar course is being set up and will be ready for operation in a few weeks at the Negro school in Clio.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 5, 1943

Negroes Offered College Study Equal To U-T

NASHVILLE, March 4 (AP)—For the first time Tennessee will offer college training for Negroes equivalent to that given white students at the University of Tennessee, beginning with the spring term on March 15 at A. and I. State College here, Dr. B. O. Duggan, state education commissioner, announced.

Included in undergraduate, and later graduate, work to be offered are courses in liberal arts, science, engineering, education, law, medicine, dentistry, vocational agricultural and home economics. Other courses given at U-T will be offered as the demand arises, and graduate work will be provided as needed, Commissioner Duggan said.

Faculty additions will be made by the opening of the spring term and expanded to meet the demands of the students. The pay scale will be the minimum approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Salaries will range from $3000 for department heads down to $1200 for instructors, Duggan announced.

According to Duggan, students enrolled in the medical and dentistry courses will attend classes at Meharry College here, the state paying the bill. Law students may be trained at Fisk University, also in Nashville, under state supervision.

State Negroes may obtain the courses without payment of tuition, the commissioner pointed out, but out-of-state Negroes will pay the customary tuition charged by any university.

Duggan said deans of the various departments of U-T will supervise directly all courses at A&M, but Negro pofessors will do the actual teaching.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
March 4, 1943

A&I Offers Added Courses For Negroes

College training for Negroes, equivalent to that received by white students at the University of Tennessee, will be offered for the first time in this state, beginning with the spring term, March 15, at A&I State College here, it was announced yesterday by State Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan.

Duggan said Tennessee Negroes would be admitted to the course without payment of tuition, but out-of-state Negroes would be charged the regular fee by the college.

At present, undergraduate—and later graduate—courses will be offered in engineering, education, law, science, liberal arts, medicine, dentistry, vocational agriculture, and home economics. Later on, as the need arises, other courses will be offered, and graduate work will be provided as required. Duggan stated.

The plan provides that medical and dental students will attend classes at Meharry College here, the State paying the bill. Law students are to be trained at Fisk, also under state supervision.

Deans of the various departments will be used for Negro education at the school, Governor Cooper has declared.

Secondary Schools, with salaries ranging from $3.000 for department heads to $1,200 for instructors,

Duggan said deans of the various departments of the University of Tennessee will be added.

How large an expenditure the plan would entail had not been stated, but Duggan pointed out funds to the approximate amount of $317,000, which was recovered as an A&I surplus two years ago. This fund, in addition to a blanket appropriation provided by the re-

Vocational Guidance Course Opens Next Week for Negroes

A "career workshop," outlining the problems of the guidance of youth in preparation for the world of tomorrow, will be conducted next week, beginning Sunday, by the Girl Reserve department of the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the YWCA, a participating agency in the Roanoke Community Fund.

Four prominent Negro workers in the field of vocational guidance will be the guests of the department to discuss with students and parents the problems facing youth today. They are Miss Tossie P. Whiting, professor of sociology at Virginia State college, formerly dean of women at the college; A. G. Macklin, high school counselor for the State of Virginia; Coach Harry Jefferson, of Virginia State college; and Miss Mary W. Neugent, State Negro nutritionist at Richmond.

* * *

The workshop will open on Sunday afternoon at 3 at the Negro First Baptist church. Miss Whiting will speak on "Selecting Careers," and the annual Girl Reserve recognition service will be held. Monday evening at 7:30 at the YWCA Mr. Macklin and Mr. Jefferson will lead discussion on "Adjustment to Postwar Planning," in relation to the selection of careers today. Miss Neugent will speak on nutrition for youth.

* * *

Dr. Faith Gordon, of Hollins college, has been invited to speak on "Adolescents Choosing Careers" on Tuesday evening at 7:30.

On Wednesday evening a panel discussion on "Jobs Versus Education" will be conducted with S. F. Scott, principal of Addison high school; L. A. Sydnor, principal of Harrison school; Miss Lillie Wright, Miss S. Lawson and Miss A. Turner, of the Addison faculty; and W. L. Jones and R. C. Coleman, of the Harrison faculty, participating.

Miss Wright, vocational counselor at Addison high school, will speak on "Misfits for Life," and J. B. Tynes, industrial arts instructor, will lead the discussion on "Accepting Jobs and Leaving Them," on Thursday evening. Mr. Tynes will be assisted by a group of students who have recently completed a project relating to his subject.

All meetings held in the workshop will be open to the public, and special invitations have been extended to members of local P.-T. A. groups by Mrs. C. C. Claytor, Girl Reserve secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley branch YWCA.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
July 6, 1943

Local Schools May Get NYA Equipment

Educational leaders here today voiced approval of the Senate's action in approving an amendment providing that all properties of the National Youth Administration, including machine shops, buildings, and equipment, would be made available to state, county, and municipal boards of education and vocational training boards.

The amendment, submitted by Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee, has gone to the House for conference. It provides that municipalities, counties, and states may apply to the Treasury Department for transfer of the property within 60 days after the bill becomes law.

If the amendment becomes law, the NYA's equipment, valued at $97,000,000, will be turned over to education and vocational boards on application to the procurement division of the Treasury Department.

C. L. Brockett, Davidson County superintendent of schools, commented that the proposed procedure seems a "very logical means of disposing of this property in a practical way. It should go through the regular channels of educational supervision and be distributed where needed through state boards of education."

W. A. Bass, superintendent of Nashville schools, pointed out that the "liquidation of the NYA and turning over its functions and equipment to the public school system is a sensible solution to the problem."

The State Department of Vocational Education already had made a move to effect the transfer of the defunct organization's property to the schools. G. E. Freeman director of vocational education for Tennessee, commented that a "number of our schools could use the equipment profitably."

Freeman pointed out that similar equipment used in training programs in schools throughout the state had been in constant use 24 hours a day for a long period, while the NYA equipment is comparatively new and would be of much value in vocational education programs now in progress and others which might be established.

Gordon Turner, Middle Tennessee project manager for the NYA, expressed hope the amendment would pass the House, commenting that "the public schools have cooperated so well with the NYA in the past." Turner commented that the world trend is toward a mechanical age and pointed out that discontinuance of the NYA program had left a large number of Negroes with no chance for vocational training unless some similar program is established by the schools.

In Tennessee, the NYA has machine shops at Nashville, Memphis, Bells, Dickson, Columbia, Cookeville, Knoxville, and Robbins.

At A&I State College here, 192 Negro boys and girls have been taking NYA courses in machine shop and sheet metal work.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 12, 1943

School for Colored Children Puts Up 4,678 Cans in Macon

MONTEZUMA, Ga., Aug. 12—Juanita J. Greene, home economics teacher at the Macon County Training School, a consolidated school for colored children, announced this week that her summer canning project had resulted in the processing of 4,678 cans by parents of students during the past two months.

The need for such a conservation program was clearly shown by the eagerness of the people to make use of the facilities offered at the school canning rooms, she said. Before this plan was put into effect most of the 40 families who have done most of the canning had little more on their shelves than a few jars of peaches. Now they have string beans, peas, butterbeans, corn, soup mixture, peaches, okra, tomatoes, pears, beets, figs, chicken, collards, pork, turnips, squash, berries, in addition to jams, jellies, marmalades and pickles.

Cairo, Ga., Messenger
July 30, 1943

NEGRO CANNING PLANT IS IN OPERATION.

The vocational agriculture department of Washington High School for Negroes recently established a co-operative meat, fruit and vegetable canning plant for Negroes here and scores of families have patronized it, already, it is said.

The plant is operating four days a week—Tuesdays through Fridays—until further notice, with H. J. Lancaster, the vocational agriculture teacher, in charge. The plant is located near the W. H. S. building and opens at 8:30 a. m.

Lists Courses Offered Negroes

Atlanta Daily World
JUL 14 1943

J. R. Wommack, assistant state supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Tuesday listed the courses offered for Negroes in the state.

In the Atlanta public schools aircraft sheet metal manufacturing is offered, the communication said.

Other courses listed were as follow:

Georgia State College, Savannah: ship carpentry and wood working, ship plumbing and pipe fitting, electric ship welding, gas and arc ship cutting and automotive mechanics; Newnan, Ga.: sheet metal; Brunswick, Vocational School, ship fitting; Columbus Vocational school, ship carpentry and woodworking, foundry and automotive mechanics.

Worthy of Support

The Memorial Trade School, founded and operated for the benefit of Negro boys and girls by the Rev. J. T. Saxon, in memory of his son, is about to enter upon the fifteenth year of its useful activities.

At the date mentioned the Rev. Saxon took the money arising from an insurance policy on the life of his son, who was cut off in a youth of promise, added to this his own meager savings and established the school in the confident faith that the public would appreciate and aid in the support of this institution. He saw that 98 per cent of his people had to look forward to careers as cooks, maids, butlers, chauffers and farmers, but had no facilities for vocational training.

Adequate buildings and equipment have been provided and hundreds of graduates have entered upon successful vocations, trained, in addition, in the responsibilities of good citizenship.

Many times at the end of the year the founder has been at the end of his immediate resources, as he is this year, but always the excellence of his work and his standing in the community have raised up generous contributors here and elsewhere so that the institution might be carried on.

The food shortage has been a critical problem in Georgia this year, so the school takes a special pride in the abundant crops which have been grown by the students who not only helped to sustain themselves but set a valuable example for the entire community.

The Rev. Saxon will soon make his annual appeal to his white friends in Bibb county for contributions to carry on this work. At a time when there are so many false leaders of his race, he is entitled to commendation and support for his encouragement of those traditional good relations between the races in the South and it is hoped that the response to his appeal will be prompt and generous.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Applauding success of efforts here to raise $5,000 for Emmanuel Brown's Street Manual Training School for Negroes, Editor Ed Field, of The Selma Times-Journal, quotes with an approval which I share a note of thanks from Emmanuel Brown: "All of these fine (white) friends have done much to prove that a distressed cry from our race for a need that is worthwhile is heard and shall not prove in vain. Moreover, they have opened the eyes of many to the fact that the two races have a mutual understanding and a heartfelt sympathy for each other."

* * *

Editor Fields comments that "mutual sympathy and esteem will go a long way toward facilitating the constant corrections and adjustments that are necessary." That is a splendid way of putting the thing. Corrections and adjustments are indeed necessary and are going to be made constantly as time goes on, but the process will be both faster and easier if "mutual sympathy and esteem" are recognized and encouraged wherever they appear—as in the case of this fine Negro school.

Another thing that will "facilitate corrections and adjustments" is plain ordinary good character—the sort of thing Emmanuel Brown is putting into his pupils. In race relations, industrial relations, relations between business and government, and many other relations, success hereafter is going to be a matter not only of winning rights or liberties but equally of qualifying for those rights and liberties in self-control, responsibility, duty, faithfulness, enterprise, taste and other aspects of the thing we call character.

18z-1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

3 Have ROTC Units; 5 Have War Courses

Three Teachers' Colleges Queried Have Not Changed Curricula

Eight out of eleven Eastern colored colleges and universities queried by the AFRO have changed their curricula or added courses directly useful to the war effort, in accord with Paul McNutt's statement that:

"There is no excuse for any young man or woman to be in college preparing for any profession not directly useful to the war effort."

The AFRO asked these schools what war courses they offered, what regular courses had been changed or dropped, and whether they included military drill.

Changed or Added Courses

The colleges which have changed or added war courses are as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA A. and T.: Engineering, chemistry, physics, welding, machine shop work, aviation, radio communication and mathematics.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE: physico-chemical analysis, statistics and biochemistry.

FISK UNIVERSITY: Mathematics, physics, German, French, Spanish, chemistry.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY: Chemistry of powder and explosives, statistics, Portuguese, French, Spanish, elementary mathematics in artillery fire, special war training, motor corps, psychology of propaganda and medical psychology, engineering.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE: Army and navy training center, welding, motor mechanics, electricity, ship-fitting, carpentry, drafting, blueprint reading, pipefitting, wood working, sheet-metal work, nutrition.

JAN 16 1943

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY: War problems in geography, camouflage, map making and typography, navigation in code and physics.

MORGAN COLLEGE: Radio communications, navigation, meteorology, physics, first aid.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE: Engineering, chemistry, physics, French, management of defense training.

Military Drill

Schools offering Reserve Officers' Training are Howard, Hampton, and A. and T. College of N.C. Fisk University applied for a ROTC unit, but has not secured it.

Those having an Enlisted Army Reserve Corps are: Howard, Lincoln, Morgan, Cheyney Teachers' College, and Coppin Teachers' College.

Three teachers' colleges are offering their regular courses, without adding any war courses. They are Miner in Washington, Cheyney in Pennsylvania, and Coppin in Baltimore.

U.S. army non-commissioned officers in training at Hampton Institute, Va.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Trade School Appeals For Funds

The Street Manual Training School for young negroes at Minter, Ala., about 25 miles south of Selma, is appealing to white and negroes for funds to complete an already partially constructed academic building to take the place of the Trade Building, recently destroyed by a disastrous fire.

The Trade Building, in which negro youths were trained for jobs related to agriculture and industry, was demolished, according to Principal Emanuel Brown, when fire started from defective wire destroyed both building and valuable equipment, a loss doubly serious because the Trade Building was at the time housing equipment for academic work temporarily carried on there pending completion of another building. Insurance coverage, he adds, was limited because of the location of the school in the country, where no means of extinguishing a large fire was available; what insurance the school had will go into construction of a new building.

The school is 38 years old. Brown points to the work it has done in fitting negro youth for the service and in turning out useful negro citizens.

FEB 9 1943

"The generosity and cooperation of our friends have made the school possible," said the negro instructor. "We appeal to them again in this time of urgent need."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Dunbar Rolls Climb 100% in Second Term

FEB 7 - 1943

Enrollment at the new Dunbar Vocational school, 4401 St. Lawrence avenue, with the opening of the second semester soared from approximately 300 to about 600 students. This 100 per cent increase was attributed to a change in the policy of "recruiting" students.

When the school was opened last fall enrollment was restricted to students who already had entered high school. This semester officials of the new school were allowed to recruit graduates of 23 south side elementary schools, as well as to enroll those high school students who desire to transfer their studies to the technical field.

Aim at Employment.

"It is our aim to make the student employable," Clifford J. Campbell, director of the school, explained, "and to enable him to support himself." The success of this aim is shown by Campbell's statement that 60 per cent of the students last semester worked from six to eight hours a day in addition to going to school.

The program of instruction is designed to accommodate a wide range of abilities. All students spend three hours in one of the shops during the day, with three 40-minute periods of related class work. A fourth period is given to gymnasium work, health study, or library.

Evaluate Student Ability.

Most of the students are Negroes, altho the school is not exclusively for the colored race. It serves a community of more than 700,000 persons. Graduates are given a diploma and a certificate of evaluation, which gives the prospective employer an outline of the student's training and abilities.

FEB 7 - 1943

The new school was opened last fall after shops and other facilities had been added to the plant of the old Dunbar school, which had offered technical courses. There are 18 shops in all. Last summer outside buildings were constructed to house new shops, which includes: Aviation mechanics, auto mechanics, cobbling, commercial art, electric and radio, foundry and forge, machine shop, merchandising, office practice, printing, and welding.

Supervised New Shops.

Shops already at the plant were: Beauty culture, commercial cooking, dressmaking, millinery, sheet metal, tailoring, and woodwork. Campbell spent all last summer supervising the construction of the new buildings and arranging for the purchase of equipment. It is the aim of the board of education to pattern the school after Washburne and Chicago Vocational schools. Philip L. McNamee is assistant superintendent in charge of vocational education and William H. Johnson is superintendent of schools.

FEB 7 - 19

Immediately after the school was opened it attained an enrollment of 375 which in later months was reduced to near 300 when students entered military service and industry. Campbell estimates that with a longer school day the school can easily accommodate more than 1,200 students.

FEB 7 - 1943

With its aim to provide the student with a specific skill, Campbell says "history can be made—and I believe it will."

NEGRO VOCATION SCHOOL TO OPEN

Earl Rountree, director of vocational education here, announces that all negroes who are not presently employed in defense work, or work considered essential to the national defense program, will be given opportunity to take a vocational course beginning tonight at 7 o'clock at the Negro Vocational School, 206½ Monk street.

The course being offered at present is a course in shipfitters' helper. Persons desiring to take this course may register at the school tonight and tomorrow night. Other courses are expected to be installed at an early date. R. S. Silvey is supervising the Negro Vocational School.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times

Trade Courses Offered Negroes

CLEARWATER.—Negroes between the ages of 15 and 65 are urged to register today, Monday and Tuesday for free evening trade courses to be offered by the county school board and federal government at the vocational school, it was announced yesterday.

The school will offer courses in carpentry, cabinet making, drafting and the recently-added course in cleaning.

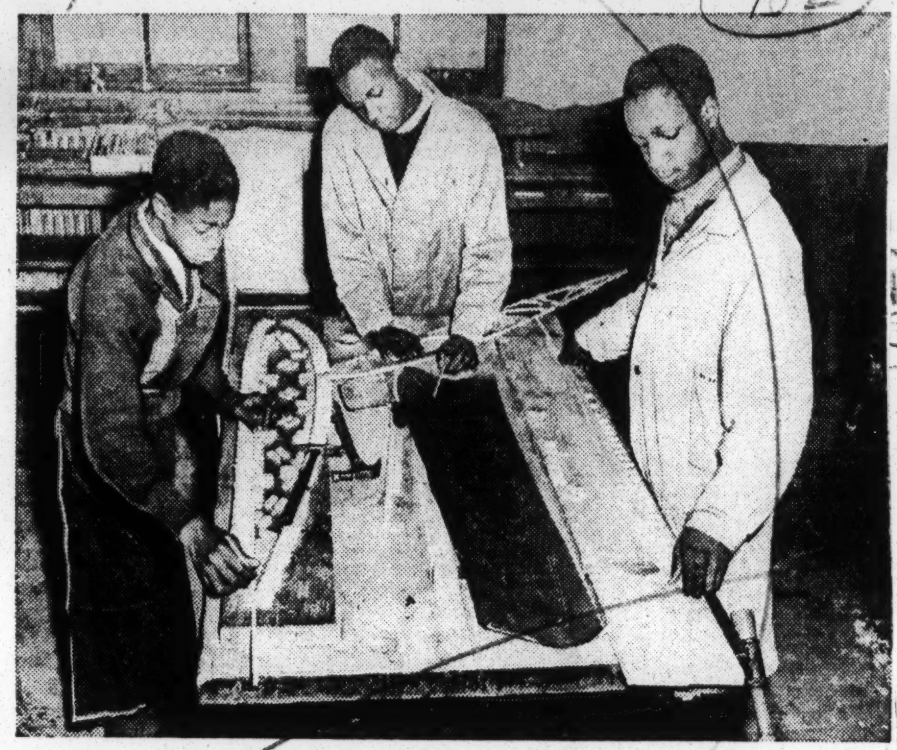
Because of the great demand for workers in dry cleaning and alterations, young men and women are urged to take advantage of this course. Persons enrolled in carpentry, cabinet making and drafting will be taught, these skills by actually constructing needed articles for themselves. All training is free.

The registration period will be from 9 a.m. through 6 p.m. and from 7 to 10 p.m. Classes will be started June 15 and will run all summer, four

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

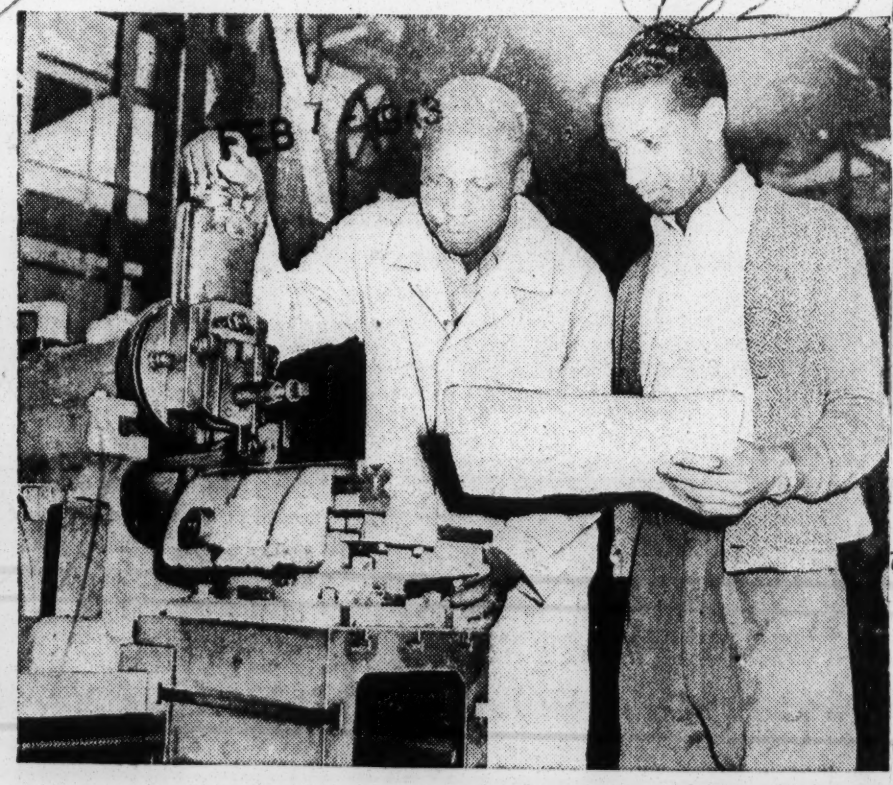
Classes at New Dunbar Vocational School Fit Pupils for War or Peace Jobs

Students at the new Dunbar vocational school, 4401 St. Lawrence avenue, which this semester showed a 100 per cent increase in enrollment, learn by doing. The four hat makers are, front to rear, Mary Helen Jones, 17, of 4350 Michigan avenue; Colisher Mays, 16, of 33 East 31st street; Bernice Tyler, 16, of 50 East 31st street; and Juanita Bennett, 15, of 4231 St. Lawrence avenue.



[Tribune Photos by Julius Gantter.]

Laying out a design for an airplane wing in the aircraft woodworking shop of the new Dunbar vocational school are, left to right, Fred Below, 16, of 4815 Wabash avenue; Thomas Allison, 16, of 5809 Prairie avenue, and John O'Neil, 15, of 605 Bowen avenue.



One of the most important fronts of the war on the home battlefield is the machine shop. Ellis Wallace, 16, of 353 East 29th street (left) and Chester Kimbrough, 17, of 4615 Vincennes avenue, operate a shaper in the machine shop of the new Dunbar vocational school.

This is the first negro class in ... war work in this section. ... sponsored by the ... of public instruc- ... cooperation of the ... service in city ...

Six negro men have been accept- ... be enrolled ... ed for the ship's carpentry class ... being given at Stephens-Lee high ... school. Frank Y. Blanton, of the ... Lee Edwards high school vocational ... training program, said yesterday. U. S. Employment ... Approximately 14 ... expected to hall.

February 10, 1943

SIX NEGRO MEN ENROLL IN SHIP'S CARPENTRY CLASS

Clearwater, Fla., News

June 11, 1943

VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR NEGROES START TUESDAY NIGHT

C. O. Pinch, head of the county vocational training department, announced today an evening trade school for negroes, sponsored by the county school board and the federal government, will start here next Tuesday night, June 15. Cabinet making, carpentry, spray painting, drafting and estimations will be included in the list of subjects. The negroes will learn by actual construction. The classes will be held at Pinellas high school on north Greenwood avenue.

18z-1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

This War Proves It

Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the Georgia University System believes that there are too many teacher-training institutions in the state and too few technical and vocational schools. "Technical and vocational training on the college level should hold a permanent, and not a subsidiary, place in the educational program," the Chancellor said. "I am convinced that we have too many teacher training institutions in the University System, and the time has come now to change some of our units into trade schools on the lower levels and technical engineering schools on the college level."

With this view only the most stupid, or those who are unwilling to admit, can take issue. For the logic in the Chancellor's position is being demonstrated painfully and daily in the present war. Thousands of technically trained men and women are needed at this very moment, age not being a serious handicap. So serious is the shortage that the government has had to undertake her own training program.

Here are examples. One out of every ten adults in the country, 11 out of every 14 able-bodied men between 18 and 38, will be students in this school by the end of 1943. The Army needs only a few teachers. It needs practically no lawyers. But between February, 1942, and March, 1943, it was getting five cooks and needing 25; it was getting 14 automobile mechanics and needing 18; it got less than one airplane mechanic and it needed 30. With very few exceptions, virtually every job requiring technical skill in the Army or Navy, can be most useful to the soldier immediately upon his return to civilian life.

Apart from considerations for the Army and Navy there are other sufficient reasons to support the Chancellor's contention. Georgia, predominantly a rural state, may well minimize the emphasis being placed upon teacher training. It should give much more attention to the type of education which will enable rural dwellers to utilize the possibilities of their environment to the fullest extent. The system or philosophy which teaches a student "how to teach this or that subject" without the essential subject-matter upon which to base such teaching, is faulty. In all seriousness, we contend that that is the "form without the substance." Knowing how to teach arithmetic is highly desirable but knowing arithmetic itself is more desirable.

Bethlehem Shipyard To Train Riveters

Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Tribune

BALTIMORE, Md.---Fearing the kind of "protection" they would receive from special police, 1,400 shipyard workers at the Balnew-Sparrows Point yards of the Bethlehem Steel company left the job there July 26 when the company at last opened a school for the training of colored as riveters and welders. White workers went on strike protesting admission of colored to the training classes and stayed out one and one-half days.

On Tuesday, July 27, the company announced that the school would not be open to colored, whereupon 1,400 colored employes walked off the job Wednesday, the 28th.

Under the leadership of the Baltimore branch of the N. A. A. C. P., of which Randall L. Tyus is executive secretary, the leaders of the strikers got together and agreed to go back to work and lay their grievances before the [illegible], the company officials, the labor union and other government agencies. But on Thursday July 29 when the men went back to work, John Jacobs, leader of the strikers, was arrested and charged with inciting to riot, along with two other men. Three others was arrested and charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Another conference was hurriedly called by Tyus and J. Harvey Kerns of the Urban League and Jacobs and three others were released, while two were given light fines for carrying dangerous weapons.

Meanwhile the company, represented by J. B. Knotts, agreed to open the school to both races. At a meeting Thursday night July 29 the statement of the company was read to the men who agreed to return to work July 30.

However, upon their return they reported such hostile actions on the part of whites, such muttering and threats, that they feared for their safety. Hundreds of them walked off the job two hours after they had reported for work, saying they did not trust the extra special police sent to "protect" them.

Trouble has been brewing for many months because colored workers have not been hired in skilled capacities at the shipyards and have been forced to start as laborers no matter what their previous training.

Following conferences with representatives of the U. S. Department of Labor, officials of the company and representatives of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), the plant reopened last Monday.

More than 350 county and State police and 25 motorcycle patrolmen from the Baltimore police force were on hand when the plant opened Monday morning. There was no disorder and most of the workers said they were "glad to be back."

Applies For Admission To Lily-White Institute In Dixie

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
RAPHAEL R. HARROS

RICHMOND, Va., (ANP)—That he might be able to be a student in commercial law and negotiable instruments, Richard J. Roane made application to the Virginia Mechanics Institute, the white vocational school of the local public school system, and a waiting list of 100 night school.

Official Answer

In reply to Mr. Roane, Jessie B. Binford, superintendent of schools, said, "I judge you were simply asserting what you deem [illegible] your rights and that you don't expect to be admitted to these classes."

The superintendent instructed the director of adult education to inform J. E. Segear, principal of Maggie L. Walker High School (vocational) to offer in his night school classes in the two subjects desired by the applicant. The Mechanics Institute has been prior to this year a private school, but was taken over by the school system last year, and begins its first session on Sept. 20.

Developments

The Richmond Civil Forum Council Education Committee has applied to the school board for admission of Negro students to the institute for classes not offered at the Maggie L. Walker School, but were advised to acquaint the principal, J. E. Segear, of their request.

At present, equipment for needed classes at Walker is not obtainable but the Mechanics Institute, being established 60 years, has all necessary equipment, Mr. Roane, a young man in the city, is well known for his contention of race rights.

112 Enrolled For Virginia Blind School

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children will open Tuesday, September 14, with a capacity enrollment of 112 children in Virginia.

The six-year building program when completed, will make it possible to accommodate all handicapped children in Virginia.

New faculty members for 1943-1944 are: Mrs. Annie B. Jones, B.S., and graduate work in special education, Hampton Institute; Mrs. Wilma James, B.A., West Virginia State College and one year of graduate work at Ohio State University; Miss Estella J. Walker, B.S. (home economics) Hampton Institute, dietitian and teacher of foods.

Each member of the teaching staff, including one supervisor and teacher of clothing attended summer school and pursued courses on the graduate level in specialized education.

PRE-VOCATIONS

Conscious of its obligation to these handicapped children, and keeping abreast with present-day trends, Virginia State School, is placing new emphasis on pre-vocational courses.

It is important to point out that manual training and other subjects are offered the younger pupils more as a vocational than as pre-vocational work.

Classes in sloyd, manual training, and handicrafts are open to the students as soon as they can handle elementary tools without danger to themselves.

COURSES OFFERED

Vocational offerings for the 1943-1944 session will have increased emphases in the field of agriculture, beauty culture, barbering, broom making, chair caning, handicrafts, home economics, home nursing, mattress making, poultry culture, shoe rebuilding, wood work, and typewriting.

In order to meet the present rising cost of commodities, and to aid national defense, the school has canned approximately 800 gallons of fruits and vegetables produced on its farm; increased its poultry, dairy cows and hogs.

The most recent and unique feature of the program at Virginia State School is the place-

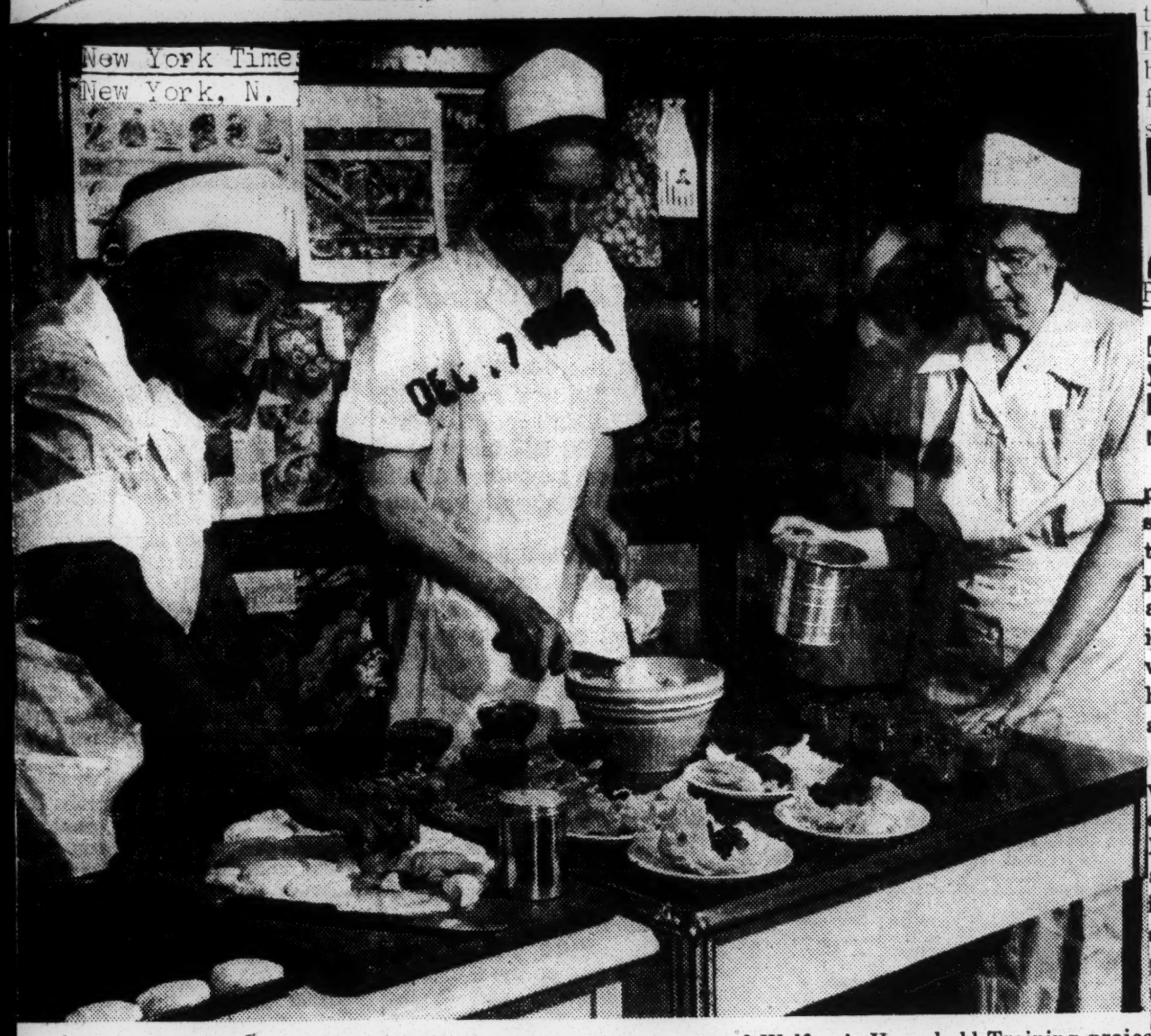
discrimination in their appro-
praisal.

Georgia Plans 13 Trade Schools, None for Negroes

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4. (AN
P)—Although Washington's
gro [illegible] train
Education, [illegible]
the state's trade school program through the establishment of 10 vocational training [illegible] schools and three stipulates that there shall be no
large area

EXPERTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

New York Times
New York, N.
DEC 7



Members of the first class to graduate from the Department of Welfare's Household Training projec
The New York Times Studio

help prepare a meal.

Overworked mothers were cheered yesterday at prospects of a new supply of domestic help when a class of seventy-six women in blue uniforms and white aprons was graduated out of the city's recipient class and registered for jobs as housekeepers by the Department of Welfare. They had completed a six-week course in cooking and cleaning, and to mark the occasion put on traditional commencement exercises, with class song, addresses and a presentation of ribbon-tied diplomas by Commissioner Leo Arnstein.

Full of confidence in their new skills, all were looking forward to finding full or part time work in private homes or hospitals, and earning their living again. Many had not worked since depression days.

The school, at 325 East Thirty-eighth Street, will be one of several city welfare projects to be studied by a group of field representatives of the UNRRA, Mr. Arnstein disclosed in his address. The group will begin today a series of visits to welfare centers, clinics, lodging houses and the school lunch kitchens, operated by the city, to learn through observation and lectures the problems of administration in the largest relief organization in the country.

The school, which has been on an experimental basis since late in the summer will now become a permanent part of the Welfare Department's program, the commissioner explained and has attracted inquiries from agencies in other States who wish to undertake similar training courses. A second class, now being enrolled, will begin practice and study on Dec. 27.

The average age of the first graduating class is 55, but, as Mrs. Anna Dombrowski commented after delivering the farewell address, "We'll all feel yonuger when we get jobs." These jobs, for which they will register with the United States Employment Service, are expected to pay $22 to $25 weekly, or $10 to $15 on a part-time basis.

DEC 25 1943

Student Makes Application To U. Of Missouri

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Edith L. Massey, senior student at the Lincoln university school of journalism, ordered close by the board of curators as of February 1, 1944, is making application to enter the University of Missouri school of journalism to enable her to finish her course.

Miss Massey, who home is in Kansas City, Missouri, was scheduled to be graduated from the school of journalism in June 1944. By decision of the board of curators on December 11, the segregated school of journalism for Negro students was ordered closed February 1. It is Miss Massey's contention that she is entitled to finish her training in journalism at the only other school operated by the state of Missouri, namely, that at the University of Missouri at Columbia.

She has requested application blanks from University of Mis-

DEC 25 1943

souri and according to regulations all material necessary to her registration must be on file by December 25, one month before beginning of the next semester.

Nursing Course Taught At Brooklyn YWCA

New York, N. Y.
NOV 27

People's Voice
NOV 27 1943

Opportunities for part-time employment while training for a practical nurse are now available at the Brooklyn YWCA School of Practical Nursing, 30 Third av, Mrs. Edythe J. Klein, acting director, stated in announcing the next class starting January 3rd.

The YWCA Employment Department is cooperating with the school in placing students in positions where they can put into practice some of the theories they are acquiring. Among the job openings are those for care of convalescents, part-time housekeepers, hospital attendants and doctors' assistants.

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The course opening in January will include lectures on *Behavior and Working Relationships* by Mrs. Diana Holzheimer, psychiatric social worker; and special instruction in nutrition and cookery to prepare the nurse to give patient and family well-balanced nourishing meals, by Mrs. Ruth Mordhorst, home economics specialist.

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There will also be classes in Red Cross First Aid, air raid precautions in the home, care of the patient, and crafts which the nurse may pass on to her patients. A weekly period in the gym and pool is designed to keep the nurse fit to meet present day strains.

The full course of nine months consists of three months' instruction in theory and method in the school and six months' experience under the supervision of professional nurses in private and city hospitals approved by the State Department of Education.

Point Shipyard returned to their jobs last week after a series of anti-Negro strikes.

Good clear thinking and quick action by Bethlehem company officials, union leaders, Commissioner of Baltimore Police Atkinson and the Baltimore NAACP branch, under the leadership of Randall Tyus, executive secretary, averted open race clashes when white workmen went on strike against the admission of Negroes to the riveting school.

A committee composed of Duke Avnet, CIO attorney; James Drury, president of the Baltimore CIO; Rev. C. Baker Pearl, Harvey Kerns of the Urban League, and Randall Tyus called on Police Commissioner Atkinson, pointed out to him the possibilities of trouble at the Sparrows Point Shipyard and the probability of the spread of it to Baltimore if it started. Commissioner Atkinson promised a careful disposition of his forces and assured the committee of fullest co-operation.

As a result of this series of swift, effective moves the riveting classes are now open and functioning, the Bethlehem shipyard is operating on a full time production basis, and the race tensions of industrial Baltimore are considered to be certainly not greater than they were before the sharp threat of violence.

AUG 15 1943

BeeChicago, Illinois

END BALTIMORE RIVETINGSCHOOL BAN: ADMIT NEGROES

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—Workers at Bethlehem Sparrows